



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

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- 7) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit **multi-annual programmes**.
- 8) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in **English**.

Submission Date

Monday, January 11, 2016 10:40:09

Submission Number

1452505207258-7169

# ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

## 1. Identification of the programme

Member state: SVERIGE

Disease avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

This program is multi annual :

no

Request of Union co-financing  
from beginning of:

2016

# ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

## 1.1 Contact

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## 2. Description and implementation of the surveillance programme in poultry

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Swedish Board of Agriculture (SBA) is the authority under the Ministry of Enterprise and Innovation with mandate to decide about sampling, disease surveillance, eradication of epizootic diseases etc. SBA also compensates the farmer for economic losses due to decisions taken in accordance with the act on epizootic diseases.

The National Veterinary Institute (SVA) is also an authority under the Ministry of Enterprise and Innovation and the National Reference Laboratory for Avian Influenza. SVA has been appointed by SBA to organize and perform the surveillance programme for avian influenza in poultry since 2002. The Department of Animal Health and Antimicrobial Strategies is responsible for the programme at SVA and handles the planning of the programme, administration, giving instructions to veterinarians involved in the sampling, sending out sampling material etc. The Department of Virology, Immunobiology and Parasitology performs the analyses.

The National Food Administration (SLV, an authority under the Ministry of Enterprise and Innovation) has

## ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

official veterinarians employed regionally. These veterinarians are responsible for the sampling at the slaughterhouses.

### 2.1.2 System in place for the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

The different Swedish poultry registers are briefly presented in the table below. All registers are administered by SBA.

Register	Population covered	EU-legislation	National legislation
The Swedish poultry register	All commercial poultry holdings	Council Dir. 2005/94/EC Council Dir. 92/66/EEC	Statens jordbruksverks föreskrifter (2006:11) om registrering av anläggningar med fjäderfän
The Swedish register of laying hens	All holdings with a capacity of 350 laying hen and sell eggs for consumption	Council Dir. 1999/74/EC Commission Dir. 2002/4/EC	Statens jordbruksverks föreskrifter (2003:20) om registrering av anläggningar med värphöns
Establishments for poultry fjäderfä	All holdings with breeders for broiler laying hen and turkey	Council Dir. 2009/158/EC	Statens jordbruksverks föreskrifter (2010:58) om obligatorisk hälsoövervakning av
OMNIS	All poultry holdings approved within the voluntary and preventive salmonella control programme	NA	Statens jordbruksverks föreskrifter (2007:78) om frivillig och förebyggande kontroll avseende salmonella hos fjäderfä

### 2.1.3 Design (risk based surveillance or surveillance based on representative sampling taking into account criteria in Annex I of Commission Decision 2010/367/EC)

(max. 32000 chars) :

For the year 2016 Sweden has designed a surveillance programme based on the representative sampling method in Annex I to Decision 2010/367/EU. Blood samples will be taken according to point 5,

## ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

Tables 1 and 2, of this annex. For detailed information please see point 3, Tables 5.1 and 5.2. Samples will always be accompanied by referrals specially designed for the surveillance programme for avian influenza 2016.

It is mandatory for the person taking the samples to fill in information on name and address of the animal owner and the farm, species sampled, identity of the flock, date of sampling, place of sampling and name of the person taking the samples. This information will be filed at SVA.

All positive results will be followed up by further investigation at the holding and the Commission and the EURL will be informed of all results in accordance with Decision 2010/367/EU.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The poultry production in Sweden is mainly concentrated to the south parts of the country.

#### Laying hens

The number of laying hen holdings is approximately 360. Of these, 121 have a free range holding system. 13 holdings have both indoor and free range systems. (Of the 360, these 13 holdings are "counted twice", since they have two different systems). In 2014, 3 558 326 laying hens were slaughtered in Sweden.

#### Chicken breeders

In 2015, there are 32 holdings of parent flocks of laying hens and broilers registered in the Poultry Health Control Programme. All of these are regularly controlled for different diseases by blood sampling.

#### Turkey breeders

In 2015, 3 holdings of parent flocks of turkeys are registered in the Poultry Health Control Programme. All of these are regularly controlled for different diseases by blood sampling.

