



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Unit 04 - Veterinary Control Programmes

SANCO/12958/2010

*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

Slovenia

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza

1. Identification of the programme

Member state: SLOVENIJA

Disease: avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

Request of Community co-financing from beginning of:

2011

to end of

2011

1.1 Contact

Name: Aleksandra Hari

Phone: +386 1 300 13 24

Fax: +386 1 300 13 56

Email: aleksandra.hari@gov.si

2. Description of the surveillance programme in poultry

2.1 Objectives, general requirements and criteria

(max. 4000 characters).

The purpose of serological surveillance for LPAI subtypes H5 and H7 in poultry is:

- to detect 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;
- to detect 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;
- to contribute 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.

Sampling shall be carried out from 1 January to 31 December 2011.

Samples collected for other purposes shall be used, whenever possible.

Testing of samples shall be carried out at the National Veterinary Institute (NVI), Laboratory for contagious poultry diseases, functioning as the National reference laboratory for avian influenza (NRL for AI) of the Republic of Slovenia.

All results shall be sent to the Community Reference Laboratory for Avian Influenza (CRL for AI) for collation with a good flow of information.

All avian influenza virus isolates shall be submitted to the CRL for AI in accordance with Community

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legislation.

Whenever possible, NRL for AI shall submit to the CRL for AI H5 or H7 positive sera collected from Anseriformes in order to establish an archive to facilitate future test development.

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2.2 Design and implementation

(max. 4000 chars):

On the basis of annual Decree on carrying out of systematic surveillance of animal diseases and vaccination of animals monitoring and survey programmes for each year are laid down.

The programme shall comprise the following categories and species of poultry: fattening turkeys, chicken breeding flocks, laying hens, ratites, game poultry (pheasants, partridges) and backyard holdings. Blood samples for serological examination shall be taken by private practitioners with concession.

1. Fattening turkeys: ten (10) samples per holding shall be taken. In the case of several sheds on a holding 5 samples shall be taken from each shed.
2. Chicken breeding flocks: all 10 chicken breeding flocks are included in the survey programme. The number of sheds varies from 2 to 36 sheds per holding. Most holdings have 1 to 8 sheds, with the exception of two bigger holdings: one with 36 sheds and the other with 18 sheds. Five (5) samples per shed shall be taken.
3. Laying hens: there are 138 registered or listed holdings with laying hens in Slovenia. Most holdings include 1 to 2 sheds, but few of them include 3, 4, 5, 8, and up to 14 sheds. Ten (10) samples per holding shall be taken. In the case of several sheds on a holding 5 samples shall be taken from each shed.
4. Ratites: There are 20 ostrich holdings recorded in Slovenia. The survey programme shall include holdings with more than 5 ostriches. Five (5) samples shall be taken at each holding.
5. Backyard holdings: There are 19,422 poultry holdings in Slovenia (census in 2010); 60 poultry holdings shall be randomly selected and 10 samples per holding shall be taken.

In the frame of AI surveillance programme the testing of birds found dead on the holding (other captive birds and/or poultry) shall be performed in the case increased mortality shall be established. Cloacal and oropharyngeal swabs and/or organs shall be taken and samples shall be virologically examined. There shall be 100 samples tested by M-gene PCR. In case of positive result H5 and/or H7 PCR shall be performed (6 tests). In case of H5 and/or H7 positive finding analysis of the cleavage site must be

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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 (sequencing - 3 tests) and also virus isolation test on embryonated eggs (3 tests) and determination of virus subtype with HI test shall be performed (3 tests for HI test H5/H7 and 3 tests for HI test H1 to H16).

2.2.1 Poultry holdings (except ducks and geese) to be sampled

Category : fattening turkeys

delete this category

NUTS (2) (a)	Total number of holdings to be sampled	Total number of holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of tests to be performed per method	Method of laboratory analysis
SI00	46	46	10	960	Haemagglutination-inhibition-test (HI)
Total	46	46		960	
Add a new row					

(a) refers to the location of the holding origin. In case NUTS 2 (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) can not be used, coordinates (longitude/latitude) are requested. Please fill in these values directly in the field.

