EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Unit 04 - Veterinary Control Programmes

SANCO/12937/2010

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

Survey programme for Avian Influenza in poultry and wild birds

Approved* for 2011 by Commission Decision 2010/712/EU

Czech Republic

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

1. Identification of the programme

Member State: **Czech Republic**

Disease: **Avian influenza (low and high pathogenic)**

Animal population: **Poultry and wild birds**

Year of implementation: **2011**

Reference of this document:

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Date sent to the Commission: 29. 4. 2010

2. Description of the surveillance programme in poultry

2.1 Objectives, general requirements and criteria

Objectives

Serological surveillance for LPAI subtypes H5 and H7 in poultry is aim at:

1. Detecting sub-clinical infections with LPAI of subtypes H5 and H7 thereby complementing early detection systems and subsequently preventing possible mutation of these viruses to HPAI.
2. Detecting infections of LPAI H5 and H7 subtypes in specifically targeted poultry populations at specific risk for infection due to their husbandry system or the susceptibility of specific species.
3. Contributing to the demonstration of a free status of a certain country, region or compartment from notifiable avian influenza in the frame of international trade according to OIE rules.

General requirements and criteria

1. Sampling will be carry out during the whole year 2011 and will not extend beyond 31 December 2011 and for poultry will cover a period appropriate to production periods for each poultry category as required.
2. Testing of samples will be carried out in laboratories at State Veterinary Institute (SVI) Prague (NRL), SVI Jihlava and SVI Olomouc.
4. All results (both serological and virological) will be sent to the Community Reference Laboratory for Avian Influenza (CRL) for collation. The NRL in SVI Prague will closely collaborate with CRL.
5. All avian influenza virus isolates will be submitted to the CRL in accordance with Community legislation, unless a derogation according to paragraph 4 of Chapter V (Differential diagnosis) in the diagnostic manual laid down in Decision 2006/437/EC[1] is granted. Viruses of H5/H7 subtype to be submitted

without delay and to be subjected to the standard characterisation tests (nucleotide sequencing/IVPI) according to that Diagnostic Manual.

6. Whenever possible, NRL will submit to the CRL, H5 or H7 positive sera collected from Anseriformes.

2.2 Design and implementation

1. All positive findings will be retrospectively investigated at the holding and the conclusions of this investigation will be reported to the Commission and the CRL.

2. NRL will use specific protocols to accompany the sending of material to the CRL and reporting tables for collection of surveillance data. Protocols and tables are provided by the CRL. In those tables the laboratory testing methods used will be indicated.

3. Blood samples for serological examination will be collected from all species of poultry including those reared in free-range systems, 10 birds (except ducks geese and quail) 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 will be increased appropriately. It is recommended to take at least 5 birds per shed 4. Sampling will be stratified throughout the territory of the whole Czech Republic. The stratification will be carry out by the State Veterinary Administration, taking into account:

   (a) the number of holdings to be sampled (excluding ducks, geese and turkeys); that number is defined so as to ensure the identification of at least one infected holding if the prevalence of infected holdings is at least 5%, with a 95% confidence interval ; and

   (b) the number of birds sampled from each holding shall be defined so as to ensure 95% probability of identifying at least one positive bird if the prevalence of sero-positive birds is ≥ 30%.

5. Based on a risk assessment and the specific situation the sampling design will also consider:

   (a) The types of production and their specific risks, to be targeted to free range production, outdoor keeping plus taking into account other factors such as

multi age, use of surface water, a relatively longer life span, the presence of more than one species on the holding or other relevant factors

(b) The number of turkey, duck and goose holdings to be sampled is defined to ensure the identification of at least one infected holding if the prevalence of infected holdings is at least 5%, with a 99% confidence interval.

(c) All holdings producing captive mallards for restocking will be tested by PCR. Cloacal and tracheal/oropharyngeal swabs for virological testing to be taken preferably from birds which are kept outside in fields.

(d) The time period for sampling will coincide with seasonal production. However, where appropriate, sampling will be adapted to other identified periods.

(e) Backyard flocks are not included into the surveillance programme.