#### Fattening turkeys

The number of holdings of fattening turkeys in Sweden is estimated to be around 20. In 2014, 420 280 turkeys were slaughtered in Sweden.

#### Fattening geese and fattening ducks

In Sweden, ducks and geese are mainly bred and slaughtered in the most southern parts of the country. The majority of these birds are slaughtered during October and early November. In 2014, 8 924 ducks and 16 459 geese were slaughtered in Sweden.

#### Farmed game birds (gallinaceous)

Pheasants are the most common farmed gallinaceous game bird in Sweden. All holdings with pheasant breeders should be sampled yearly. In 2014, there were 12 holdings with breeders of pheasants sampled

## ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

by a veterinarian at the holding. Partridges have been excluded from the sampling programme since they are a small population bred under conditions with low risk for an introduction of AIV.

### Farmed game birds (waterfowl)

All holdings with mallard breeders should be sampled yearly. In 2014, there were 5 holdings with mallard breeders sampled by a veterinarian at the holding.

### Ratites

In 2014, 214 ratites were slaughtered in Sweden. The number of ratites in Sweden has strongly decreased during the past years.

### Broilers

Birds from all holdings with small-scale or organic broiler production sending their birds to small-scale slaughterhouses or to the slaughterhouses for laying hens will be included in the sampling programme. These broiler holdings often have less developed biosecurity than large commercial broiler holdings. In 2014, 89 680 967 broilers were slaughtered in Sweden.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

N.A.

<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) :

### Laying hens

The number of laying hen holdings including free-range is, based on the official farm-ID numbers (PPN) of the holdings in the Swedish Poultry Register, 359 (April 2015). Of these 359, 121 have a free range holding system. 13 of the 359 holdings have both in- and outdoor holding systems. These 13 holdings are counted twice among the 359, since they have two different systems. Swedish laying hens are

## ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

slaughtered mainly at two slaughterhouses. In 2014, 3 558 326 laying hens (from indoor and free range systems) were slaughtered in Sweden. In 2016, 60 of the indoor holdings shall be sampled at slaughter.

### Free range laying hens

The number of free range laying hen holdings is, according to the Swedish Poultry Register, 121 (April 2015). 13 holdings have both indoor and free range holding systems. In 2016, if possible 53 of these holdings will be sampled at slaughter.

### Chicken breeders

Samples taken in parent flocks of laying hens and broilers within the Poultry Health Control Programme will be used for the surveillance programme . Ten samples from one flock per holding (n=32 in 2015) taken from the last sampling occasion before slaughter within the programme will be analyzed.

### Turkey breeders

Samples taken in parent flocks of turkeys within the Poultry Health Control Programme (n=3, April 2015) will be used for the surveillance. Ten samples from one flock per holding taken from the last sampling occasion before slaughter within the programme will be analyzed.

### Fattening turkeys

All holdings that send their birds for slaughter will be sampled at the slaughterhouse. This should result in approximately 20 sampled holdings. Blood samples will be collected from ten birds per holding.

### Fattening ducks

In 2014, 8 924 ducks were slaughtered in Sweden. All holdings that send their birds for slaughter shall be sampled at the slaughterhouse. Twenty samples per holding will be taken. If less than 20 birds are slaughtered all ducks will be sampled.

### Fattening geese

In 2014, 16 459 geese were slaughtered in Sweden. Geese are mainly bred and slaughtered in the most southern parts of the country. The majority are slaughtered during October and early November. All Swedish holdings that send geese for slaughter shall be sampled. Twenty samples per holding will be taken at slaughter, when less than 20 birds are slaughtered all birds will be sampled.

### Farmed game birds (gallinaceous)

Pheasants are the most common farmed gallinaceous game bird in Sweden. Partridges have been excluded from the sampling programme since they are a small population bred under conditions with low risk for an introduction of AIV. All holdings with breeders of pheasants (in 2014, 12 holdings) will be sampled by a veterinarian at the holding. Ten blood samples per holding will be taken.

### Farmed game birds (waterfowl)

All holdings with breeders of mallards (in 2014, 5 holdings) will be sampled by a veterinarian at the holding. Twenty blood samples per holding will be taken.

### Ratites

In 2014, 214 ostriches were slaughtered in Sweden. All holdings that send birds to slaughter should be sampled. Ten blood samples will be collected from each holding. When less than 10 birds are

## ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

slaughtered all birds will be sampled.

