



Programmes for eradication, control and surveillance of animal diseases and zoonoses submitted for obtaining EU financial contribution

Annex IV: Programme for the surveillance of Avian Influenza in poultry and wild birds

Member States seeking an EU financial contribution for national programmes of eradication, control and surveillance shall submit online this document completely filled out by the 31 May of the year preceding its implementation (Art. 2 of Decision (EU) 2015/2444 and Art. 12 of Regulation (EU) No 652/2014).

For multiannual programmes already approved, this document shall also be filled out and submitted after selection of the options:

This programme is multiannual: "YES"
"Funding request for subsequent year of already approved multiannual programme"

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- 5) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi-annual programmes.
- 6) You are invited to submit your programmes in English.

Member state : PORTUGAL

Disease Avian Influenza

This program is multi annual :

Type of submission :

Request of Community co-financing from beginning of : To end of

First year of implementation of the programme described in this document: 2018

1. Contact data

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| | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Submission Date | Submission Number |
| 31/05/2017 12:55:27 | 1496231733363-11288 |



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

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

2.1.1 *Designation of the authorities in charge of supervising coordinating and implementing the programme. Please describe in details who designs, who implements, and who monitors the programme in poultry. (Roles of central authority, local authorities, vets, farmers, labs, hunting associations, etc.)*

(max. 32000 chars) :

The General Directorate of Food and Veterinary (DGAV) is the body responsible for the programme, defining the objectives, strategies and action guidelines and listening to all those involved on the actions to be implemented in each region.

At central level, the Epidemiology and Animal Health Unit (DESA) is in charge of the design, supervision, monitoring and evaluation of the programme.

At regional level, it is the Food and Veterinary Regional Departments of DGAV (DSAVR) on the Mainland or the Regional Directions of Agriculture and Rural Development (DRADR) in the Autonomous Regions of Madeira and the Azores (RA) that implement the programme, carrying out sampling and its deliver to the National Institute of Agrarian and Veterinary Research (INIAV) and also ensure the correct filling out of the request forms that accompany the samples. In the specific case of backyard flocks, sampling may be carried out by the Municipal Veterinarian, under the coordination of the DSAVR/DRADR.

INIAV regularly sends to DGAV the laboratory test results.

DESA compiles, completes, verifies and validates data (request forms and analytical results) received from INIAV monthly in a database and monitors the implementation of the surveillance programme.

Also evaluates the average time of delivery of the samples in the laboratory, the average response time of the laboratory and the quality of the information that complements the sample (request forms).

Additionally, verifies and validates monthly the technical information supports the invoice, regarding the number of tests carried out under the programme in the Mainland.

Through regular contacts with the DSAVR/DRADR instructions are given to correct any deviations to the targets established in the programme as well as any particular difficulties of those services regarding the programme implementation in the field are transmitted.

Whenever changes to the number of existing holdings justify it, the representative sample of holdings to test is also updated by DESA.

Every six months DGAV reports to the Commission the results of the surveillance programme through the online system.

Until 31 August 2018/2020 DGAV will submit an intermediate report and until 30 April 2018/2020, will compile all results and prepare a final report to the European Commission.

All the laboratory tests will be processed in INIAV, which is the national reference laboratory (NRL) for avian influenza.

In Annex 1 are shown the intervention areas of the DSAVR/DRADR.

2.1.2 *Description of System in place for the registration of holdings*

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(max. 32000 chars) :

The licensing system of livestock production (NREAP) in the case of poultry production is described by Decree-Law nº 81/2013 of 14th June except for backyard flocks. According with Decree-Law nº 142/2006 of 27th July and subsequent amendments poultry holdings are also registered in the National System for Animal Information and Registration (SNIRA).

All poultry holdings have an individual holding mark with an alphanumeric code which identifies each holding in the national territory and preceded by the letters PT and followed by the a letter after a slash that identifies the animal type ("V" in case of poultry). This registry contains data on the owner, on the holding, its location, the species under production and the type of production.

In addition, in 2006, by determination of DGAV backyard flocks were recorded in an online system (SIREA) at the NUTS 5 level.

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).*

Provide justification for the choice of the design. Please refer also explicitly to the objectives of the surveillance programme as mentioned in point 1 of Annex 1 Commission Decision 2010/367/EU.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The surveillance system will continue to be implemented on the basis of a representative sample. Samples will be taken on holdings or in slaughterhouses, representing of the different species/categories and of the different regions of the country.