Category : chicken breeders

delete this category

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NUTS (2) (a)		Total number of holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of tests to be performed per method	Method of laboratory analysis
S100	10	10	10	930	Haemagglutination-inhibition-test (HI)
Total	10	10		930	
<i>(Refers to the location of the holding origin. In case NUTS 2 (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) can not be used, coordinates (longitude/latitude) are requested. Please fill in these values directly in the field</i>					
Add a new row					

Category : laying hens

delete this category

NUTS (2) (a)		Total number of holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of tests to be performed per method	Method of laboratory analysis
S100	138	60	10	1 440	Haemagglutination-inhibition-test (HI)
Total	138	60		1 440	
<i>(Refers to the location of the holding origin. In case NUTS 2 (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) can not be used, coordinates (longitude/latitude) are requested. Please fill in these values directly in the field</i>					
Add a new row					

Category : ratites

delete this category

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SI.PAN.1.1.010

NUTS (2) (a)		Total number of holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of tests to be performed per method	Method of laboratory analysis
SI00	11	11	5	110	Haemagglutination-inhibition-test (HI)
Total	11	11		110	
<p>(a) Refers to the location of the holding origin. In case NUTS 2 (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) can not be used, coordinates (longitude/latitude) are requested. Please fill-in these values directly in the field.</p>					

Category : farmed feathered game

delete this category

NUTS (2) (a)		Total number of holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of tests to be performed per method	Method of laboratory analysis
SI00	7	7	10	140	Haemagglutination-inhibition-test (HI)
Total	7	7		140	
<p>(a) Refers to the location of the holding origin. In case NUTS 2 (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) can not be used, coordinates (longitude/latitude) are requested. Please fill-in these values directly in the field.</p>					

Category : backyard flocks

delete this category

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NUTS (2) (a)	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	Method of laboratory analysis
S100	19 422	60	10	1 200	Haemagglutination-inhibition test (HI)
Total	19 422	60		1 200	
<i>(a) Refers to the location of the holding origin. In case NUTS 2 (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) can not be used, coordinates (longitude/latitude) are requested. Please fill in these values directly in the field.</i>					
Add a new row					

Category : backyard flocks

delete this category

NUTS (2) (a)	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	Method of laboratory analysis
S103	19 422	10	10	106	PCR test
S100	0	0	0	3	Virus isolation test
S100	0	0	0	3	Sequencing
S100	0	0	0	3	HI test H5/H7
S100	0	0	0	3	HI test H1 - 16
Total	19 422	10		118	
<i>(a) Refers to the location of the holding origin. In case NUTS 2 (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) can not be used, coordinates (longitude/latitude) are requested. Please fill in these values directly in the field.</i>					
Add a new row					

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2.2.2 Duck and geese holdings to be sampled according to point C of Annex I to Decision 2007/268/EC Serological investigation

NUTS (2) (a)	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 to be performed per method	Method of laboratory analysis
SI00	0	0	0	0	Haemagglutination-inhibition-test (HI)
Total	0	0	0	0	
<p>(a) refers to the location of the holding origin. In case NUTS 2 (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) can not be used, coordinates (longitude/latitude) are requested. Please fill-in these values directly in the field.</p>					
Add a new row					

2.3 Laboratory testing: description of the laboratory tests used

Description of the used serological tests : (max 4000 chars)

In accordance with the avian influenza diagnostic manual (Commission Decision 2006/437/EC) haemagglutination-inhibition (HI) test for H5 and H7 subtypes shall be used for testing the samples. The tests shall be done at NRL for AI in Slovenia. Designated strains supplied by the CRL for Avian Influenza shall be used.