### Broilers

Birds from all holdings with small-scale or organic broiler production sending their birds to small-scale slaughterhouses or to the slaughterhouses for laying hens will be included in the sampling programme. These broiler holdings often have less developed biosecurity than large commercial broiler holdings. Blood samples will be taken from ten birds from each holding at slaughter.

The Commission will be informed of any major changes in the Swedish poultry population or production that will lead to consequences for the programme. Sweden will also provide additional information on request from the Commission.

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



## ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

### 2.2.1 POULTRY HOLDINGS (a) (except ducks, geese and farmed game birds (waterfowl e.g. mallards) to be sampled

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

Targets for year

**2016**

Category : 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
SE11	0	0	0	0	NA
SE12	1	1	10	10	ELISA test
SE21	0	0	0	0	NA
SE22	15	15	10	150	ELISA test
SE23	3	3	10	30	ELISA test
SE31	0	0	0	0	NA
SE32	0	0	0	0	NA
SE33	0	0	0	0	NA

## ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

SE 11-33 (whole of Sweden)	19	19	1	190 Sampling	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>				380	

**Add a new row**

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

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

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

Category : 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
SE11	0	0	0	0 NA	<b>X</b>
SE12	0	0	0	0 NA	<b>X</b>
SE21	0	0	0	0 NA	<b>X</b>
SE22	14	14	10	140 ELISA test	<b>X</b>
SE23	6	6	10	60 ELISA test	<b>X</b>
SE31	0	0	0	0 NA	<b>X</b>
SE32	0	0	0	0 NA	<b>X</b>
SE33	0	0	0	0 NA	<b>X</b>
SE 11-33 (whole of Sweden)	20	20	10	200 Sampling	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>				400	

## ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

Add a new row

(a) *Holdings or herds or flocks or establishments as appropriate.*  
 (b) *Refers to the location of the holding of origin. In case NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member States is requested*  
 (c) *Total number of holdings of one category of poultry in concerned NUTS 2 region.*

Category : 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
SE11	0	0	0	0 NA	X
SE12	0	0	0	0 NA	X
SE21	0	0	0	0 NA	X
SE22	0	0	0	0 NA	X
SE23	1	1	10	10 ELISA test	X
SE31	2	2	10	20 ELISA test	X
SE32	0	0	0	0 NA	X
SE33	0	0	0	0 NA	X
SE 11-33 (whole of Sweden)	3	3	10	30 Sampling	X
<b>Total</b>				60	

Add a new row

## ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

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

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

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

Category : 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
SE11	0	0	0	0	NA
SE12	10	10	10	100	ELISA test
SE21	4	4	10	40	ELISA test
SE22	16	16	10	160	ELISA test
SE23	2	2	10	20	ELISA test
SE31	0	0	0	0	NA
SE32	0	0	0	0	NA
SE33	0	0	0	0	NA
SE 11-33 (whole of Sweden)	32	32	10	320	Sampling
<b>Total</b>				640	
<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.

## ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

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
SE11	2	1	10	10	ELISA test
SE12	76	20	10	200	ELISA test
SE21	33	8	10	80	ELISA test
SE22	41	9	10	90	ELISA test
SE23	66	17	10	170	ELISA test
SE31	8	3	10	30	ELISA test
SE32	5	1	10	10	ELISA test
SE33	7	1	10	10	ELISA test
SE 11-33 (whole of Sweden)	238	60	10	600	Sampling
<b>Total</b>				1 200	
<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.

Category : free range laying hens

**delete this category**

## ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

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
SE11	2	1	10	10	ELISA test
SE 12	42	18	10	180	ELISA test
SE21	29	13	10	130	ELISA test
SE22	18	10	10	100	ELISA test
SE23	18	7	10	70	ELISA test
SE31	8	3	10	30	ELISA test
SE32	3	1	10	10	ELISA test
SE33	0	0	0	0	NA
SE 11-33 (whole of Sweden)	120	53	10	530	Sampling
<b>Total</b>				1 060	
<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.

