



ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds as referred to in Article 1(d)

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the Community for national programmes for the control and monitoring of avian influenza, shall submit applications containing at least the information set out in this form.

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

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Submission date

Wednesday, August 20, 2014 08:12:39

Submission number

1408515137118-3577



ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds as referred to in Article 1(d)

1. Identification of the programme

Member state: BELGIQUE-BELGIE

Disease avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

This program is multi annual:

no

Request of Union co-financing
from beginning of:

2015

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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 central authority responsible for the implementation of the monitoring program for avian influenza is the Federal Agency for the Safety of the Food Chain (FASFC), and more specifically its crisis prevention and management unit and its directorate general for control policy.

2.1.2 System in place for the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

Farms keeping more than 200 poultry at any given moment of the year must all register in the national electronic database (SANITEL). This registration is performed by either DGZ or ARSIA, the 2 regional

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associations for identification and registration of animals and holdings in Belgium.

Each year, all registered farms have to complete a questionnaire in which they specify which species they keep, what capacity they have for each species, what type of housing is used and what arrangements in terms of biosecurity are put into place. This questionnaire is used to update the data in Sanitel and is also used as a basis for determining the sampling objectives of the AI surveillance programme in poultry.

The tables in this document thus reflect the data registered in Sanitel at the end of March 2014 and the figures provided in the questionnaires received at the end of 2013 and the beginning of 2014. These data and figures will most likely have changed by 2015 when the AI surveillance programme will effectively be launched:

- currently registered holdings will not necessarily still be active in 2015,
- new holdings might have registered in the meantime,
- the species currently present in a registered holding may no longer be the same in 2015.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Since 2010, the FASFC has opted for a risk-based surveillance to determine the sampling objectives of the annual AI programme. This risk analysis was conducted by the Belgian animal health reference centre VAR (Veterinary and Agrochemical Research Centre, CODA-CERVA), more particularly by its AI reference laboratory and its epidemiological unit CVD-ERA.

The type of analysis used is a "scenario tree" as described by Martin et al. (Martin P.A., Cameron A.R., Greiner M., 2007; Demonstrating freedom from disease using multiple complex data sources, 1. a new methodology based on scenario trees; Prev. Vet. Med. 79, 71-97).

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Belgian poultry population is very diverse. Nevertheless, the main species kept is chicken, consisting in breeding hens (both for broilers and laying hens), laying hens and broilers.

Other species are much more marginal and comprise:

- geese (mainly breeding animals),
- ducks (mainly fattening animals),
- turkeys (mainly fattening animals),
- pigeons (mainly fattening animals),
- partridges (mainly fattening animals),

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- guinea fowl (mainly fattening animals),
- pheasants (mainly fattening animals),
- ratites (mainly fattening animals).

The majority of poultry is kept indoors. Only about 15% of the holdings keep animals outdoors.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

The following main criteria were taken into account in the risk analysis:

- The density of poultry and poultry holdings and the distance between farms have been used to divide the country into 5 regions. The provinces of East Flanders, West Flanders and Antwerp are each considered as separate regions because of the high density observed. The others 7 provinces have been divided into two lower risk regions. A map showing the 5 regions is in attachment.
- Rearing in open-air is considered a high risk factor since it allows contact with wild birds.
- Farms localised in so-called high risk areas are considered to be at higher risk. These high risk areas are lakes, ponds, rivers, canals and other water surfaces that are frequented by wild waterfowl and migratory birds (see also point 3.1.2). The high risk areas are listed and mapped on the FASFC website (http://www.favv.be/ai-ia/ai-city/zones_fr.asp).
- Holdings keeping ducks, geese or turkeys are considered to be at higher risk, ducks and geese because of their role as natural reservoir for AI and turkeys because of their higher sensitivity to AI.

(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):

The various species of poultry included in the AI surveillance programme are split up into 4 sampling categories with decreasing risk:

- category 1: ducks and geese,
- category 2: turkeys,
- category 3: breeding hens and laying hens,
- category 4: fattening pigeons, pheasants, partridges and guinea fowl.

Broilers are excluded from this program because of their short life cycle (max. 7 weeks of age).