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3. Description of the surveillance programme in wild birds

3.1 Objectives, general requirements and criteria

(max. 4000 chars.)

- Virological surveillance for avian influenza in wild birds aims to identify the risk of introduction of AI viruses (LPAI and HPAI) to domestic poultry by:
- ensuring early detection of HPAI H5N1 by investigating increased incidence of morbidity and mortality in wild birds, in particular in selected "higher risk" species;
 - in the event that HPAI H5N1 is detected in wild birds, then surveillance of live and dead wild birds shall be enhanced to determine whether wild birds of other species can act as asymptomatic carriers or "bridge species";
 - continuing a "baseline" surveillance of different species of free living migratory birds as part of continuous monitoring of LPAI viruses. Anseriformes (water fowl) and Charadriiformes (shorebirds and gulls) shall be the main sampling targets to assess if they carry LPAI viruses of H5 and H7 subtypes or HPAI viruses.
- Sampling shall be carried out from 1 January to 31 December 2011.
- Testing of samples shall be carried out at NRL for AI in Slovenia.
- All results shall be sent to the CRL for collation and with a good flow of information.
- All avian influenza virus isolates of cases in wild birds shall be submitted to the CRL for AI in accordance with Community legislation.

3.2 Design and implementation

(max. 4000 chars.)

On the basis of annual Decree on carrying out of systematic surveillance of animal diseases and vaccination of animals monitoring and survey programmes for each year are laid down.

Sampling design shall be carried out in cooperation of Veterinary administration of the Republic of Slovenia (VARS) with experts from NRL for AI, ornithologists, Hunters association, Slovene forest service and Ministry of environment and spatial planning.

As mallard is the most common and frequent species of water fowl in the Republic of Slovenia, the

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majority of samples shall be taken from this species. Beside that, mallard is the only water fowl species that hunters are allowed to shoot. The samples shall also be taken at bird ringing by Slovene museum of natural history, in frame of which Bird ringing centre is organised. Sampling shall be carried out by hunters and skilled persons from Bird ringing centre and NVI experts. Some of the samples shall be taken from the rescue centre for wild animals.

Veterinary hygiene service (VHS) of NVI shall collect dead wild birds found on holdings or public areas, when notified. In notifying such occurrences ornithologists, hunters and also perceptive public shall participate.

In frame of the programme passive and active surveillance shall be carried out.

1. Passive surveillance shall be targeted on sick and dead wild birds, particularly on water birds. Attention shall be pointed on areas of increased morbidity and mortality in wild birds, areas close to the sea, lakes and waterways where birds were found dead, in particular when these areas are in proximity to domestic poultry farms and on birds which belong to identified "higher risk" species, if possible.
2. Active surveillance shall be targeted on living and clinically healthy and/or clinically diseased, injured or hunted birds, especially to birds belonging to the order of Anseriformes (water fowl) and Charitiformes (shorebirds and gulls) at identified areas for concentration and mixing of high number of migratory birds involving different species and in particular when these areas are in proximity to domestic poultry farms, if possible.

In addition investigation of live or dead wild birds shall be targeted on birds in areas where cases of HPAI H5N1 have been identified in wild birds to possibly identify asymptomatic carriers, in areas epidemiologically linked to these cases and on birds which come possibly in close contact to domestic poultry holdings, which might function as "bridge species".

3.2.1 WILD BIRDS - Investigation according to the surveillance programme for avian influenza in wild birds set out in

Annex II to Decision 2007/268/EC

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NUTS (2) code/region (a)	Wild birds to be sampled	Total number of birds to be sampled	Estimated total number of samples to be taken for active surveillance	Estimated total number of samples to be taken for passive surveillance
S100	water fowl and shore birds and other	375	450	300
	Total	375	450	300
<i>in 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 those values directly in the field.</i>				
Add a new row				

3.3 Laboratory testing: description of the laboratory tests used

max 4000 chars :

Laboratory tests shall 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. The tests shall be done at NRL for AI of the Republic of Slovenia. All samples shall be tested for the presence of Influenza A virus using initial screening for M-gene PCR as soon as possible. All positive results shall be subsequently tested by H5 and H7 PCR. In case of H5 and/or H7 positive finding, analysis of the cleavage site must 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 and also virus isolation test on embryonated eggs and determination of virus subtype shall be performed.