Category : ratites

**delete this category**

NUTS (2) (b)	Total number of holdings(c)	Total number of holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of tests	Method of laboratory analysis
SE11	0	0	0	0	NA

## ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

SE12	1	1	10	10	ELISA test	<b>X</b>
SE21	0	0	0	0	0 NA	<b>X</b>
SE22	1	1	10	10	ELISA test	<b>X</b>
SE23	0	0	0	0	0 NA	<b>X</b>
SE31	1	1	10	10	ELISA test	<b>X</b>
SE32	1	1	10	10	ELISA test	<b>X</b>
SE33	0	0	0	0	0 NA	<b>X</b>
SE 11-33 (whole of Sweden)	4	4	10	40	Sampling	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>				80		

**Add a new row**

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

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

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

Category : farmed game birds (gallinaceous)

**delete this category**

NUTS (2) (b)	Total number of holdings(c)	Total number of holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of tests	Method of laboratory analysis
SE11	1	1	10	10	ELISA test
SE12	4	4	10	40	ELISA test
SE21	0	0	0	0	NA

## ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

SE22	6	6	10	60	ELISA test	<b>X</b>
SE23	2	2	10	20	ELISA test	<b>X</b>
SE31	0	0	0	0	NA	<b>X</b>
SE32	0	0	0	0	NA	<b>X</b>
SE33	0	0	0	0	NA	<b>X</b>
SE 11-33 (whole of Sweden)	13	13	10	130	Sampling	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>				260		
<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.

**Add a category**

Totals	Total number of tests	
<b>Total poultry 2016</b>		4 080

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



## ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

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

Targets for year **2016**

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	
SE11	0	0	0	0 NA		X
SE12	0	0	0	0 NA		X
SE21	0	0	0	0 NA		X
SE22	3	3	20	60 ELISA test		X
SE23	0	0	0	0 NA		X
SE31	0	0	0	0 NA		X
SE32	0	0	0	0 NA		X
SE33	0	0	0	0 NA		X
SE 11-33 (whole of Sweden)	3	3	20	60 Sampling		X
<b>Total</b>				120		X
<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 (2) code can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member State is requested

## ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

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
SE11	0	0	0	0	NA
SE12	0	0	0	0	NA
SE21	0	0	0	0	NA
SE22	12	12	20	240	ELISA test
SE23	1	1	20	20	ELISA test
SE31	0	0	0	0	NA
SE32	0	0	0	0	NA
SE33	0	0	0	0	NA
SE 11-33 (whole of Sweden)	13	13	20	260	Sampling
<b>Total</b>				520	
<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 (2) code can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member State is requested

Category : farmed game (waterfowl e.g. mallards)

**delete this category**

NUTS (2) (b)	Total number of duck and geese holdings	Total number of duck and geese holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of tests	Method of laboratory analysis
SE11	0	0	0	0	NA
SE12	1	1	20	20	ELISA test

## ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

SE21	1	1	20	20	ELISA test	X
SE22	5	5	20	100	ELISA test	X
SE23	0	0	0	0	0 NA	X
SE31	0	0	0	0	0 NA	X
SE32	0	0	0	0	0 NA	X
SE33	0	0	0	0	0 NA	X
SE 11-33 (Whole Sweden)	0	0	0	340	PCR test	X
SE 11-33 (Whole Sweden)	0	0	0	10	Virus isolation test	X
SE 11-33 (Whole Sweden)	0	0	0	10	gene sequencing	X
SE 11-33 (whole of Sweden)	7	7	20	140	Sampling	X
<b>Total</b>				640		
<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 (2) code can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member State is requested

**Add a category**

NUTS (2) (b)	Total number of tests	
<b>Total ducks and geese and farmed game birds 2016</b>	1 280	

## ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

*TOTALS for Poultry (2.2.1) + Ducks and Geese (2.2.2) and farmed game birds for year :*

2016

Poultry + Ducks/Geese /farmed game birds	Total number of tests
<b>Grand Total</b>	5 360
<b>Grand Total ELISA</b>	2 500
<b>Grand Total agar</b>	0
<b>Grand Total HI tests (H5)</b>	0
<b>Grand Total HI tests (H7)</b>	0
<b>Grand Total Virus Isolation test</b>	10
<b>Grand Total PCR test</b>	340
<b>Grand Total Other test</b>	10
<b>Grand Total Samplings</b>	2 500