Table 2.2.1 POULTRY HOLDINGS TO BE SAMPLED

Investigation according to point 3 of Annex I to Commission Decision 2010/367/EU on the implementation by Member States of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry holdings and wild birds

Production categories	Total number of holdings	Total number of holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of tests to be performed per method	Methods of laboratory analysis.
Laying hens	126	53	10	530	ELISA
Free range laying hens	11	11	10	110	ELISA
Chicken breeders *)	100	0	0	0	—
Turkey breeders	1	1	10	10	ELISA
Duck breeders	16	16	20	320	HIT
Geese breeders	7	7	20	140	HIT
Fattening turkeys	71	59	10	590	ELISA
Fattening ducks	61	59	20	1180	HIT
Fattening geese	13	13	20	260	HIT
Farmed game birds (gallinaceous)	79	42	10	420	ELISA
Farmed game birds (waterfowl)	14	14	20	280	PCR
Ratities	176	53	10	530	ELISA

*) Chicken breeders are omitted from the sampling because they are kept under high biosecurity conditions.

2.3 Laboratory testing: description of the laboratory tests used

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

2. All positive serological findings shall be confirmed by the NRL at SVI Prague for avian influenza by a haemagglutination-inhibition test, using designated strains supplied by the Community Reference Laboratory for Avian Influenza:

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

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

   H7 (a) Initial test using Turkey/England/647/77 (H7N7)

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

Testing of samples will be carried out in the National Reference Laboratory (NRL) in the State Veterinary Institute (SVI) in Prague and in SVIs in Olomouc and Jihlava. The NRL cooperates with Community Reference Laboratory for Avian Influenza (CRL) in Weybridge and the laboratories in SVIs Olomouc and Jihlava are under control of the NRL.

All results to be sent to the Community Reference Laboratory for Avian Influenza (CRL) for collation.

All avian influenza virus isolates of primary cases in wild birds will be submitted to the CRL in accordance with Community legislation.

3. Description of the surveillance programme in wild birds:

3.1 Objectives, general requirements and criteria

Virological surveys for avian influenza in wild birds aim at identifying the risk for introduction of AI viruses (LPAI and HPAI) to domestic poultry by:

- ensuring an early detection of HPAI H5N1 by investigating sick and dead wild birds and increased mortalities, in particular in selected "higher risk" species.
- Anseriformes (wild fowl) to be the main sampling targets to assess if they carry LPAI viruses of H5 and H7 subtypes (which will in any case also detect HPAI H5N1 and other HPAI, if present).
- in case HPAI H5N1 is detected in wild birds in an area, assessing specifically the risk for the introduction of HPAI H5N1 to poultry – by investigating dead and living wild birds of other bird species to possibly identify asymptomatic carriers and the risk that species coming in close contact with domestic poultry holdings might function as "bridge species".
- intensification of surveillance of HPAI H5N1 firstly in those areas where its presence has been confirmed

3.2 Design and implementation

Passive surveillance on sick and dead wild birds to be targeted on:

- birds belonging to identified "higher risk" species

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Bewick's Swan (Labuť malá)	*Cygnus columbianus*
Mute Swan (Labuť velká)	*Cygnus olor*
Whooper Swan (Labuť zpěvná)	*Cygnus cygnus*
Greylag Goose (Husa velká)	*Anser anser*
Mallard (Kachna divoká)	*Anas plathyrhynchos*
Cormorant (Kormorán velký)	*Phalacrocorax carbo*
Heron (Volavka popelavá)	*Ardea cinerea*
Common Gull (Racek chchtavý)	*Larus rhidibundus*

- areas where increased mortalities occur
- areas close to the ponds, lakes and waterways where birds were found dead; and in particular when these areas are in proximity to domestic poultry farms

Active surveillance on hunted birds to be targeted on:

- migratory birds belonging to the order of Anseriformes (water fowls)
- areas which were identified due to the concentration and mixing of high number of wild fowl involving different species and in particular when these areas are in proximity to domestic poultry farms

In addition, investigations of dead wild birds to be targeted on birds:

- in areas where cases of HPAI H5N1 have been identified in wild birds or poultry to possibly identify asymptomatic carriers
- in areas epidemiologically linked to these cases
- coming possibly in close contact to domestic poultry holdings

Migratory paths, risk water areas and poultry holdings with free range production

△ geese (breeding), ▲ geese (fatening), ▲ duck (breeding), ▲ mallards for restocking, ▲ duck (fattening), ▲ turkeys (fattening) ,
▲ laying hens (free range), ✳ risk water areas with main assembling places of migratory wild birds,
⇨ main migratory paths