Sampling will be carried out according to the following criteria:

-number of holdings to be tested: for each poultry production category ensuring the identification of at least one infected poultry holding where the prevalence of infected poultry holdings is at least 5%, with a 95% (99% for ducks and mallards) confidence interval as provided for in point 5 of Annex I of Decision 367/2010/EU. The number of holdings to test will be stratified by region (DSAVR/DRADR).

-Number of birds to be sampled on the holding: as to ensure 95% probability of identifying at least one bird that tests positive for avian influenza, if the prevalence of seropositive birds is equal to or greater than 30%; for chicken breeders, laying hens, turkeys, free range broilers and farmed game birds (partridges and pheasants) at least 10 samples will be taken; for fattening ducks, duck breeders and mallards at least 20 samples will be taken (due to the lower sensitivity of the test); for ratites and backyard flocks at least 5 samples will be taken (due to the reduced number of birds).

In the case of holdings with several sheds, whenever possible, the sample size will be increased appropriately, in order to select 5 samples per shed.

The sampling plan will consider the types of production and their specific risks, such as the location of the holdings within or on the borders of risk areas (Annexes 3 and 4) and the free range production. Each DSAVR/DRADR will ensure the implementation of the programme on the basis of the data in the tables of paragraphs 2.2.1 and 2.2.2.

Those services that are in charge of the selection of holdings to be tested taking into consideration the criteria stated above and any practical constraints on the field.

In the specific case of farmed game birds (tables of point 2.2.2.), the existing holding in the region of Lisboa e Vale do Tejo will not be tested through the surveillance programme as it is already subject to surveillance under the approved vaccination plan for Portugal.

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

Please provide also a table with the number of poultry holdings and birds existing for each poultry type, and map with the geographic distribution and density of poultry holdings. (If not available, please explain)

(max. 32000 chars) :

Broilers:

The structure of broilers production is based on a vertical integration model and has become heavily industrial. There is a strong concentration of broilers production in just over a dozen operators/ integrations, which holds almost all of the national production (95%).

There is a total capacity of accommodation close to 22 million birds. Chicks housed for rearing are originated almost entirely from national breeding holdings. The production system applied in the vast majority of broilers holdings is the intensive system. The slaughter typically occurs at 5-6 weeks (rearing and fattening), with the birds achieving between 1.700kg and 1.950kg of live weight. For the particular tradition of barbecue chicken consumption the production has a shorter production cycle being the flocks subjected to various thinning previous to the transport of the birds for slaughter. The first thinning occurs when the chicks have about 23 days old and the last when they have about 42 days old.

In the free range production part of the chicks is acquired in the intra-Community market (30%). The normal production cycle extends to 81-84 days and also some thinning is made before slaughter.

Breeders:

Portugal doesn't develop genetic selection and there are no breeders – grandparents - in activity. Thus, the day old chicks come from the intra-community market within the companies that sell the most known strains.

The chicks are housed in breeding holdings and after the rearing phase start laying at 24-26 weeks old till 64 weeks old.

The eggs are sent directly to hatcheries where they are incubated on appropriate machines for 21 days.

Laying hens:

The sector is characterized by the existence of a large number of medium-sized companies. However, the production is almost entirely linked to packing centers, which eases the organization of the sector chain.

Although not widespread, there is a strong tendency to the vertical integration. The largest national companies have already adopted the system partially, that is, they select the holding that provides chicks for rearing, have their own feed production, have enough breeding holdings and have their own egg packing centers.

The chicks are reared up to 24 weeks old and lodged in the battery system (more than 95% of production) for laying. The normal laying period is of 52 weeks.

The way of raising chickens in battery is the most common in Portugal, which derives more than 95% of the total production of eggs.

Turkeys:

Currently there are no holdings of turkey breeders in Portugal. Operators acquire the hatching eggs or day-old chicks in the intra-Community market for rearing and fattening.

According to the model of integration in place, the integrator (slaughterhouse and processing industry) provides the integrated (farmer) the feed, prophylactic, disinfection and hygiene products and

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veterinary and technical assistance, advice on maintenance and improvement of facilities.

The system in place is "all in/all out" and after depopulation, the necessary measures of hygiene and disinfection are applied.

