



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH AND CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Director General

SANCO/10557/2014

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

Survey programme for Avian Influenza

The Netherlands

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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Thursday, August 22, 2013 14:18:10

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1. Identification of the programme

Member state : NEDERLAND

Disease : avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

Request of Union co-financing
for the period :

FROM

2014

TO

2014

1.1 Contact

Name : Jeroen Bonet

Phone : 0031 70 3785146

Fax. : 0031 70 3786134

Email : j.m.a.bonet@minez.nl

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) :

Ministry of Economic Affairs; Animal Supply Chain and Animal Welfare Department.

2.1.2 System in place for the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

Registration system is in place in accordance with 90/539/EC article 6.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Risk based surveillance programme:

* AI monitoring is mandatory in the Netherlands for all commercial poultry holdings. All commercial poultry holdings in the Netherlands, including all commercial broiler holdings, have to be sampled and serologically tested at least once a year.

* Holdings that have increased risk factors for introduction (free range poultry) or are more susceptible (turkey holdings) are sampled more frequently. Turkey holdings are sampled 3 times a year. Holdings with free-range layings are sampled 4 times a year.

* In case a poultry holder wants to transport poultry to another holding, the animals have to be sampled and the test results should be available prior to the transportation.

In accordance with 2010/367/EU, the costs of sampling and testing of broilers and the costs of sampling and testing prior to transport are not included in the costs of the programme in paragraph 7.2.

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

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(max. 32000 chars):

See annex I.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

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

- (a) The location of the poultry holding in proximity to wet areas, ponds, swamps, lakes, rivers or sea shores where migratory wild water birds may gather.
- (b) The location of the poultry holding in areas with a high density of migratory wild birds, in particular of those birds that are characterised as 'target species' (TS) for HPAI H5N1 detection and listed in Part 2 of Annex II.
- (c) The location of poultry holding in proximity to resting and breeding places of migratory wild water birds, in particular where these areas are linked through migratory birds' movements to areas where HPAI H5N1 is known to occur in wild birds or poultry.
- (d) Poultry holdings with free range production, or poultry holdings where poultry or other captive birds are kept in the open-air in any premises in which contact with wild birds cannot be sufficiently prevented.

=> In annex III and IV an overview is given of the areas where migratory birds and water fowl reside. Especially the western and northern part of The Netherlands are areas of high wild water bird density. Holdings that have increased risk factors for introduction (free range poultry) are sampled more frequently, namely 4 times a year.

*** Criteria and risk factors for virus spread between poultry holdings as well as the consequences (impact) of the spread of avian influenza from poultry to poultry and between poultry holdings:

(b) The type of poultry production

=> Turkeys are more susceptible for AI-viruses. Therefore turkey holdings are sampled more frequently, namely 3 times a year (every production round).

(c) The location of the poultry holding in areas with high densities of poultry holdings.

=> In Annex III an overview is given of the poultry density in The Netherlands. Especially the eastern part of The Netherlands has a high poultry density (up to 12.400 animals per km²)

(d) Trade patterns, including imports and related intensity of movements, both direct and indirect, of poultry and other factors including vehicles, equipment and persons.

=> In case a poultry holder wants to transport poultry to another holding the animals have to be sampled and tested. The test results should be available prior to the transportation. As a result most holdings with chicken breeders are tested several times a year. Sampling and testing prior to transport is excluded from the costs shown in paragraph 7.2.

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(e) The presence of long lived poultry categories and multi-age groups of poultry on the holding (such as layers).

=> Multi-age groups are common on holdings with fattening turkeys. On other types of holdings multi-age groups are rare. There is no increased surveillance for holdings with multi-age groups. The general surveillance programme (including testing of animals prior to arrival (testing before transport)), is considered sufficient.

*** In general: A large percentage of poultry holdings in The Netherlands is located in areas with a very high density of poultry holdings and/or high density of migratory wild water birds and/or have intensive trade patterns. A substantial amount of our poultry and poultry products is exported to other Member States. Reduction of the risk of introduction is therefore vital, as is timely detection of any LPAI-introduction, to prevent spread of LPAI and/or mutation to HPAI. To ensure timely detection and minimize spread, the early warning systems have been complemented by an intensive monitoring programme that includes all commercial poultry holdings in The Netherlands.

(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):

All monitoring is mandatory in the Netherlands for all commercial poultry holdings.