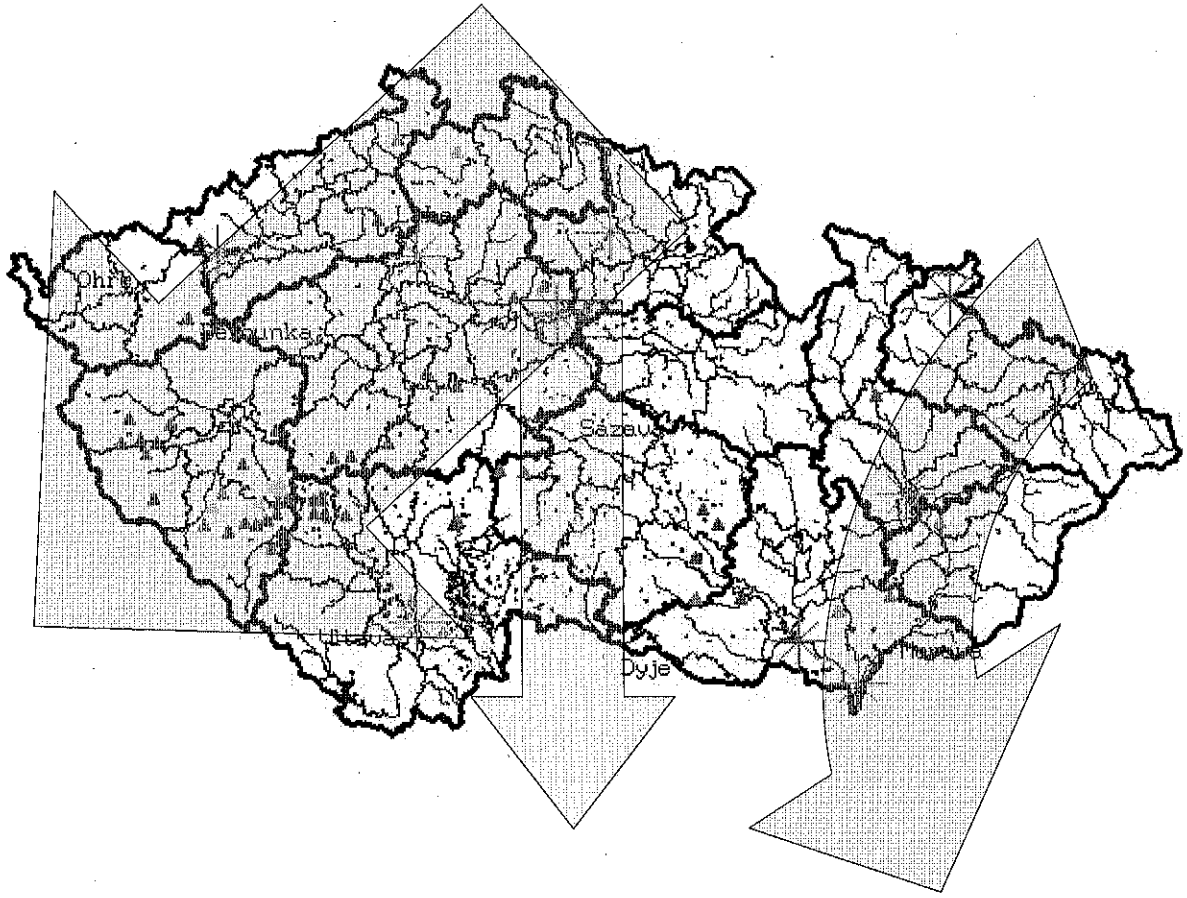


Table 3.2.1 WILD BIRDS - investigation according with the programme for surveillance of avian influenza in wild birds set out in Annex II to Decision 2007/268/EC

NUTS (3) code[a]	Wild birds to be sampled [b]	Total number of samples to be taken for active surveillance	Total number of samples to be taken for passive surveillance
CZ010 CAPITAL CITY PRAGUE	5	0	5
CZ020 CENTRAL BOHEMIAN REGION	100	50	50
CZ031 SOUTHERN BOHEMIAN REGION	235	150	85
CZ032 REGION OF PLZEN	15	0	15
CZ041 REGION OF KARLOVY VARY	5	0	5
CZ042 REGION OF USTI N. LABEM	15	0	15
CZ051 REGION OF LIBEREC	15	0	15
CZ052 REGION OF HRADEC KRALOVE	150	100	50
CZ053 REGION OF PARDUBICE	150	100	50
CZ061 REGION OF VYSOCINA	50	0	50
CZ062 SOUTHERN MORAVIAN REGION	235	150	85
CZ071 REGION OF OLOMOUC	50	0	50
CZ080 MORAVIA-SILESIAN REGION	25	0	25
Total	**1 050**	**550**	**500**