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

max 4000 chars :

Avian influenza has never been recorded in poultry in the Republic of Slovenia. The examinations on avian influenza were only carried out at major mortalities of poultry as differential diagnosis. Since 2004, the survey programmes for avian influenza are carried out each year. All the examinations results were negative. In Table 1 there are some data on results of the survey programmes for poultry.

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Annex 1.1.16

Table 1: Number of tests in poultry (2005 – 2009)

Year	No. of tests (H5/H7)	No. of positive
2005	2.292	0
2006	3.060	0
2007	4.294	0
2008	4.542	0
2009	5.458	0

4.1 Measures included in the programme for surveillance in poultry

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

(max. 4000 chars):

VARS is in charge of the implementation of the programme. Samples shall be taken by the private practitioners with concession and delivered to the NRL for AI where laboratory examinations shall be performed.

The entire territory of the Republic of Slovenia extends over an area of 20.000 square kilometers and is divided into 10 Regional Offices of VARS (Figure 1 in the attached document) for the needs of operations of veterinary inspection services. In the light of the relative smallness of Slovenia, and a relatively small population of animals, the surveillance programme shall be carried out on the entire territory of the Republic of Slovenia.

4.1.2 System in place for the registration of holdings

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(max. 4000 chars):

The Veterinary compliance criteria act (Ur. L. RS, No. 93/05) is laying down in Article 7 and 11 that stables under veterinary control must be registered or reported at VARS. Legal and natural persons involved in rearing activity must report any changes regarding animals, facilities or other changes to the nearest veterinary organisation, which is keeping the register of holdings and animals and notify thereof the VARS. The Rules on veterinary conditions for the trade in poultry, day-old chicks and hatching eggs in the territory of EU and on import from third countries (UL RS No 5/2004 as amended) which transpose Council Directive 90/539/EEC, lays down the conditions for approval of pedigree breeding, breeding and rearing establishments, and hatcheries. The Rules on minimum conditions for the protection of animals kept for farming purposes and on the registration procedure of laying-hen rearing facilities (UL RS No 41/03, 11/7/04 and 122/07), which transpose Council Directive 2002/4/EC, lays down the conditions for registration of laying hens.

4.1.3 Data on vaccination carried out

(max. 4000 chars):

The vaccination against Avian Influenza is not performed in the Republic of Slovenia.

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

(max. 4000 chars):

Till 2006 avian influenza has never been recorded in wild birds in the Republic of Slovenia.

The first case of avian influenza in the Republic of Slovenia was mute swan (*Cygnus olor*), which was found on the bank of river Drava north-west from Maribor on 9 February 2006. The swan died during the transport to the wild animal shelter. The samples were taken in the frame of survey programme on avian influenza. On 11 February 2006 the NRL notified the positive result for AI virus subtype H5. (RT-PCR). The HPAI H5N1 was confirmed in CRL, Weybridge and in OIE Reference laboratory for avian influenza in Padova. By the 25 March 2006, when the last positive bird was collected, there were 48

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H5 positive wild birds altogether. The 47 positive wild birds were located along river Drava from Maribor to Markovci, only one grey heron (*Ardea cinerea*) was found west from Maribor, near Slovenj Gradec. The species of positive birds were: 44 mute swans (*Cygnus olor*), 2 grey heron (*Ardea cinerea*), 1 mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*) and 1 northern pintail (*Anas acuta*).