*2.3 Sampling procedures, sampling periods and frequency of testing taking into account criteria set out in Annex I of Commission Decision 2010/367/EC*

## ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

(max. 32000 chars) :

The surveillance programme for avian influenza will run from 1 January to 31 December 2016. Holdings will be sampled once annually after taken into consideration possible seasonal factors in the production. Laying hens, broilers, fattening turkeys and ratites are slaughtered and therefore sampled rather evenly throughout the year. Geese and ducks are mainly slaughtered in October-November and will be therefore be sampled during the autumn. For parent flocks of laying hens, broilers and turkeys, samples taken within the Poultry Health Control Programme will be used for the surveillance programme. These samples are taken through out the year. Farmed feathered game is sampled at the holding, mainly during the first half of the year.

### 2.4. *Laboratory testing : description of the laboratory tests used and follow up investigations taking into account criteria set out in the Diagnostic Manual for avian influenza (Common Decision 2006/437/EC)*

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

In poultry flocks, the initial tests within the screening programme are blood samples, which are serologically analysed by an ELISA-test (IDEXX Influenza A Ab test). If a serological test is positive, PCR tests are performed as a follow up. Cloacal and oropharyngeal swabs from 60 birds (or all birds if less than 60) in the positive holding are then taken. The two swabs (cloacal and oropharyngeal) from each bird are pooled into one single sample, which generates 60 samples in total. These 60 samples are analysed for the detection of avian influenza virus genome by using an M-gene realtime PCR (Spackman et al). Positive samples are further analysed for detection and identification of H5 and H7 viruses, including virus pathotyping by amplicon sequencing (Slomka et al, 2007) (Avian Diseases: Vol. 51, No. s1, pp. 227-234).

All laboratory investigations will be carried out in accordance with the avian influenza diagnostic manual (Commission Decision 2006/437/EC) and point 9 of Annex I to Decision 2010/367/EU. An ELISA will be used for the serological analysis (IDEXX Influenza A Ab test). Positive results will be confirmed with haemagglutination inhibition tests (for subtypes H5 and H7) in accordance with the guidelines. All laboratory testing will be performed at the National Veterinary Institute (SVA), Uppsala, Sweden. All virus isolates will be sent to the EU Reference Laboratory (EURL). The Swedish Board of Agriculture (SBA) will report to the Commission in accordance with Art 4. of Decision 2010/367/EU .

## ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The program will be supervised of the Swedish Board of Agriculture in close cooperation with a working group on wild birds and the National Veterinary Institute. The working group on wild birds consists of ornithologists as well as epidemiologists.

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

*max. 32000 chars) :*

The passive surveillance will be carried out in the whole area of Sweden.

## ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Sweden there are in total 490 different bird species identified. Around 200 are staying the whole year and the rest are migratory birds in more or less extent. The majority of the birds are staying in south and middle Sweden and a smaller part in the northern part.

In summer there are around 550 million bird individuals and 450 millions leave Sweden in the end of the summer or in autumn.

The majority of the migratory birds arrive to Sweden in Mars to June, depending on climatic conditions, from south and east and a very limited number from north.

The Swedish ornithologists work with a report system called Svalan were the movements of migratory birds can be followed each year. The Swedish Board of Agriculture and the National Veterinary Institute are using this reporting system to continuously update the wild birds situation.  
<http://www.artportalen.se/birds/default.asp>

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The surveillance program of wild birds in Sweden is designed as a passive programme, which includes all groups of wild birds.

The program targets all wild birds found dead or moribund. The birds are collected from the whole area of Sweden and sent to the National Veterinary Institute in Uppsala for sampling. Since there have been very few incidents of influenza in the country, no special risk factors have been defined; all found birds are included in the programme.

## ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

(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 focused on target species

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

**Targets for year**

**2016**

NUTS (2) code/region (a)	Total number of birds to be sampled	Estimated total number of samples to be taken for passive surveillance	Type of test	Number of tests
SE 11-33 (whole territory of Sweden)	500	600	PCR test	600
SE 11-33 (whole territory of Sweden)	0	0	Virus isolation test	50
SE 11-33 (whole territory of Sweden)	0	0	Gene sequencing	50
<b>Total</b>				
<b>Add a new row</b>				

(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.*



## ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

	Total number of tests
<b>Total number of tests</b>	700
<b>Total Virus isolation tests</b>	50
<b>Total PCR tests</b>	600
<b>Total Other tests</b>	50

### 3.3 Sampling procedures and sampling periods

*max 32000 chars :*

Wild birds found dead or moribund are sent by post to the finder in existing routines to the National Veterinary Institute in Uppsala for sampling and analysis. In case of enhanced investigations, in forehand contracted organisations will do local examinations for dead or moribund wild birds for further examination and sampling at NRL.

### 3.4 Laboratory testing : description of the laboratory tests used taking into account criteria set out in the *Diagnostic Manual for avian influenza (Commission Decision 2006/437/EC)*

*max 32000 chars :*

From dead birds, two swab samples (cloacal and tracheal) are collected. The samples are analysed for the detection of avian influenza virus genome by using an M-gene realtime PCR (Spackman et al). Positive samples are further analysed for detection and identification of H5 and H7 viruses, including virus pathotyping by amplicon sequencing (Slomka et al). If virus genome is detected virus isolation and further subtyping are performed. The viruses isolated are sent to CRL.

## ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

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

*max 32000 chars :*

Within the EU surveillance programme for AIV, the following numbers of holdings have been tested during the years 2007-2014:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Laying hens	60	65	61	62	61	52	44	58
Free range laying hens	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	30	27	16	23
Turkeys	23	23	17	21	22	19	26	16
Ducks	3	8	3	4	6	3	1	3
Geese	16	30	13	11	20	20	13	9
Broilers <sup>1</sup>	17	28	27	24	39	34	26	12
Ratites	10	10	6	4	5	3	2	3
Breeding hens (parents)	40	42	33	34	36	36	36	32
Breeding turkeys (parents)	4	2	4	3	3	3	3	2
Game birds (mallards)	7	6	6	7	9	7	7	5
Game birds (pheasants)	23	23	20	17	15	16	16	12
Backyard flocks	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0

(<sup>1</sup> Small-scale production)

Before 2006 AIV had never been detected in Swedish poultry. In March 2006 highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAIV) virus subtype H5 was isolated in samples, taken due to findings in the wild bird population, from a mallard on a Swedish game farm. There were no clinical signs in the flock. Since 2006 no findings of low pathogenic H5 or H7 or high pathogenic strains of AIV have been done in Swedish poultry flocks. Several investigations have been performed, though, due to positive serological findings within the surveillance programme.

## ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

In 2010, antibodies against AIV subtype H5 were found in four holdings with mallard breeders. The holdings were further investigated by cloacal and oropharyngeal swab sampling. No AIV could be detected by PCR-analysis of swab samples from two of the holdings. In samples from the other two holdings influenza A virus genome was detected in the M-gene PCR. Further analyses of these samples including PCR for H5 and H7 and virus isolation attempts were negative.

In 2011, antibodies against AIV subtype H5 were found in two holdings with mallard breeders. The holdings were further investigated by cloacal and oropharyngeal swab sampling. No AIV could be detected by PCR-analysis of swab samples from the two holdings

In 2012, no antibodies against AIV subtype H5 or H7 were found.

In 2013, antibodies against AIV subtype H5 were found in one holding with mallard breeders. The holding was further investigated by cloacal and oropharyngeal swab sampling. No AIV H5 or H7 could be detected by PCR-analysis of swab samples from the holding.

In 2014, no antibodies against AIV subtype H5 or H7 were found.

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

*(max. 32000 chars):*

Until spring 2006 highly pathogenic avian influenza virus (HPAI) has never been detected in wild birds in Sweden. Previous surveillance since autumn 2002 at the bird conservation station at Ottenby, Öland, has demonstrated that HPAI was not present during that period. Mallards are the species that most samples come from.

At the National Veterinary Institute surveillance in all diseased or dead bird species is ongoing since a long period (exceeding the last five years). In birds found dead or diseased in the wild necropsy is performed and if changes are observed that lead to a suspicion concerning AI or ND further tests are performed. At the moment all birds found dead are tested for AI.