(a) Refers to the place of collection of birds/samples. Nuts 3 code is used.
(b) General description of the wild birds are intended to be sampled in the framework of the active and passive surveillance.

3.3 Laboratory testing: description of the laboratory tests used

Sampling procedures

Taking samples, wrapping and packaging of samples and their transport to the NRL will be arranged by an official veterinarian from the relevant Regional Veterinary Administration.

- In the case of mortality increase (more than 5 birds) at least 5 carcasses to be taken. In the case of higher amounts of dead birds, cloacal and tracheal/oropharyngeal swabs form other birds can be taken as well.
- Cloacal swabs and tracheal/oropharyngeal swabs and/or tissues (namely the brain, heart, lung, kidney and intestines) from wild birds found dead or shot to be sampled for virus isolation and molecular detection (RT-PCR).
- Swabs must be chilled immediately on ice or with frozen gel packs and submitted to the laboratory as quickly as possible.

Laboratory testing

1. Laboratory tests to be carried out in accordance with the avian influenza diagnostic manual.
2. All samples collected in the survey for avian influenza in wild birds will be tested as soon as possible by molecular techniques and according to the diagnostic manual.
3. Initial screening using M gene PCR will be used, with rapid testing of positives for H5 (but within 2 weeks) and in case of a positive finding analysis of the cleavage site should 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.
4. All samples positive for M gene to be tested by virus isolation test on eggs.
5. At the laboratory pooling of up to five samples taken from the same species collected at the same site and same time is permitted when it can be ensured that, in case of a positive finding, the individual samples can be identified and retested.
6. Serological and virological results, as well as all isolates will be sent to the CRL.

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

Highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) of serotype H5N1 was detected in a commercial poultry flock in the Czech Republic for the first time in the course of months June – August 2007. One year before, i.e. on 27 March 2006, HPAI-H5N1 was detected in wild birds (mute swans – Cygnus olor) at several places in South-Bohemian and South-Moravian Regions.

4 holdings owned by two different farmers were affected in the year 2007; all holdings were situated in Pardubice Region, district Ústí nad Orlicí.

Due to animal health reasons, 103 378 head of poultry (4 586 turkeys and a 98 792 head of species Gallus gallus) of total weight of 358 262 kg were killed in commercial flocks and another two contact holdings with the total number of poultry 67 879 head (54 125 broilers and 13 754 turkeys) were depopulated preventively. Furthermore, it was decided to kill preventively poultry kept in non-commercial flocks in municipalities situated in cadastral territories of HPAI outbreaks (2 026 head of poultry).

Within the surveillance in wild birds, 649 wild birds in total were examined during the period from 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2007 and one positive virological finding was detected in wild swan in South-Moravian Region, in the cadastral territory of municipality Lednice.

In order to rule out HPAI, 281 head of poultry were examined at mass deaths of poultry.

The first outbreak was confirmed in a turkey flock in **Tisová** (farmer: ZOD Zálší) on 21 June 2007, the second outbreak was confirmed in a broiler flock in **Nořín** (the same farmer) on 27 June 2007, the third outbreak was confirmed in a reproduction poultry flock of species Gallus gallus in **Netřeby** (farmer: Mach Drůbež, a.s.) and the fourth outbreak was confirmed in a reproduction poultry flock of species Gallus gallus in **Choceň** (farmer: Mach Drůbež, a.s.), both outbreaks on the same day, i.e. on 11 July 2007.

Measures ordered in zones were repealed on 14 August 2007, in accordance with the legislation in force.