The sampling of the following poultry species and production categories is included in the surveillance programme (only if they are commercially kept in The Netherlands):

- (a) laying hens;
- (b) free range laying hens;
- (c) chicken breeders;
- (d) turkey breeders;
- (e) duck breeders;
- (f) geese breeders
- (g) fattening turkeys;
- (h) fattening ducks;
- (i) fattening geese;
- (j) farmed game birds (gallinaceous) focusing on adult birds such as breeding birds;
- (k) farmed game birds (waterfowl);
- (l) ratites.
- (m) broilers

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Hobby/backyard flocks are not included in the active surveillance for avian influenza in poultry. These flocks are considered to play a minor role in virus circulation and spread. This has also been confirmed by a model study evaluating the role of hobby/backyard flocks in the 2003 HPAI outbreak in The Netherlands.

(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 : all categories (see annex I for details)

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	
The Netherlands (see annex I for details)	1 801	2 607	30	78 210	ELISA test	X
Total	1 801	2 607	30	78 210		

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

Total Poultry	1 801	2 607	30	78 210		

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 : all categories (see annex I for details)

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	
The Netherlands (see annex I for details)	63	63	40	2 520	ELISA test	X
Total	63	63	40	2 520		

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

Total Ducks and geese	63	63	40	2 520		

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Grand Total Poultry + Ducks/Gueese	1 864	2 670	70	80 730		
Grand Total ELISA Poultry + Ducks/Gueese				80 730		
Grand Total agar Poultry + Ducks/Gueese				0		

2.3 Sampling procedures, sampling periods and frequency of testing

(max. 32000 chars) :

The time period for sampling in the poultry holding shall coincide with seasonal production for each poultry production category and sampling may also be performed at the slaughterhouse. This sampling practice must not compromise the risk targeted approach according to the criteria and risk factors listed in Section 2.1.3.2.

In order to optimise efficiency and also to avoid the unnecessary entry of persons onto poultry holdings, sampling shall, whenever possible, be combined with sampling for other purposes, such as within the framework of Salmonella, Mycoplasma and Newcastle disease vaccination control. However, such combining must not compromise the requirements for risk based surveillance.

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Sampling shall be carried out from 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2013. Sampling is carried out by, or under control of, a veterinarian. Testing of poultry samples is carried out at the Dutch Animal Health Service (GD), authorised by the competent authorities and under control of the NRL: the Central Veterinary Institute of Wageningen UR (CVI). The frequency of sampling is described in paragraph 2.1.3

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

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

Sampling for virological testing for avian influenza shall not be used as an alternative to serological testing and must be performed solely within the framework of investigations to follow-up serological positive testing results for avian influenza.

Laboratory tests shall be carried out in accordance with the Diagnostic Manual which lays down the procedures for the confirmation and differential diagnosis of avian influenza.

However, if a Member State wishes to use laboratory tests not laid down in the Diagnostic Manual, nor described in the Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), those tests must first be deemed fit for that purpose by the EURL, based on validated data, before being used.

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

All avian influenza virus isolates shall be submitted to the EURL in accordance with Union legislation according to the functions and the duties of the national reference laboratories as laid down in Annex VIII to Directive 2005/94/EC, unless a derogation has been granted as provided for in paragraph 4(d) of Chapter V of the Diagnostic Manual. Viruses of the H5/H7 subtype shall be submitted to the EURL without delay and shall be subjected to the standard characterisation tests (nucleotide sequencing/IVPI) according to the Diagnostic Manual.

The specific protocols provided by the EURL for the submission of samples and diagnostic material shall be used. The competent authorities shall ensure that there is a good exchange of information between the EURL and the NRL.

The following laboratory test are used in The Netherlands:

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Dutch Animal Health Service (GD):

- * Serological pre-screening: Influenza A ELISA
- * Serological pre-screening broilers/young animals: AGP test

Central Veterinary Institute of Wageningen UR (CVI):

- * Haemagglutination-inhibition-test (HI) for H5 and H7 (confirmation test)
 - For H5: A/Ost/Den/72420/96-H5N2 and A/Mallard/Den/75-6465/03 H5N7
 - For H7: A/Parrot/North Ire/vr7367/73 H7N1 and A/Ch/Neth/03009942/03 H7N7
- * In case the HI-test gives a positive result, samples (swabs) are taken to determine whether the AI-virus is still present in the flock.
 - RT-PCR (MA and H5/H7)
 - Sequencing
 - Virus isolation and IVPI

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) :

Ministry of Economic Affairs; Animal Supply Chain and Animal Welfare Department.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Netherlands. For details on number of birds to be sampled per geographical region see 3.2.1.