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

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

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

Targets for year **2015**

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	
BE21	42	16	10	160	ELISA test	X
BE22	21	8	10	80	ELISA test	X
BE23	28	10	10	100	ELISA test	X
BE24	2	1	10	10	ELISA test	X
BE25	47	17	10	170	ELISA test	X
BE31	2	1	10	10	ELISA test	X
BE32	4	1	10	10	ELISA test	X
BE33	7	3	10	30	ELISA test	X

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BE34	4	1	10	10	ELISA test	X
BE35	6	2	10	20	ELISA test	X
Total				600		
Add a new row						
<p>(a) Holdings or herds or flocks or establishments as appropriate.</p> <p>(b) Refers to the location of the holding of origin. In case NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member States is requested</p> <p>(c) Total number of holdings of one category of poultry in concerned NUTS 2 region.</p>						

Category : free range 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	
BE21	14	10	10	100	ELISA test	X
BE22	7	5	10	50	ELISA test	X
BE23	6	4	10	40	ELISA test	X
BE24	3	2	10	20	ELISA test	X
BE25	14	10	10	100	ELISA test	X
BE31	1	1	10	10	ELISA test	X
BE32	11	8	10	80	ELISA test	X
BE33	4	3	10	30	ELISA test	X
BE34	8	6	10	60	ELISA test	X

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BE35	16	11	10	110	ELISA test	X
Total				600		
Add a new row						
<p>(a) Holdings or herds or flocks or establishments as appropriate.</p> <p>(b) Refers to the location of the holding of origin. In case NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member States is requested</p> <p>(c) Total number of holdings of one category of poultry in concerned NUTS 2 region.</p>						

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	
BE21	61	19	10	190	ELISA test	X
BE22	7	2	10	20	ELISA test	X
BE23	26	8	10	80	ELISA test	X
BE25	75	23	10	230	ELISA test	X
BE31	2	1	10	10	ELISA test	X
BE32	11	3	10	30	ELISA test	X
BE33	5	2	10	20	ELISA test	X
BE34	1	1	10	10	ELISA test	X
BE35	2	1	10	10	ELISA test	X
Total				600		

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

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	
BE21	2	2	10	20	ELISA test	X
BE23	6	7	10	70	ELISA test	X
BE24	3	3	10	30	ELISA test	X
BE25	30	30	10	300	ELISA test	X
BE32	4	5	10	50	ELISA test	X
BE33	3	5	10	50	ELISA test	X
BE35	1	1	10	10	ELISA test	X
Total				530		
					Add a new row	
<p>(a) Holdings or herds or flocks or establishments as appropriate.</p> <p>(b) Refers to the location of the holding of origin. In case NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member States is requested</p> <p>(c) Total number of holdings of one category of poultry in concerned NUTS 2 region.</p>						

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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	
BE21	2	3	10	30	HI-test (H5)	X
BE22	5	10	10	100	HI-test (H5)	X
BE23	3	6	10	60	HI-test (H5)	X
BE25	4	8	10	80	HI-test (H5)	X
BE31	1	2	10	20	HI-test (H5)	X
BE21	2	3	10	30	HI-test (H7)	X
BE22	5	10	10	100	HI-test (H7)	X
BE23	3	6	10	60	HI-test (H7)	X
BE25	4	8	10	80	HI-test (H7)	X
BE31	1	2	10	20	HI-test (H7)	X
Total				580		
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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Category : pigeons and guinea fowl

[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	
BE22	1	2	10	20	HI-test (H5)	X
BE24	1	1	10	10	HI-test (H5)	X
BE25	3	4	10	40	HI-test (H5)	X
BE32	1	2	10	20	HI-test (H5)	X
BE35	2	3	10	30	HI-test (H5)	X
BE22	1	2	10	20	HI-test (H7)	X
BE24	1	1	10	10	HI-test (H7)	X
BE25	3	4	10	40	HI-test (H7)	X
BE32	1	2	10	20	HI-test (H7)	X
BE35	2	3	10	30	HI-test (H7)	X
Total				240		
Add a new row						

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

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Add a category

Totals	Total number of tests	
Total poultry 2015	3 150	

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

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

Targets for year **2015**

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	
BE21	3	6	50	300	ELISA test	X

