



EUROPEAN COMMISSION  
HEALTH AND CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Director General

SANCO/10247/2014

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

## **Survey programme for Avian Influenza**

**Ireland**

**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.

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Tuesday, April 30, 2013 17:13:41

**1367338430204-2400**

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## 1. Identification of the programme

Member state : IRELAND

Disease : avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

Request of Union co-financing  
for the period :

FROM

2014

TO

2014

### 1.1 Contact

Name : Sally Gaynor

Phone : +353 1 607 2338

Fax. : +353 1 607 7360

Email : Sally.gaynor@agriculture.gov.ie

## 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 Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Marine is responsible for supervising and coordinating the implementation of the programme. The Department is assisted in the collection of active wild bird samples by hunters (members of the Regional Game Councils). Active surveillance is not required under Commission decision 2010/367/EU, therefore details are not included in this plan.

## 2.1.2 System in place for the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

Holdings containing birds of any type and number must be registered with the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food under S.I. No. 42 of 2008. Registration is carried out at the local District Veterinary Office. The register is maintained on the Animal Health Computer System (AHCS).

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Surveillance based on representative sampling as defined in Annex I of Commission Decision 2010/367/EU shall be carried out between 1 January 2014 and 31 December 2014. Sampling of poultry holdings and serological testing will be carried out by Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Marine (DAFM) staff to detect the presence of antibodies to avian influenza virus. Sampling will be stratified throughout Ireland (NUTS2 regions: IE01 and IE02) so that it is representative of the whole member state. The general requirements are:

- Sampling will coincide with seasonal production where appropriate for certain poultry categories.
- Samples collected for other purposes will be used where possible.
- Testing will be carried out at the National Reference Laboratory (NRL) for avian influenza.
- All results will be sent to Community Reference Laboratory (CRL) for avian influenza for collation.
- The CRL will provide technical support and diagnostic reagents.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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DAFM introduced registration of all poultry and other captive bird holdings in 2005. In March 2012, 11,607 holdings have been registered. Of these 10,580 are considered as back yard flocks.

The approximate numbers of domestic fowl and turkeys on commercial sites, according to DAFM databases, is shown in Annex 1. Commercial poultry holdings are defined as those that supply approved slaughter plants or local abattoirs, approved/registered hatcheries or registered packing centres and dealers. The number varies according to the time of year e.g., commercial turkeys are more numerous in the months leading up to Christmas. The approximate proportions of the different species are as follows: domestic fowl 90%, turkeys 8% and ducks < 1%. The population of poultry in June 2010 was 11.025 million (CSO Farm Census). This is the most recent year for which a complete farm census by region was carried out.

## 2.1.3.2 Criteria and risk factors for risk based surveillance<sup>(1)</sup>

(max. 32000 chars) :

Not applicable

<sup>(1)</sup> 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 <sup>(2)</sup>

(max. 32000 chars) :

Representative sampling scheme of the following poultry species and production categories will be stratified throughout the country (Annex II):

- Laying hens
- Free range laying hens
- Chicken breeders
- Turkey breeders
- Fattening turkeys (including holdings with more than one species on the holding)

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- Fattening ducks (including holdings with more than one species on the holding)
- Fattening geese (including holdings with more than one species on the holding)
- Free range broilers (Broilers other than free-range birds will not be included in this survey, as their short life means that they are unlikely to sero-convert before they are slaughtered)

(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 <sup>(a)</sup> (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 : 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	
IE01	34	30	20	1 200	Haemagglutination-inhibition-test (HI)	X
IE02	34	30	20	1 200	Haemagglutination- inhibition- test (HI)	X
<b>Total</b>	68	60	40	2 400		
				<b>Add a new row</b>		

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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 : 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	
IE01	88	40	20	1 600	Haemagglutination- inhibition- test (HI)	X
IE02	44	20	20	800	Haemagglutination- inhibition- test (HI)	X
<b>Total</b>	132	60	40	2 400		
				<b>Add a new row</b>		

(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 : 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	
IE01	2	2	20	80	Haemagglutination- inhibition- test (HI)	X
IE02	2	2	20	80	Haemagglutination- inhibition- test (HI)	X
<b>Total</b>	4	4	40	160		
				Add a new row		
<p>(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.</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 : free range laying hens