3.1.3 Estimation of the local and/or migratory wildlife population

(max. 32000 chars) :

For waterfowl, see annex IV. For Geese, see annex V.

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

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(max. 32000 chars) :

- (a) A risk-based surveillance (RBS) shall be implemented as a 'passive' surveillance system by laboratory investigation of moribund wild birds or birds found dead and it shall be specifically directed towards water bird species.
- (b) Wild birds, in particular migratory water birds, that have been shown to be at a higher risk of becoming infected with, and transmitting the HPAI H5N1 virus, the 'target species' (TS), shall be specifically targeted.
- (c) Areas close to the sea, lakes and waterways where birds were found dead; and in particular when these areas are in close proximity to poultry holdings, especially in areas where there is a high density of poultry holdings, shall be targeted.
- (d) Close cooperation with epidemiologists and ornithologists and the competent authority for nature conservation shall be ensured in the preparation of the surveillance programme, assisting in species identification and optimising sampling adapted to the national situation.
- (e) If the epidemiological situation for the HPAI H5N1 virus so requires, surveillance activities shall be enhanced by awareness raising and active searching and monitoring for dead or moribund wild birds, in particular for those belonging to TS. This could be triggered by the detection of the HPAI H5N1 virus in poultry and/or wild birds in neighbouring Member States and third countries or in countries which are linked via the movement of migratory wild birds, in particular those of TS, to the Member State concerned. In that case the specific migration patterns and wild bird species, which may vary in different Member States shall be taken into account.
- (f) SOVON Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology and The Dutch Food Consumer Product Safety Authority are contracted to coordinate the detection and collection of sick/dead birds throughout the Netherlands, by bird watchers, bird ringers etc. and civilians.
- (g) Testing of the birds and their samples is carried out at the Central Veterinary Institute of Wageningen UR (CVI).

Currently there is also an active surveillance programme in place. According to 2010/367/EU active monitoring will no longer be eligible for community financial support. Active monitoring has therefore not been included in this submission for the 2014 surveillance programme. The Netherlands will probably continue with the active monitoring, although this is still to be decided.

- (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.*

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





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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	
NL 11 Groningen	diverse ('target species' describe )	50	0	100	X
NL 12 Friesland	diverse ('target species' describe )	25	0	50	X
NL 13 Drenthe	diverse ('target species' describe )	25	0	50	X
NL 21 Overijssel	diverse ('target species' describe )	25	0	50	X
NL 22 Gelderland	diverse ('target species' describe )	50	0	100	X
NL 23 Flevoland	diverse ('target species' describe )	25	0	50	X
NL 31 Utrecht	diverse ('target species' describe )	25	0	50	X
NL 32 Noord-Holland	diverse ('target species' describe )	150	0	300	X
NL 33 Zuid Holland	diverse ('target species' describe )	50	0	100	X

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NL 34 Zeeland	diverse ('target species' describe	25	0	50	X
NL 41 Noord-Brabant	diverse ('target species' describe	25	0	50	X
NL 42 Limburg	diverse ('target species' describe	25	0	50	X
Total		0	500	0	1 000
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 :

- (a) Sampling procedures shall be carried out in accordance with the Diagnostic Manual.
- (b) Cloacal and tracheal/oropharyngeal swabs and/or tissues from wild birds found dead or moribund shall be sampled for molecular detection (PCR) and/or virus isolation.
- (c) Specific care must be taken for the storage and transport of samples in accordance with paragraphs 5 and 6 of Chapter IV of the Diagnostic Manual. All avian influenza virus isolates of cases in wild birds shall be submitted to the EURL, unless a derogation has been granted as provided for in paragraph 4(d) of Chapter V of the Diagnostic Manual. Viruses of the H5/H7 subtype shall be submitted to the EURL without delay and shall be subjected to the standard characterisation tests (nucleotide sequencing/IVPI) according to the Diagnostic Manual.
- (d) Sampling shall not extend beyond 31 December of the year of implementation of the surveillance programme.

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3.4 Laboratory testing : description of the laboratory tests used

max 32000 chars :

Laboratory tests shall be carried out in accordance with the Diagnostic Manual.

The testing of samples shall be carried out at the NRL in Member States or by other laboratories authorised by the competent authorities and under the control of the NRL.

If the Netherlands wishes to use laboratory tests not laid down in the Diagnostic Manual nor described in the Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals of the OIE, those tests must first be deemed fit for purpose by the EURL, based on validated data, before being used.