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BE22	2	4	50	200	ELISA test	X
BE23	2	4	50	200	ELISA test	X
BE24	1	2	50	100	ELISA test	X
BE25	2	4	50	200	ELISA test	X
BE31	2	4	50	200	ELISA test	X
BE32	4	8	50	400	ELISA test	X
BE33	5	10	50	500	ELISA test	X
BE34	1	2	50	100	ELISA test	X
BE35	3	6	50	300	ELISA test	X
Total				2 500		

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

Category : geese breeders

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	
BE21	1	2	50	100	ELISA test	X
BE22	1	2	50	100	ELISA test	X
BE23	3	6	50	300	ELISA test	X
BE25	1	2	50	100	ELISA test	X
Total				600		

Add a new row

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

(b) Refers to the location of the holding of origin. In case NUTS (2) code can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member State is requested

Add a category

NUTS (2) (b)	Total number of tests	
Total ducks and geese 2015	3 100	

TOTALS for Poultry (2.2.1) + Ducks and Geese (2.2.2) for year :

2015

Poultry +Ducks/Geese	Total number of tests
Grand Total	6 250
Grand Total ELISA	5 430
Grand Total agar	0
Grand Total HI tests (H5)	410
Grand Total HI tests (H7)	410
Grand Total Virus Isolation test	0
Grand Total PCR test	0
Grand Total Other test	0

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Grand Total Samplings	0
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2.3 Sampling procedures, sampling periods and frequency of testing

(max. 32000 chars) :

The sampling of the selected farms will take place between 1 January 2015 and 31 December 2015. The sampling will be performed by veterinarians of the FASFC and, in the case of holdings of breeding hens, by technicians of DGZ and ARSIA .

The number of samples taken per farm will depend on the sampling category:

- category 1 (ducks and geese): 50 samples;
- categories 2, 3 and 4 (turkeys , hens, pheasants, pigeons, partridge and guinea fowl): 10 samples.

The samples will be randomly distributed within the group of birds belonging to the category sampled.

When several sampling categories are present on the same farm, only the category with the highest risk (cat.1 > cat.2 > cat.3 > cat.4) will be sampled, on the condition that a sufficient number of animals is present in this category.

Farms with ducks, geese or turkeys that are located in higher risk areas and farms that rear free-range birds will be sampled twice, spaced by three months at least. Other farms will only be sampled once.

In case of unfavourable serological results, additional sampling of the holding will be performed, consisting in a further samples of 60 animals for a

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virological analysis and possibly a serological analysis.

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

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

As requested by the Decision 2010/367/CE, all analysis will be performed by the AI national reference laboratory. All testing will be concluded before 28 February 2016.

Sera from chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese will be subjected to a first-line ELISA assay and a confirmatory haemagglutinin inhibition (HI) assay for H5 and H7 strains when the ELISA assay is non-compliant.

Based on what has been observed in the previous years, generally a confirmatory HI test will have to be performed in about 1% of the chicken samples and about 25% of goose and duck samples.

Sera from pheasant, partridge, guinea fowl and pigeons are directly subjected to HI assays for H5 and H7.

The following strains, provided by the Community Reference Laboratory, are used in the HI assays:

a) for the H5 subtype:

- i) initial screening with the Teal/England/7894/06 strain (H5N3);
- ii) positives are retested with the Chicken/Scotland/59 (H5N1) to eliminate cross-reactive antibodies for N3;

b) for H7 subtype:

- i) initial screening with the Turkey/England/647/77 strain (H7N7);
- ii) positives are tested with the African Starling/983/79 strain (H7N1) to eliminate cross-reactive antibodies for N7.

In case of unfavourable serological results indicating the potential presence of H5 or H7 viruses, the additional samples taken in the holding involved will be analysed using the RT-PCR and/or virus isolation assays and possibly the ELISA and/or haemagglutinin inhibition assays. Where possible, these samples are pooled.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The central authority responsible for the implementation of the monitoring program for avian influenza is the Federal Agency for the Safety of the Food Chain (FASFC), and more specifically its crisis prevention and management unit and its directorate general for control policy.