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	
IE01	93	36	20	1 440	Haemagglutination- inhibition- test (HI)	X
IE02	60	24	20	960	Haemagglutination- inhibition- test (HI)	X
<b>Total</b>	153	60	40	2 400		
					<b>Add a new row</b>	
<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 : 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	
IE01	14	11	20	440	Haemagglutination- inhibition- test (HI)	X
IE02	30	24	20	960	Haemagglutination- inhibition- test (HI)	X

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<b>Total</b>	44	35	40	1 400	
				<b>Add a new row</b>	
<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

**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	
IE01	91	42	20	1 680	Haemagglutination- inhibition- test (HI)	<b>X</b>
IE02	38	18	20	720	Haemagglutination- inhibition- test (HI)	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>	129	60	40	2 400		
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<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>						

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Add a category

<b>Total Poultry</b>	530	279	240	11 160		

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.*

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Category : fattening ducks

delete this category

NUTS (2) (b)	Total number of duck and geese holdings	Total number of duck and geese holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of tests	Method of laboratory analysis	
IE01	6	6	20	240	Haemagglutination- inhibition- test (HI)	X
IE02	4	4	20	160	Haemagglutination- inhibition- test (HI)	X
<b>Total</b>	10	10	40	400		
<b>Add a new row</b>						
<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>						

Category : fattening geese

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	
IE01	0	0	0	0	Haemagglutination- inhibition- test (HI)	X
IE02	5	5	20	200	Haemagglutination- inhibition- test (HI)	X
<b>Total</b>	5	5	20	200		

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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

Add a category

<b>Total Ducks and geese</b>	15	15	60	600		

<b>Grand Total Poultry + Ducks/Gueese</b>	545	294	300	11 760		
<b>Grand Total ELISA Poultry + Ducks/Gueese</b>				0		
<b>Grand Total agar Poultry + Ducks/Gueese</b>				0		

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### 2.3 Sampling procedures, sampling periods and frequency of testing

(max. 32000 chars) :

Blood samples for serological testing will be taken from poultry (including ducks and geese). Commercial turkeys and ducks will be sampled in the slaughter plant, or if this is not possible fattening turkeys will be sampled on farm. Testing of breeding birds will be carried out on samples submitted under the Poultry Health Programme. Commercial layers will be sampled on-farm. Sampling will take place between 1 January 2014 and 31 December 2014.

- Sampling will coincide with seasonal production where appropriate for certain poultry categories.
- Samples collected for other purposes will be used where possible. In cases where a holding is sampled more than once different flocks will be chosen at each sampling.

All positive serological findings will be retrospectively investigated on the holdings, in accordance with Directive 2005/94/EC, and the conclusions reported to the Commission and the CRL. Samples found positive for H5 or H7 in poultry will be reported to the Commission. Samples found positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza will be notified immediately in accordance with Council Directive 82/894/EC via the Animal Disease Notification System. The measures on confirmation of HPAI as laid down in Council Directive 2005/94/EC will be applied in the event that HPAI is confirmed. In the event of confirmation of HPAI H5N1 the additional measures laid down in Commission Decision 2006/415/EC will be applied. Directive 2005/94/EC will be applied if LPAI is confirmed.

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

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

All testing will be carried out at the National Reference Laboratory at the Central Veterinary Research Laboratory, Backweston Campus, Staccumny Lane, Celbridge, Co. Kildare. The Community Reference Laboratory (CRL), Weybridge, UK will provide technical support and antigen reagents. Laboratory testing will be carried out in accordance with the diagnostic procedures for confirmation and differential diagnosis of avian influenza laid down in the avian influenza diagnostic manual (Commission Decision 2006/437/EC). Serological screening will be carried out using the haemagglutination inhibition (HI) test (including in ducks and geese). A double (H5/H7) HI test will be carried out on each sample. The H5 strains used in the HI test will be: Initial Teal/England/7894/06 (H5N3), N3 elimination Chicken/Scotland/59 (H5N1). The H7 strains used in the HI test will be: Initial Turkey/England/647/77 (H7N7), N7 elimination African Starling/983/79 (H7N1).

All serological and virological results will be sent to the Community Reference Laboratory (CRL) for collation. The results will be submitted quarterly by the end of the month following the end of each quarter, in the format laid down by the Commission.

### 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).



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(max. 32000 chars) :

The Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is responsible for supervising and coordinating the implementation of the programme.