Beside these cases, there were some samples which were positive in M-gene PCR and negative in H5/H7-gene PCR. Virus isolations were also negative. The species of positive birds were: 1 mute swan (*Cygnus olor*), 8 mallards (*Anas platyrhynchos*), 1 wild duck (*Anas sp.*), 1 common snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*) and 1 cormorant (*Phalacrocorax sp.*).

In 2007 there were no positive results for H5 or H7 viruses. However, 19 samples were positive in M-gene. One yellow legged gull (*Larus argentatus cachinnans*) was found positive for H13N6 subtype and one mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*) was positive for H14 subtype. Beside that, 14 mallards (*Anas platyrhynchos*) and 3 mute swans (*Cygnus olor*) were positive for M-gene, but the virus isolations and H5/H7-gene PCR were negative.

In 2008 there were no positive results for AI H5 or H7 viruses. However, 16 samples (15 birds) were positive in M-gene PCR: 11 mallards (*Anas platyrhynchos*), 1 mute swan (*Cygnus olor*), 1 white stork (*Ciconia ciconia*) and 2 yellow-legged gulls (*Larus argentatus cachinnans*). One mallard turned out to be positive on PMV-6, at all other samples virus isolation was negative.

In 2009 there was one positive result for LPAI H5 (not N1) in mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*) and one for LPAI H7N7 in mute swan (*Cygnus olor*). Ten other samples from mallards (*Anas platyrhynchos*) were positive in M-gene PCR: one H2, one H3 and H4, other subtypes were not identified. In Table 2 there are some data on results of the survey programmes for wild birds.

Table 2: Number of tests in wild birds (2005 – 2009)

Year	No. of tested	No. of H5 positive	No. of H7 positive	Total No. of positive
2005	203	0	0	0
2006	1.038	48	0	60
2007	334	0	0	19
2008	480	0	0	15
2009	412	1	1	12

5.1 Measures included in the programme for surveillance in wild birds

(max. 4000 chars):

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

(max. 4000 chars):

VAR5 is in charge of the implementation of the programme. Samples are taken by hunters, bird ringing personnel and NVI experts and delivered to the NRL for AI where laboratory examinations are performed. Veterinary hygiene service (VHS) of NVI collects wild birds found dead on holdings or public areas.

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

(max. 4000 chars):

The entire territory of the Republic of Slovenia extends over an area of 20,000 square kilometers, and is divided into 10 Regional Offices of VARS (Figure 1 in the attached document) for the needs of operations of veterinary inspection services. In the light of the relative smallness of Slovenia, the survey programme for wild birds shall be implemented on the entire territory of the Republic of Slovenia.

Passive surveillance: Veterinary hygiene service (VHS) of NVI shall collect dead wild birds found on holdings or public areas, when notified. In notifying such occurrences ornithologists, hunters and also perceptive public shall participate.

Active surveillance: the samples shall be taken by hunters from hunting families, of which hunting area comprise bigger water surfaces and therefore bigger hunting bag of mallards is foreseen. The samples of wild birds, taken by bird ringing personnel and NVI experts, shall be taken on the locations of ringing stations and on places which shall be appropriate for catching wild birds, especially water fowl, shore birds and gulls, if possible.

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(max. 4000 chars)

5.1.3 Estimation of the local and/or migratory wildlife population

(max. 4000 chars):

In Table 3 below there are some data on the estimation of bird population in the Republic of Slovenia during wintering and nesting. The data are from the article Božič, L. (2008) Rezultati januarskega štetja vodnih ptic leta 2008 v Sloveniji. *Acrocephalus* 29 (136): 39-49 and from the book *Birds in Europe* (2004), Birdlife International.