The collect of dead wild birds is performed either by ornithologists of the Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences (in case of refuge centres and the sampling of live birds) or the regional authorities (in case of suspicious mortality in wild birds).

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

max. 32000 chars) :

The whole country is included in the surveillance programme, but the high risk areas mentionned in point 2.1.3.2 are targeted specifically. These high risk areas are lakes, ponds, rivers, canals and other water surfaces that are frequented by wild waterfowl and migratory birds as listed in the decision 2010/367/CE. The high risk area as such consists in the water surface surrounded by a supplementary zone with a radius of 1 km. The selected sites are those where

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pluriannual birds counts have shown the presence of at least 0.1% of the average winter population of wild water birds. These higher risk areas are listed and mapped on the FASFC website (http://www.favv.be/ai-ia/ai-city/zones_fr.asp).

3.1.3 Estimation of the local and/or migratory wildlife population

(max. 32000 chars) :

In Belgium, the size of the wild bird population is based on the pluriannual birds counts of the overwintering population. The average size of this population is estimated at about 500,000 birds. Most birds are concentrated in the northern half of the country.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Belgian surveillance plan is based on the specific surveillance of abnormal mortality in wild birds (passive monitoring). The targetted species were selected by Belgian ornithologists and virologists based on particular local species and species mentioned in Annex II of Decision 2010/367/CE. These experts also defined for each species the thresholds for an "abnormal" mortality. These thresholds avoid congestion of the national reference laboratory with irrelevant cases of mortality.

The notification of mortality is mainly made by collaborators of public institutions and regional authorities, hunters, ornithologists, wild bird refuges. In addition, the network is also accessible to the general public through a specific hotline for wild bird mortality. Where abnormal mortality is effectively observed, collaborators of the competent regional authorities for nature conservancy are will collect the carcasses and will send them to the AI national reference laboratory. At the maximum, 400 cases of mortality are expected to be sent to the laboratory.

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In addition to the passive surveillance, an active surveillance consisting in the sampling (cloaca and/or pharynx swab) of live birds caught at ringing activities is performed by ornithologists of the Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences. In this active surveillance, some 3,000 birds are sampled. This part of the programme is not presented for cofinancing by the EC.

- (3) *Areas at risk (wetlands in particular where links with high density poultry populations), previous positive findings as referred to in point 2 of Part 1 of Annex II to Commission Decision 2010/367/EC should be taken into account and if possible complemented by a map.*

3.2.1 WILD BIRDS focussed on target species

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

Targets for year **2015**

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	
Belgium	400	400	PCR test	400	X
Belgium	400	400	necropsy	400	X
Total					
Add a new row					

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- (a) Refers to the place of collection of birds/samples. In case NUTS 2 (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member State is requested. Please fill-in these values directly in the field.
- (b) General description of the wild birds are intended to be sampled in the framework of the active and passive surveillance.
- (c) Voluntary, to be included for information purposes, not eligible for cofinancing.

	Total number of tests
Total number of tests	800
Total Virus isolation tests	0
Total PCR tests	400
Total Other tests	400

3.3 Sampling procedures and sampling periods

max 32000 chars :

The surveillance in wild birds will take place from 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2015. Based on the numbers recorded from 2006 to 2013, it is estimated that the number of cases of abnormal mortality will be 400 at the maximum. This projection is only valid if the epidemiological situation for AI will not change in the coming year and a half.

3.4 Laboratory testing : description of the laboratory tests used

max 32000 chars :

Birds collected in the context of the passive surveillance are routinely autopsied. Samples taken at necropsy will be subjected to a PCR analysis and to a virus isolation test on embryonated egg provided that the quality of the sample permits this.

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

(max 32000 chars :

Since 2004, surveillance programmes have been conducted in poultry on an annual base. Consistently, the results shows traces of the occasional introduction of low pathogenic H5 and H7 viruses in the poultry population. Neither the "classical" H5/H7 HPAI viruses nor the H5N1 HPAI virus have been detected in these programmes.