Information about outbreaks of PAI in poultry holdings

- Primary outbreak

HPAI was confirmed on 21 June 2007 in a poultry holding in municipality **Tisová**, farmer: ZOD Zálší (Region Pardubice, district Ústí nad Orlicí, GPS: $49^0 51'1.93''$ N, $16^0 13'7.05''$ E). 6 399 fattening turkeys (12 months old, weight 8 – 10 kg) were kept on the holding. Actions for eradication of the outbreak were started on the same day, immediately after the disease confirmation. 4 586 animals in total were killed using CO_2 in gas-tight containers on the day of confirmation and killing of animals on the holding finished on 22 June 2007. After that, 1 129 head of poultry kept on non-commercial holdings were killed in a contact municipality Tisová using T61 injections. Killing in non-commercial flocks was finished on 22 June 2007 and all killed poultry was safely disposed of at a rendering plant.

Actions connected with the final mechanical cleansing in the holding (litter removed and stored in a way ensuring virus liquidation) started on 23 June 2007, followed by the final disinfection and rat extermination. A straw stack was incinerated by members of the Fire Rescue Service as a possible source of the disease.

A thorough cleaning of the halls and their subsequent disinfection using chloramine was performed by members of the Fire Rescue Service and the Army of the Czech Republic on 24 June 2007.

The final disinfection was finished on 2 July 2007.

- Secondary outbreaks

The first HPAI secondary outbreak was confirmed on 27 June 2007 in a broiler holding in municipality **Nořín**, farmer: ZOD Zálší (Region Pardubice, district Ústí nad Orlicí, GPS: $49^0 57'57.02''$N, $16^0 13'15.66''$ E). 27 850 broilers of the total weight of 55 140 kg were present on the holding. Killing of animals in the outbreak started on the same day and finished on 28 June 2007 in the morning. Animals were again killed using CO_2 in gas-tight containers which was followed by killing of poultry in non-commercial flocks in a contact municipality **Nořín**; 362 animals were killed using T61 injections and all killed poultry was safely disposed of at a rendering plant.

Cleaning and disinfection of premises of the affected holding were performed on 28 June 2007.

The final disinfection was finished on 7 July 2007.

The second and the third outbreaks were confirmed on 11 July 2007 on two holdings owned by the same farmer in municipalities **Netřeby** and **Choceň**, farmer: MACH Drůbež, a.s. (Region Pardubice, district Ústí nad Orlicí, GPS: $49^0 55'0.3''$ N, $16^0 15'24.66''$ and $49^0 59'0.98''$ N, $16^0 13'57.27''$ E). Reproduction flocks of Gallus gallus were concerned in both cases, i.e. 17 005 animals of the total weight of 62 684 kg and 53 937 animals of the total weight 198 338 kg, respectively. Killing started on 12 June 2007 and finished on the same day on the holding **Netřeby** and on 13 June on the holding **Choceň**. Preventive killing of poultry in non-commercial flocks in contact municipalities **Netřeby**, **Kosořín** and **Choceň** was performed on the same days (535 animals were killed using T61 injections); all killed poultry was safely disposed of at a rendering plant. Furthermore, 500 880 consumer's eggs and 81 124 hatching eggs of the total weight of 34 915.2 kg were traced and safely disposed of at a rendering plant. Birds in commercial flocks were killed using CO_2 – in gas-tight containers on the first holding (Netřeby) or by gassing the halls on the second holding (Choceň). The final disinfection was finished on 30 July 2007 or on 28 July 2007, respectively.

Preventive killing of poultry in contact commercial holdings in municipalities **Zářecká Lhota** and **Loučky** was performed on 14 July 2007; 54 125 broilers and 13 754 turkeys were killed in total, using gassing the halls in the municipality **Loučky** (killing of broilers and turkeys) and gas-tight containers in the municipality **Zářecká Lhota** (killing of turkeys). All killed poultry was safely disposed of at a rendering plant.

Necessary forces and means of the Integrated Rescue System were deployed at activities for eradication of outbreaks and preventive killing on contact commercial holdings.

There was a very good epidemiological situation in 2008 for no occurrence of outbreaks PAI in poultry.

- Historically first outbreak LPAI

The first outbreak LPAI (H7N9) was confirmed on 24 February 2009 on a holding with geese and mallards in municipality Hodonín. Farmer: Rybářství Hodonín (Southernmoravian region, district Hodonín, GPS: 48°51'15.149"N, 17°5'00.686"E Pond Písečenský - 2 sheds, 679 geese, 1st flock; 48°51'28.073"N, 17°4'30.103"E Pond Dvorský - 3 sheds, 608 geese, 2nd flock; 48°50'57.656"N, 17°4'28.551"E Pond Lužický - 3 sheds, 1665 geese, 3rd flock, 350 ducks.