Initial screening using M gene PCR shall be carried out, followed by rapid testing of positive findings for H5 which shall be carried out within a period of not more than 2 weeks. 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. Where H5 HPAI is confirmed, further analysis to determine the N type must be done rapidly, even though this can only provide evidence to eliminate N1.

Passive surveillance (sick or dead wild birds) (Central Veterinary Institute of Wageningen)

- post mortem
- PCR test cloaca
- PCR test trachea
- RT-PCR H5/H7 on PCR positive samples
- Virus isolation test on PCR positive samples.

Post mortem and RT-PCR for H7 is not included 7.2.2, since this is not eligible for co-financing.

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

max 32000 chars :

The Netherlands is free of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza. Since 2003 The Netherlands has not been confronted with an outbreak of HPAI.

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The Netherlands has incidental, isolated outbreaks of LPAI:

In the spring of 2010 an outbreak of LPAI H7 was found on a holding in the province Noord-Brabant (NUTS 41).

In the spring of 2011 three separate outbreaks of LPAI H7 were found on free-range poultry holdings in respectively the provinces Zeeland (NUTS 34), Gelderland (NUTS 22) and Flevoland (NUTS 23). In Flevoland also a nearby turkey holding was infected.

In fall 2011 and winter 2012 an H5 outbreak was found in swans on a non-poultry holding in the province of Overijssel (NUTS 21).

In spring 2012 an outbreak of H5 was found on a turkey holding in Limburg (NUTS 42), followed in August 2012 by an outbreak of LPAI H7 on a free range poultry holding in Utrecht (NUTS 31).

In March 2013 there were two separate outbreaks of LPAI H7 on free range poultry holdings in respectively Gelderland (NUTS 22) and Flevoland (NUTS 23)

All outbreaks were discovered through the Early Warning system, monitoring or testing prior to export.

Intensive screening of surrounding (1 or 3-km) and contact holdings proved all outbreaks to be isolated cases. The only exception being the outbreak in Flevoland in 2011, where in the 1-km restricted zone also the turkey holding was found infected.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

H5N1 virus was never isolated from wild birds sampled in the Netherlands.

Incidental infections of wild birds with LPAI H5 and H7, mainly detected through the active wild bird sampling (live wild birds), which is, in accordance with

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2010/367/EU, not part of this surveillance programme.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

All positive and negative results of both serological and virological laboratory investigations obtained during surveillance are reported to the Commission conform Commission Decision 2010/367/EU.

Notification of signs of HPAI and LPAI in poultry is mandatory for poultry owners, veterinarians and laboratories. This is laid down in article 15 of the Dutch Animal Health and Welfare Act.

Because LPAI can be asymptomatic or might generate only mild symptoms, the notification obligation has been complemented with an early warning system and an intensive, risk-based surveillance programme (as described under 2.1.3).

7. Costs

7.1 Detailed analysis of the costs

7.1.1 Poultry

(max. 32000 chars) :

- Costs for sampling and logistics for poultry: lump sum estimate based on 2011/807/EU
- Based on the data from 2012 roughly 2% of the ELISA-tests is estimated to be positive, and is thus tested using the HI-test.
- 2014 unitary costs for the PCR are based on the 2012 unitary costs (materials, personel, 7% overhead) and corrected for inflation.

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7.1.2 Wild birds

(max. 32000 chars) :

- Costs for sampling and logistics for poultry: lump sum estimate based on 2011/807/EU
- 2014 unitary costs for the PCR are based on the 2012 unitary costs (materials, personel, 7% overhead) and corrected for inflation.

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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	80 730	1	80730
agar gel immune diffusion test	0	0	0
Haemagglutination-inhibition-test (HI) for H5 (specify number of tests for H5)	1 615	8.51	13743.65
Haemagglutination-inhibition-test (HI) for H7 (specify number of tests for H7)	1 615	8.51	13743.65
Virus isolation test	25	0	0
PCR test	100	0	0

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Other please specify here	0	0	0	
Other please specify here	0	0	0	
			Add a new row	
Sampling				
	Number of samples	Unitary cost in €	Total cost (€)	
Samples	80 730	0.5	40365	
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	164 815		148 582,30 €	

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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	30	78.26	2347.8
PCR test	1 000	27.9	27900
H5-PCR	30	27.9	837
			Add a new row
Sampling			
	Number of samples	Unitary cost in €	Total cost (€)
Samples	1 000	2.5	2500
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	2060		33 584,80 €	
Grand Total Poultry + Wild birds	166875		182 167,10 €	

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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.
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