The following findings were recorded in the last five years:

- In 2009, antibodies against H7 (2 farms) and H5 (1 farm) were revealed in three chicken flocks. No H5/H7 virus could be isolated.
- In 2010, antibodies against H5 were revealed in a duck farm. No H5/H7 virus could be isolated.
- In 2011, antibodies against H5 or H7 were found in 3 farms. No H5/H7 virus could be isolated.
- In 2012, antibodies against H5 (2 farms) were revealed in duck flocks. No H5/H7 virus could be isolated.
- In 2013, antibodies against H5 (3 farms) and H7 (1 farm) were found in 3 duck flocks and 1 chicken flock. No H5/H7 virus could be isolated.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Since September 2005, an active and passive monitoring programme is carried out each year in wild birds in Belgium. Consistently, this programme has revealed the presence of different strains of LPAI virus in the wild bird population. The species involved were mainly ducks, geese, shorebirds, terns and gulls.

The following findings were recorded in the last five years:

- In 2009, 5,877 samples collected in 3,059 live birds and 7 cases of abnormal mortality revealed the presence of LPAI viruses of the types H2 , H3, H4 , H7,

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H9 and H10.

- In 2010, 4,021 samples collected in 3,040 live birds and 48 cases of abnormal mortality revealed the presence of LPAI viruses of the types H1 , H2 , H5 , H6 , H7 and H12.

- In 2011, 4,254 samples collected in 3,397 live birds and 84 cases of abnormal mortality revealed the presence of LPAI viruses of the types H2, H3, H4, H6, H9, and H10.

- In 2012, 4,529 samples collected in 3,220 live birds and 355 cases of abnormal mortality revealed the presence of LPAI viruses of the types H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6, H7, H9 and H10.

- In 2013, 4,001 samples collected in 3,179 live birds and 175 cases of abnormal mortality revealed the presence of LPAI viruses of the types H2, H3, H4, H5 and H12.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

1. Poultry

A poultry holder who observes disease or abnormal mortality in his poultry flock, must have the birds immediately examined by his farm veterinarian. If the veterinarian cannot exclude AI, he has to notify the FASFC immediately.

A poultry holder who observes:

- a reduction in normal water and food consumption by more than 20 %,
- a mortality rate of over 3% per week,
- an egg drop of more than 5 % for more than two days,
- clinical signs or lesions indicative of avian influenza,

cannot have a therapeutic treatment established unless samples are taken and sent to the laboratory for an AI diagnostic.

2. Wild birds

Suspicious mortality in wild birds can be reported to the competent authorities through a hotline free of charge.

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Mortality in wild birds is considered abnormal/suspect if the two following conditions are met simultaneously:

- the dead birds respond to specific criteria regarding species and numbers:
 - swans (including mute swan): at least 1 animal found dead ;
 - gulls, sterns and starlings: at least 20 animals found dead;
 - other species (including ducks): at least 5 animals found dead;
- the dead birds are found in the same place and in the same time period.

7. Costs

7.1 Detailed analysis of the costs

7.1.1 Poultry

(max. 32000 chars) :

The cost analysis below is based on the actual prices of the 2014 programme. It should be noted that the real 2015 prices will very likely have to raised slightly compared to these 2014 laboratory prices.

The samples of chicken, ducks and geese will be analyzed with the ELISA at a cost of € 3.3 per analysis.

The samples of other species will be analyzed with haemagglutinin inhibition (HI) assays for H5 and H7 at a cost of € 3.3 € per HI or € 6.6 per sample.

In addition, confirmatory HI assays will have to be performed for positive ELISA test results. Based on the observations of the previous years, it will probably be necessary to perform confirmatory HI assays in about 1% of chicken samples and about 25% of goose and duck samples. In 2015, an estimated 800 samples will be have to be reanalysed using the HI assays.

The cost of the analysis of the 60 supplementary samples taken on (on average) each of the 3 holdings showing an unfavourable result in the HI assays, will

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lead to an estimated additional 100 RT-PCR and 10 virus isolation assays.

In total, the cost of the analyses of the 5,840 samples collected in poultry will amount to € 33,407 (€ 17,919 for 5,430 ELISA; € 2,706 for 820 HI first line assays; € 5,280 for 1,600 confirmatory HI assays; € 6,820 for 100 RT-PCR assays; € 682 for 10 virus isolation assays).