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

max. 32000 chars) :

Sampling of wild birds will be passive surveillance only, although wild birds found dead or moribund in Monaghan, Cavan, Louth, Limerick, Clare and Wexford will be targeted because of the density of commercial poultry and the proximity of waterfowl.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Ireland has an abundance of wetlands - both coastal and inland supporting nearly 500,000 waterbirds. Water bird counts are taken at some 700 sites annually, as part of the Irish Wetland Bird Survey. Sites of international importance, supporting a mean of more than 20,000 birds. In the 2006/2007 surveys the following were identified as the most important sites: Dundalk Bay, Wexford Harbour & Slobs, Lough Foyle, Dublin Bay and the Shannon & Fergus Estuary

Waterbirds wintering in Ireland include wild fowl (swans, geese, ducks, divers, grebes and cormorant), waders (includes oystercatcher, plover, lapwing, sandpiper, curlew and woodcock) and gulls. Almost 140 water bird species have been recorded, of which 58 species occur in significant numbers at a variety of sites (33 wildfowl, 20 wader, 5 gull). Overall, 20 waterbird species occur in internationally important numbers at one or more wetland sites. There

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are 18 waterbird species on the quarry list (three goose species, 12 ducks, and three waders), and the hunting of most of these species is confined to the period 1 September to 31 January.

Most wintering waterbird species in Ireland are migratory and arrive between July and early November. There are two principal flyways: the East Atlantic Flyway and the Eastern or Baltic Flyway. The east Atlantic Flyway includes Iceland and Greenland which are also used as staging areas for species that breed further west in the Canadian Arctic. Species that use this flyway include the Light-bellied brent goose and Greenland white fronted goose. The eastern flyway extends from Scandinavia to Siberia. Birds that breed in Siberia migrate from there in a southwesterly direction along the Arctic Ocean shoreline or across the tundra to the Baltic Sea and then on to the North Sea and countries of north Western Europe. The breeding origin of most species wintering in Ireland, are countries in northerly (Arctic) latitudes. However, Ireland supports small numbers of some species during the breeding season. These are considered as partial migrants (some remain all year in Ireland, whilst others migrate further south in winter).

During winter, there is regular movement of waterbirds between roosting and feeding sites. Many swans and geese fly up to 20 km to wetland roosts at night. Large-scale movements also occur, which are directly related to weather conditions. In particular, during cold snaps, species move from inland wetlands to larger riverine or coastal locations, which are less likely to freeze. In cold weather periods in Europe, a number of species from northern Europe and Britain move west to Ireland. In extreme situations, wigeon and teal move south to France and Iberia, where they may mix with populations breeding on the Black Sea/Mediterranean.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The survey will comprise of passive surveillance of moribund wild birds or wild birds found dead. This will be primarily directed towards "target species" (Annex III). This list was updated in April 2011 in accordance with Annex II Part 2 of Commission decision 2010/367/EU. Dead birds found in areas close to the sea, lakes and waterways, especially in areas with a high density of poultry holdings will be targeted. In the event of an outbreak of HPAI H5N1, other species that may act as "bridge species" between higher risk species such as migratory water fowl and poultry will also be sampled. The list of species in Annex IV will be amended in line with up-to-date information received from the Commission. They may include species that act as scavengers

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(corvidae, some raptors) and some passerine species. This will be carried out in cooperation with the National Parks and Wildlife Service and BirdWatch Ireland. Samples notified by the public, National Parks and Wildlife Service or Birdwatch Ireland will be collected by Department of Agriculture staff.

- A total of up to 500 samples will be taken. (NB. The number of birds that are found dead and reported is subject to many variables that cannot be predicted e.g. weather, media coverage, public interest and perception).

- (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	
IE01 AND IE02	500	500	0	1 000	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>	500	500	0	1 000	
<b>Add a new row</b>					

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- (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 :

Oropharyngeal swabs and cloacal swabs, containing faeces or fresh faeces will be taken from birds found dead. Pooling of up to 5 samples from birds of the same species collected at the same site at the same time will be permitted in the laboratory. Where pooled samples are taken, it will be ensured that individual samples can be retested, in the event of a positive finding in order to verify the species, location and date of sampling. Samples will be transported to the CVRL in transport medium at 4oC within 48 hours. All negative and positive results will be reported quarterly to the Commission. In the event that HPAI H5N1 is suspected or confirmed, the measures laid down in Commission Decision 2006/563/EC amended by Commission Decision 2007/119/EC will be applied.