A positive reproduction flock of geese on Písečenský pond was killed using CO_2 – in gas-tight containers the day after confirmation. All killed poultry (679 geese, 5 400 kg), 7 523 (1 000 kg) hatching eggs and 1 450 kg feed were safely disposed of at a rendering plant.

The birds in the restricted zone were tested once every week in three-week period. All laboratory results were negative.

The preliminary cleansing and disinfection were accomplished on 2 March 2009.

The restricted zone was lifted on 24 March 2009.

Over last year **2009** there were detected 2 outbreaks of low pathogenic influenza in poultry holdings.

First outbreak: Hodonín

Low pathogenic avian influenza (LPAI) of subtype H7N9 was detected in poultry holding keeping goose and duck flocks in February 2009.

The holding owned by commercial fisheries Hodonín s. r. o. is situated on the ponds close to the city Hodonín, in Southern Moravian region, district Hodonin.

On pond Písečenský were found infected geese. Samples were taken in the framework of routine AI surveillance in a poultry holding. There were 2 sheds of 679 heads of geese were killed using CO_2 in gas-tight containers on the 25th February 2009.

Second outbreak: Třebín

LPAI of subtype H5N3 was detected in holding producing captive mallards for restocking in November 2009.

The holding owned by Lesy a rybníky města Českých Budějovic s.r.o. is situated on pond Ryšávek near municipality Třebín. There were kept 280 mallards for restocking. Samples were taken in the framework of routine AI surveillance in farmed game birds holding.

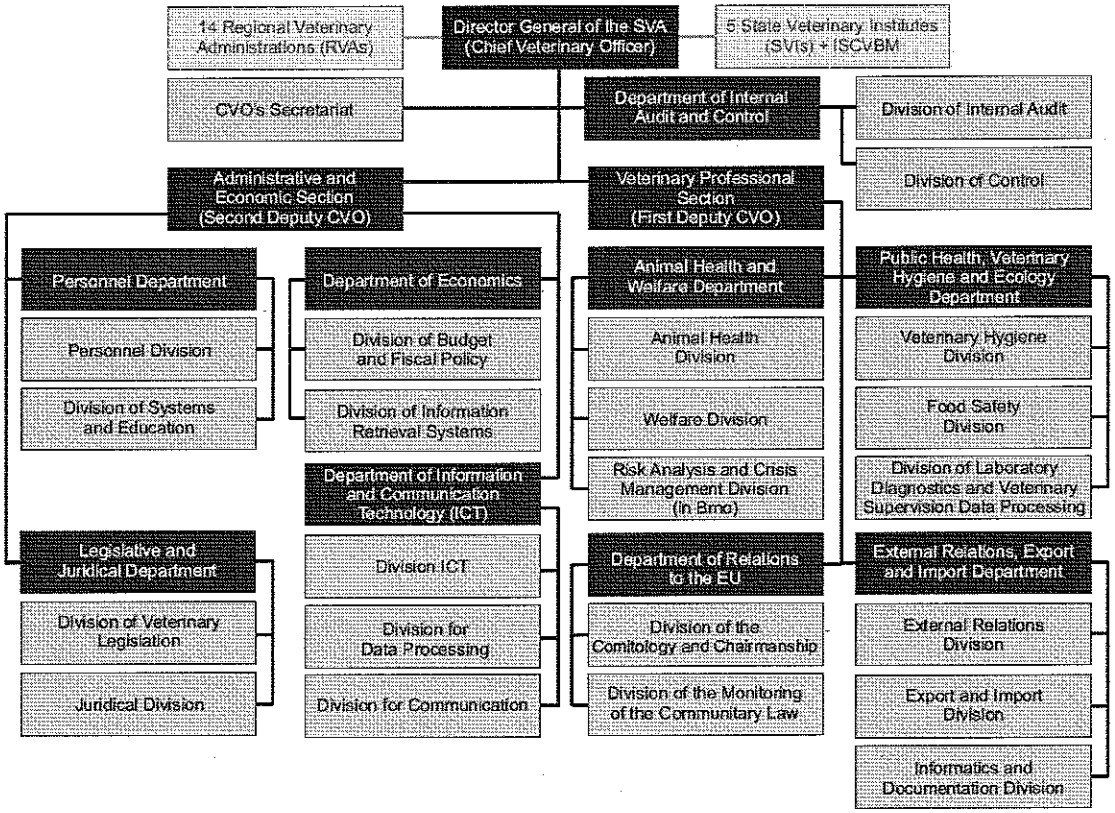
All 280 mallards have been culled by private veterinarian used "T 61" on 6th November and safety disposed to the rendering plant