HPAI has been detected in 65 wild birds during spring 2006. Low pathogenic avian influenza virus (LPAI) has been found in Mallards with a quite high prevalence but has also been found in several other species like for example Black headed gull, Mew gull, bean goose and Teal. During 2009 and 2010 no

## ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

case of HPAI has been detected in Sweden in wild birds. LPAI has been found in 69 of the 3 863 sampled birds, mostly in Mallards and in a few Eurasian wigeons in the active surveillance during the autumn 2009. During 2011 and 2012 neither HPAI nor LPAI is detected. During 2013 three cases of LPAI has been found on mallards at the same place and time. During 2014 no case of HPAI has been detected in wild birds. LPAI ??????

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

*(max. 32000 chars):*

Avian influenza is included in the Swedish act on epizootic diseases (Epizootilagen, SFS 1999:657). According to this act both animal owners and veterinarians are obliged to report suspect cases of avian influenza. This applies to both clinical and laboratory suspicions. If AI is suspected or confirmed on a farm, measures will be taken according to Council Directive 2005/94/EC and Commission Decision 2010/367/EU

## 7. *Costs*

### 7.1 *Detailed analysis of the costs*

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

*(max. 32000 chars):*

Administration (planning, administration of the programme, information, reporting, follow up etc) (190 timmar x 1130 SEK=214 700 SEK) 215 000 SEK

Sampling (collecting samples at slaughterhouses): Beräknad total åtgång ca.90 timmar: 0,5 timme för provtagning 10 prover (hönsfåglar, struts), 0,75

## ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

timme för provtagning 20 prover (gås, anka). Bygger på antagandet att 113 (60 inne- och 53 utegående) värphönsflockar provtas, samtliga på slakteri. Mest troligt kommer vi dock inte komma upp i detta antal avseende utegående. Sannolikt arvode 2016, enligt SLV: 716 SEK/timme.

716 SEK x 90 t = 64 440 SEK. Avrundning något uppåt: 64 500 SEK

Sampling (collecting samples at holdings):

Provtagning vilthägn: I ansökan för 2015: beräknat 2 625 SEK/hägn. För 2016: uppskattning: timkostnad uppräknad 3%, ger 2 704 SEK/hägn. Beräknat på 13 hägn fasan + 7 hägn gräsand = 20 viltfågelhägn. Provtagas à 2 704 SEK/hägn = 54 080 SEK. Avrundas: 54 100 SEK

Sampling equipment (tubes, plastic bags, envelopes etc) and transport costs 16 000 SEK

Serology:

Total number of tests: 2 500

ELISA cost per sample 83 SEK (the cost will also include necessary confirmation with HI-test)

Total serology: 207 500 SEK

PCR and Virus isolation:

Estimated no of seropositive holdings = 3

Holding no. 1 with two poultry categories

Holdings nos 2 and 3 with one poultry category of which holding no 3 analysed out of normal working hours (+ 50% cost/test)

	No of samples	No of holdings	No of tests	Cost/test	Laboratory costs
M-gene PCR holding no. 1	240	1	120	540	64 800 SEK
M-gene PCR holding no. 2	120	1	60	540	32 400 SEK

## ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

M-gene PCR holding no. 3	120	1	60	810	48 600 SEK
H5-PCR	25	2	50	360	18 000 SEK
H7-PCR	25	2	50	360	18 000 SEK
Sequencing	5	2	10	1380	13 800 SEK
Virusesolation	5	2	10	1000	10 000 SEK
<b>Total PCR and virusesolation:</b>					<b>205 600 SEK</b>

### 7.1.2 Wild birds

(max. 32000 chars) :

Delivery (collection, transport and sampling) of wild birds	500	500	605 SEK	302 500
M-gene realtime PCR (pooled)	500	500	540 SEK	270 000
H5/H7-PCR (confirmatory test)	100	100	360 SEK	36 000
Gene sequencing	50	50	1 380 SEK	69 000
Virus isolation	50	50	1000 SEK	50 000
<hr/>				
<b>Total sampling, PCR and virusesolation</b>				<b>727 500 SEK</b>

This application does not cover the costs following an eventual and extensive AI outbreak among wild birds that may require expanded active sampling and analysis of dead and sick birds in specific areas in accordance with Commission Decision 2010/367/EU.







## ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

### 7.2.2 Wild bird surveillance

#### Detail analysis of the cost of the programme - wild birds

#### Targets for year **2016**

Laboratory testing				
Methods of laboratory analysis	Number of tests	Unitary test cost (per method) in € (*)	Total cost (€)	
Virus isolation test	50	37.88	1894	
PCR test	600	19.74	11844	
Other cost	50	150	7500	
Delivery of wild animals				
	No of wild birds	Eligible cost in € (*)	Total cost (€)	
Delivery of wild animals	500	10	5000	
Other measures				
	Number	Unitary cost in €	Total cost (€)	

## ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

N.A.	0	0	0	X
			Add a new row	
<b>Total wild birds Testing + Delivery + Other measures</b>			26 238,00 €	

(\*) as per cofinancing decision for 2014 programmes

TOTALS for Poultry, duck, geese, farmed game birds (7.2.1) + WILD BIRDS (7.2.2) for year :

2016

<b>Grand Total Poultry, Ducks/Geese/Farmed game birds + WILD BIRDS</b>	Total Cost
	58203,4

## ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

### C. Financial information

#### 1. Identification of the implementing entities - financial circuits/flows

Identify and describe the entities which will be in charge of implementing the eligible measures planned in this programme which costs will constitute the reimbursement/payment claim to the EU. Describe the financial flows/circuits followed.

Each of the following paragraphs (from a to e) shall be filled out if EU cofinancing is requested for the related measure.

a) Implementing entities - **sampling**: who perform the official sampling? Who pays? (e.g. authorised private vets perform the sampling and are paid by the regional veterinary services (state budget); sampling equipment is provided by the private laboratory testing the samples which includes the price in the invoice which is paid by the local state veterinary services (state budget))

(max. 32000 chars):

The official sampling at holdings regarding poultry is performed by authorised private vets and official vets employed by SBA. The sampling is paid by SBA (state budget) and the sampling equipment is provided by the National Veterinary Institute. Sampling at the slaughterhouses are performed by official vets employed by NFA. The sampling cost is paid by SBA (state budget) and the sampling equipment is provided by the National Veterinary Institute. The sampling of wild birds is performed by vets at the National Veterinary Institute, after the birds has been delivered there. This sampling is paid by state budget.

## ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

b) Implementing entities - **testing**: who performs the testing of the official samples? Who pays? (e.g. regional public laboratories perform the testing of official samples and costs related to this testing are entirely paid by the state budget)

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The testing is performed by the National Veterinary Institute and is paid for by SBA.

c) Implementing entities - **compensation**: who performs the compensation? Who pays? (e.g. compensation is paid by the central level of the state veterinary services, or compensation is paid by an insurance fund fed by compulsory farmers contribution)

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

No compensation for sampling is paid to the farmers. The testing is compulsory for those chosen for sampling.

d) Implementing entities - **vaccination** : who provides the vaccine and who performs the vaccination? Who pays the vaccine? Who pays the vaccinator? (e.g. farmers buy their vaccine to the private vets, send the paid invoices to the local state veterinary services which reimburse the farmers of the full amount and the vaccinator is paid by the regional state veterinary services)

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

No vaccination is permitted i Sweden.

## ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

N.A

2 Co-financing rate (see provisions of applicable Work Programme)

*The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Regulation (EU) No 652/2014, we request that the co-financing rate for the reimbursement of the eligible costs would be increased:*

Up to 75% for the measures detailed below

Up to 100% for the measures detailed below

## ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

### 3. Source of funding of eligible measures

All eligible measures for which cofinancing is requested and reimbursement will be claimed are financed by public funds.

*yes*

*no*

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## ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

### 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, docx, ppt, pptx, bmp, pna, pdf.**
- 3) The total file size of the attached files should not exceed 2.500Kb (+- 2.5 Mb). You will receive a message while attaching when you try to load too much.
- 4) **IT CAN TAKE SEVERAL MINUTES TO UPLOAD ALL THE ATTACHED FILES. Don't interrupt the uploading by closing the pdf and wait until you have received a Submission Number!**
- 5) Only use letters from a-z and numbers from 1-10 in the attachment names, otherwise the submission of the data will not work.

### List of all attachments

	Attachment name	File will be saved as (only a-z and 0-9 and -_ ) :	File size
		Total size of attachments :	No attachment