In addition to these analysis costs, a amount of € 27,156 has to be added for the collection of 5,840 poultry samples (€ 4.65 per animal sampled).

According to these estimates, the costs of the surveillance in poultry will amount to € 60,563.

7.1.2 Wild birds

(max. 32000 chars) :

The cost analysis below is based on the actual prices of the 2014 programme. It should be noted that the real 2015 prices will very likely have to raised slightly compared to these 2014 laboratory prices.

The costs of the analysis performed in the framework of abnormal mortality in wild birds will amount to the sum of € 41,960.

This sum is calculated based on the laboratory cost of € 104.9 per case (€ 68.2 for RT-PCR/viral isolation assays and € 36.7 for necropsy) for the 400 birds expected at the maximum.

In addition to these analysis costs, a fixed amount of € 2,000 has to be added for the collection of the 400 wild bird cases (€ 5.0 per animal sampled).

According to these estimates, the costs of the passive surveillance in wild birds will amount to € 43,960.

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7.2 Summary of the annual costs :

7.2.1 Poultry surveillance

Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme - poultry

Targets for year **2015**

Laboratory testing			
Methods of laboratory analysis	Number of tests	Indicative unitary test cost (per method) in € (*)	Total cost (€)
ELISA test	5 430	3.26	17701.8
agar gel immune diffusion test	0	1.8	0
HI-Test for H5 (specify number of tests for H5)	1 210	9.64	11664.4
HI-Test for H7 (specify number of tests for H7)	1 210	9.64	11664.4
Virus isolation test	10	37.87	378.7
PCR test	100	19.74	1974
Other test	0	0	0
Sampling			
	Number of samples	Unitary cost in € (*)	Total cost (€)

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Samples	5 840	4,65	27156	
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	13 800		70 539,30 €	

(*) as per cofinancing decision for 2014 programmes

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7.2.2 Wild bird surveillance

Detail analysis of the cost of the programme - wild birds

Targets for year **2015**

Laboratory testing			
Methods of laboratory analysis	Number of tests	Unitary test cost (per method) in € (*)	Total cost (€)
Virus isolation test	0	37.89	0
PCR test	400	19.74	7896
Other cost	400	0	0
Delivery of wild animals			
	No of wild birds	Eligible cost in € (*)	Total cost (€)
Delivery of wild animals	400	5	2000
Other measures			
	Number	Unitary cost in €	Total cost (€)

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Other please specify here	0	0	0	X
			Add a new row	
Total wild birds Testing + Delivery + Other measures	1200		9 896,00 €	

(*) as per cofinancing decision for 2014 programmes

TOTALS for Poultry (7.2.1) + Ducks and Geese (7.2.2) for year :

2015

	Total Cost
Grand Total Poultry + Ducks/Geese	80 435

7.3 Co-financing rate:

The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Common Financial Framework, 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
- Not applicable

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7.4 Source of national funding

Please specify the source of the national funding:

- public funds*
- food business operators participation*
- other*

Please give details on the source of national funding (max 32000 characters)

The monitoring programme is entirely funded by the FASFC.

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Attachments

IMPORTANT :

- 1) The more files you attach, the longer it takes to upload them .
- 2) This attachment files should have one of the format listed here : **jpg, jpeg, tiff, tif, xls, xlsx, doc, docx, ppt, pptx, bmp, pna, pdf.**
- 3) The total file size of the attached files should not exceed 2 500Kb (+ 2.5 Mb). You will receive a message while attaching when you try to load too much.
- 4) IT CAN TAKE **SEVERAL MINUTES TO UPLOAD ALL THE ATTACHED FILES.** Don't interrupt the uploading by closing the pdf and wait until you have received a Submission Number!
- 5) Only use letters from a-z and numbers from 1-10 in the attachment names, otherwise the submission of the data will not work.

List of all attachments

	Attachment name	File will be saved as (only a-z and 0-9 and -_):	File size
	3577_3093.ocx	3577_3093.ocx	421 kb
	3577_3094.lsx	3577_3094.lsx	8 kb
		Total size of attachments :	430 kb

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