4.1 Measures included in the programme for poultry surveillance

4.1.1 Designation of the central authority charged with supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme

The central authority competent for supervising and coordinating all activities in veterinary care is the State Veterinary Administration, which performs its powers at the whole territory of the Czech Republic (§ 47, Veterinary Act No 166/1999 Col. of Acts). SVA of the CR coordinates the activities of Regional Veterinary Administrations (RVA). The surveillance programme for AI is laid down on the base of § 48 point 1, and § 10, Veterinary Act No. 166/1999 as amended.

State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic



Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic determines main strategies in a veterinary care and carries out their control as laid down in the Veterinary Act No. 166/1999 Article 44, Point 1a. The Ministry of Agriculture specifies obligatory preventive and diagnostics campaigns in accordance with the Veterinary Act, Article 44; Point 1d, based on the epidemiological situation. Related details are laid down in the "Methodology of Animal Health Controls and

Prophylaxis" approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and issued in its Official Journal. According to the legislation (Veterinary Act 166/1999) the SVA CR has the legal power to supervise any action ordered by the "Methodology". Regional veterinary administrations execute the legal powers as to supervise private veterinarians over their actions in the professional field as ordered by the "Methodology".

The competent authority confirms its commitment to submit a complete report on actions and expenditures in the framework of this programme and to provide additional information when they are request by the Commission.

4.1.2 System in place for the registration of holdings

Holdings in the Czech Republic are registered in the Database of Farms in accordance to the provisions of the law No. 154/2000, Breeding Act and corresponding Decree No.136/2004 laying down details for identification of animals and their registration and registration of holdings and person established by Breeding Act.

4.1.3 Data on vaccination

Vaccination against avian influenza is prohibited and vaccination has not been performed before.

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

The first occurrence of the High Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) on the Czech Republic territory was detected in the year 2006. HPAI was detected only in wild birds. In total 14 cases were found in the species "Mute swan". In all these 14 cases the high pathogenic subtype H5N1 was confirmed. All cases were reported in birds which were found dead in the South Bohemian and South Moravian regions.

Within the surveillance in wild birds, 649 wild birds in total were examined during the period from 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2007 and one positive virological finding was detected in wild swan in South-Moravian Region, in the cadastral territory of municipality Lednice.

In the map bellow you can see the places of positive findings, in blue 2006 and in red 2007.

Overview of positive findings:

In 2008 there were no findings of PAI in wild birds. Otherwise avian virus in wild birds has been present. In total 57 ducks out of 555 hunted mallards was found out positive for avian virus (active surveillance). All 259 dead wild birds tested for the virus were negative (passive surveillance).

Over year 2009 were tested 751 wild birds (532 in the frame of active surveillance and 219 birds in pasive surveillance). In total 25 hunted mallards was found positive for avian virus.

5.1. Measures included in the programme for wild birds' surveillance

5.1.1 Designation of the central authority charged with supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme

The central authority competent for supervising and coordinating all activities in veterinary care is State Veterinary Administration, which performs its powers at the whole territory of the Czech Republic (§ 47, Veterinary Act No 166/1999 Col. of Acts). SVA of the CR coordinates the activities of Regional Veterinary Administrations (RVA). The surveillance programme for AI is laid down on the base of § 48 point 1, and § 10, Veterinary Act No. 166/1999 as amended.

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epidemiological situation. Related details are laid down in the "Methodology of Animal Health Controls and Prophylaxis" approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and issued in its Official Journal. According to the legislation (Veterinary Act 166/1999) the SVA CR has the legal power to supervise any action ordered by the "Methodology". Regional veterinary administrations execute the legal powers as to supervise private veterinarians over their actions in the professional field as ordered by the "Methodology".

The competent authority confirms its commitment to submit a complete report on actions and expenditures in the framework of this programme and to provide additional information when they are request by the Commission. The organisation chart of the competent authority you can see below.