### 3.4 Laboratory testing : description of the laboratory tests used

max 32000 chars :

For wild birds, the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test will be used. Samples will be screened with the RRT PCR (M gene) test, with rapid testing of positives for H5 and H7 (within 2 weeks). Virus isolation test will be carried out on all positive samples. All viruses isolated will be sent to the CRL. H5 and H7 subtypes will be subjected to characterisation (nucleotide sequencing) to determine whether they are highly pathogenic or low pathogenic at the NRL. Characterisation of neuraminidase will be carried out at the CRL. The results will be submitted quarterly by the end of the month following the end of each quarter, in the format laid down by the Commission.

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

max 32000 chars :

Outbreaks of both highly pathogenic and low pathogenic avian influenza have historically occurred in Ireland. The last outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza occurred in 1983. There have been 7 introductions of low pathogenic avian influenza into poultry flocks since that time. Low pathogenic strains of avian influenza have also been isolated from wild birds in each year of the EU survey. A list of all isolates of avian influenza that have been detected in Ireland is given in Table 1.

Within the last five years there was one outbreak of LPAI. This was identified as H5N2 and occurred in a flock of 153 adult male pheasants ( game birds for release) in Co Cork NUTS 2 on 29th March 2012. There have been no outbreaks of HPAI Ireland in poultry in the last 5 years. A single flock (representing 0.3% of flocks tested) was positive on serological testing in 2009. This was a free range layer flock of 5,400 birds in Co. Waterford in the Southeast of the country (NUTS IE02), which was sampled in October. On epidemiological investigation, the flock had no history of clinical signs in the birds and no evidence of increased mortalities or drop in egg production. Further testing confirmed low seropositive results for H5, and the results of PCR tests carried out on cloacal and oro-pharyngeal swabs were negative.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Surveillance of wild birds for avian influenza has been carried out since 2003. The results of the surveys for the last 5 years are shown in Tables 2 and 3 (attached). The birds that were positive were all ducks (teal, wigeon or mallards) and positive for LPAI.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Arrangements to notify the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Marine of any unusual mortalities in wild birds have been made with the following organisations:

- National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS which is part of the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government)
- National Association of Regional Game Councils
- BirdWatch Ireland

The list of target species has been circulated to staff/members of these organisations.

A protocol for cooperation has been agreed between the NPWS and the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. This was updated in April 2007 and circulated to NPWS and DAFF staff.

The list of target species and a poster showing pictures of the most common of these species is available on the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food website. The list has been circulated to Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food District Offices, Local Authorities and local libraries.

An avian influenza help-line to deal with reports of dead wild birds is operated by the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food veterinary and technical staff at local level are available to recover dead wild birds.

## 7. Costs

### 7.1 Detailed analysis of the costs

#### 7.1.1 Poultry

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(max. 32000 chars) :

The detailed analysis of the costs for the survey in poultry is set out in Annex IV (attached).

### 7.1.2 Wild birds

(max. 32000 chars) :

The detailed analysis of the costs for the survey in wild birds is set out in Annex V (attached).

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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)	5 880	8	47040
Haemagglutination-inhibition-test (HI) for H7 (specify number of tests for H7)	5 880	8	47040
Virus isolation test	0	0	0
PCR test	0	0	0



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Other please specify here	0	0	0	
			<b>Add a new row</b>	
<b>Sampling</b>				
	Number of samples	Unitary cost in €	Total cost (€)	
Samples	0	0	0	
<b>Other measures</b>				
	Number of samples	Unitary cost in €	Total cost (€)	
Other please specify here	0	0	0	<b>X</b>
			<b>Add a new row</b>	
<b>Total poultry Testing + Sampling + Other measures</b>	11 760		94 080,00 €	

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

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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	50	60	3000
PCR test	1 000	11	11000
Other please specify here	0	0	0
			Add a new row
Sampling			
	Number of samples	Unitary cost in €	Total cost (€)
Samples	1 000	20	20000
Other measures			

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	Number	Unitary cost in €	Total cost (€)	
Other please specify here	0	0	0	X
			<b>Add a new row</b>	
<b>Total wild birds Testing + Sampling + Other measures</b>	2050		34 000,00 €	
<b>Grand Total Poultry + Wild birds</b>	13810		128 080,00 €	

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## Attachments

### IMPORTANT :

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