Table 3: Estimated number of bird population during wintering and nesting

COMMON NAME (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	WINTERING	NESTING
Mute Swan (Cygnus olor)	2.230	60
Bean Goose (Anser fabalis)	540	0
Greater White-fronted Goose (Anser albifrons albifrons)	231	0
Greylag Goose (Anser anser)	23	0
Mallard (Anas platyrhynchos)	24.843	15.000
Northern Lapwing (Vanellus vanellus)	40	2.500
Black-headed Gull (Larus ridibundus)	8.052	225
Common Gull (Larus canus)	782	0

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

(max. 4000 chars):

On the basis of the Rules on animal disease (Ur. l. RS, No. 81/07 and 24/10) which are also transposing Council Directive 82/894/EEC of 21 December 1982 on the notification of animal diseases within the Community, Avian Influenza is a compulsorily notifiable disease in Slovenia.

When the presence of Avian Influenza is suspected, the veterinary organisation having established the suspicion shall immediately notify thereof by

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telephone and by fax, on a form which must include the prescribed data, VARS Headquarters (VARS HQ) which, in turn, shall immediately convene a meeting of the National Disease Control Centre (NDCC) members. The VARS HQ provides for a 24-hour service line for these purposes. The designated laboratory shall immediately communicate the results of diagnostic investigations by telephone (via the 24-hour service line) and by fax to the VARS HQ.

VARS must notify the disease immediately or no later than within 24 hours to the World Organisation of Animal Health (OIE), the European Commission, and the competent veterinary authorities of all neighbouring countries. Notification shall include all the information required, and it shall be faxed or mailed or forwarded by the ADNS system.

In case of an outbreak of Avian Influenza in poultry, the measures prescribed in the Rules on measures for the detection, prevention and suppression of avian influenza (Ur. I. RS No. 47/07) which are transposing the Council Directive 2005/94/EC shall be implemented.

In case of wild bird the European Commission shall be immediately informed according to Commission Decision 2005/731/EC. If the HPAI H5N1 is confirmed, the measures of Commission Decision 2006/563/EC shall be implemented.

7. Costs

7.1 Detailed analysis of the costs

7.1.1 Poultry

(max. 4000 chars):

Costs of tests

Test	No. of tests	No. of stable samples*	Cost of test*
HI test H5	2.390	478	25,90 €
HI test H7	2.390	478	25,90 €

* The price for HI test is set for stable sample which comprises from 5 individual blood samples.

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7.1.2 Wild birds

(max. 4000 chars):

Costs of tests

Test	No. of tests	Cost of test
M-gene PCR	750	68,92 €
H5 PCR	20	39,06 €
H7 PCR	20	39,06 €
Sequencing*	5	67,44 €
Virus isolation	20	66,97 €
Determination of the isolate by HI test (H5/H7)	5	27,23 €
Determination of the isolate by HI test (other subtypes)*	5	83,82 €

* These tests are under "Other measures to be covered" in the financial table because there is no possibility to add the row for additional methods of laboratory analysis.

Other costs

Other	Number	Cost
Transport medium	750	1,71 €
Refund for hunters	150	16,00 €
Refund for bird ringers – water birds	50	148,00 €
Refund for bird ringers – other birds	25	29,68 €

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7.2.2 Wild bird surveillance

Methods of laboratory analysis	Number of tests to perform per method	Unitary test cost (per method) in €	Total cost (€)
Haemagglutination-inhibition-test (HI) for H5/H7	5	27.23	136.15
Virus isolation test	20	66.97	1339.4
PCR test	750	68.92	51690
H5/H7 PCR	40	39.06	1562.4
Total	775	163.12 €	54 727,95 €
Sampling - refund for hunters	150	16	2400
Sampling - refund for bird ringers (water birds)	50	146	7400
Sampling - refund for bird ringers (other birds)	25	29.68	742
Others - transport medium	750	1.71	1282.5
Laboratory analysis - Haemagglutination-inhibition-test (HI) for other subtypes	5	83.82	419.1
Laboratory analysis - sequencing	5	67.44	337.2

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		Attachments		
Total	985	346,65 €	12 580,80 €	

Attachments

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