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

The programme will be applied in all territory of the Czech Republic according to rules setting by the state veterinary administration.

5.1.3 Estimation of the local and/or migratory wildlife population

The Czech Republic is out of the main migratory flight paths of birds from central and eastern Asia, the Caspian Sea and the Black sea areas. Due to reason according the epidemiological and ornithological data we have not identified any region at higher risk for the introduction of AI. We identified only areas with high density of poultry which is kept an open air holdings close to water areas. See map mentioned above.

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

The measures in place are in accordance with Council Directive 2005/94/EC of 20 December 2005 on Community measures for the control of avian influenza. The Council Directive has already been implemented in Czech legislation trough to Decree No. 36/2007 coll.

7. Costs

Unless provided otherwise by specific legal rules, no financial payments shall be arranged for performance of their subject of activities between state organizational units within the sphere of competencies of a single chapter administrator according to § 66 of Act No. 218/2000 Coll. on budgetary rules. The same applies also to a state organizational unit and a contributory organization established by the former. Avian influenza examination is performed as their subject of activities in state veterinary institutes for the State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic within a budget of the Ministry of Agriculture. Therefore the state veterinary institutes do not make out any invoices; on the basis of protocols they only report numbers of examinations requested. Costs for such examinations are reimbursed to state veterinary institutes from the state budget in the form of contribution for operation.

7.1. Detailed analysis of the costs:

7.1.1 Poultry

The overall estimated cost of the AI surveillance in poultry during year 2011 is 1 094 040,- CZK (43 003,- €) . Estimates of 364 poultry holdings are to be tested in the frame of AI surveillance programme during 2011. The cost of the programme including laboratory testing by pre-screening serological tests and cost for following tests in case of positive pre-screening test. The competent authority wishes 50% of co-financing of the total cost to be considered by the Commission.

7.1.2 Wild birds

The overall estimated cost of the AI surveillance in wild birds year 2011 is 1 215 700,- CZK (47 787,-€). Estimates of 1 050 wild birds is to be tested in the frame of AI surveillance programme during 2011. Estimated 500 birds to be tested in the frame of passive surveillance on sick and dead wild birds and 550 birds to be tested in the frame of active surveillance. The competent authority wishes 50% of co-financing of the total cost to be considered by the Commission.

7.2 **Summary of the costs** (Euro exchange rates 31 March 2010, 2010/C 87/12) 25,44CZK/€

7.2.1 Poultry surveillance

Measures eligible for co-financing surveillance in poultry			
Methods of laboratory analysis	**Number of tests to perform per method**	**Unitary test cost (per method)**	**Total cost**
Serological pre-screening (ELISA – IDEXX)	2190	110,- CZK	**240 900,- CZK** (9 469,-€)
Haemagglutination-inhibition-test (HI) for H5/H7	H_5N_3 1900 H_7N_7 1900 H_5N_1 302 H_7N_1 302	110,- CZK 110,- CZK 110,- CZK 110,- CZK	**209 000,- CZK** (8 215,-€) **209 000,- CZK** (8 215,-€) **33 220,- CZK** (1 306,-€) **33 220,- CZK** (1 306,-€)
Virus isolation test	10	870,- CZK	**8 700,- CZK** (342,- €)
PCR test	360	1 000,- CZK	**360 000,- CZK** (14 151,- €)
Other measures to be covered	**Specify activities**		
Sampling	**0,-**		**0,-**
Others	**0,-**		**0,-**
Total			**1 094 040,- CZK** (43 003,- €)

7.2.2 Wild bird surveillance

Measures eligible for co-financing surveillance wild birds			
Methods of laboratory analysis	**Number tests to perform per method**	**Unitary test cost (per method)**	**Total cost**
Serological pre-screening	0,-		
Haemagglutination-inhibition-test (HI) for H5/H7	0,-		
Virus isolation test	150	870,- CZK	**130 500,- CZK** (5 130,-€)
PCR test	1 050	1 000,- CZK	**1 050 000,- CZK** (41 274,-€)
Other measures to be covered	**Specify activities**		
Sampling (swabs STERILE-VIRUSTRANSPORT fy. Copan Italia)	2 200	16,- CZK	**35 200,- CZK** (1 384,-€)
Others	0,-	0,-	**0,-**
Total			**1 215 700,- CZK** (47 787,-€)