In Portugal the light or medium breeds are most used.

The production cycle extends up to 12-14 weeks for females (with average weights between 5 kg and 6 kg) and up to 16-18 weeks for males (with weights exceeding 10 kg).

Existing holdings are nearly all of intensive production and the free-range production of turkeys has no expression in Portugal.

Backyard flocks:

Aiming at the prevention and control of Avian Influenza, in 2006, the Portuguese Veterinary Services began a census of all backyard flocks by a questionnaire made available on-line. The collected data was then introduced in the web-based Identification and Registration of Backyards System (SIREA) specifically developed for that purpose. This system enabled the entry of the data available in the census questionnaires at a NUTS 5 level.

This information was analyzed considering 3 major risk factors: the presence of waterfowl; backyards kept under open range conditions; backyards with a pond or a lake inside.

The Norte region was shown to be the region with the largest number of backyard flocks with 41% of the total registered, followed by the Centro region with 28%, the regions of Lisboa e Vale do Tejo and Alentejo with 13% and 11% respectively and Algarve region with 4%. The autonomous regions of Madeira and the Azores represented each only 2% of the total backyard flocks (Annex 6).

The number of birds recorded presented substantially the same distribution by region.

In total were registered about 237 000 backyard flocks with approximately 5,900,000 birds, with an average of 20 to 30 birds by backyard flock.

The distribution and categorization of backyard flocks contributed for the establishment of higher risk areas according to Decision 2005/734/EC.

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

Please describe the risk factors as regard the criteria set in point 4 of Annex I to Decision 2010/367/EU.

(max. 32000 chars) :

N.a.

(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.

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2.2 Target populations (2)

Please explain:

- 1) *The strategy of selection of the holdings to be sampled. (Random, risk based, geographic distribution)*
- 2) *The number of holdings sampled, with regard to the minimum requirements set in Annex 1 point 5.1 to Decision 2010/367/EU.*
- 3) *The number of samples taken in each holding with regard to the minimum requirements set in Annex 1 to Decision 2010/367/EU*

(max. 32000 chars) :

The surveillance programme will include sampling on holdings of the following species/categories:

- Chicken breeders;
- Laying hens;
- Free range laying hens;
- Fattening turkeys;
- Fattening ducks;
- Duck breeders;
- Ratites;
- Farmed game birds - pheasants and partridges;
- Farmed game birds – mallard ducks.

There are no holdings of turkey breeders or geese in Portugal.

Pursuant to subparagraphs m) and n) of point 3 of Annex I to the Decision 367/2010/EU, sampling will also be included in the following categories:

Free range broilers, kept in free range production, for presenting a higher risk of infection and constitute a significant proportion of the total number of poultry holdings; Backyard flocks, due to its significant number and proximity of commercial poultry holdings, especially when there is presence of ducks or geese in conjunction with other species.

According to the number of existing holdings the minimum requirements on the Decision 2010/367/EU are fulfilled (See tables 2.2.1 and 2.2.2) in what concerns the definition of the holdings to be sampled and the number of samples to be taken in each holding.

(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 **2018**

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 samples | Total number of tests | Method of laboratory analysis |
|--------------|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Norte | 10 | 7 | 20 | 140 | 140 | ELISA test |
| Centro | 40 | 28 | 20 | 560 | 560 | ELISA test |
| LVT | 26 | 18 | 20 | 360 | 360 | ELISA test |
| ALT | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | ELISA test |
| Algarve | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | ELISA test |
| Madeira | 1 | 1 | 20 | 20 | 20 | ELISA test |
| Açores | 1 | 1 | 20 | 20 | 20 | ELISA test |
| All Country | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 | HI-test (H5) |
| All Country | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 | HI-test (H7) |

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| | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|--|--|-------|--|
| Total | | | | 1 144 | |
| 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 : 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 samples | Total number of tests | Method of laboratory analysis |
|----------------------|--|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Norte | 11 | 5 | 20 | 100 | 100 | ELISA test |
| Centro | 77 | 33 | 20 | 660 | 660 | ELISA test |
| LVT | 26 | 12 | 20 | 240 | 240 | ELISA test |
| ALT | 1 | 1 | 20 | 20 | 20 | ELISA test |
| ALG | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | ELISA test |
| Madeira | 3 | 2 | 20 | 40 | 40 | ELISA test |
| Açores | 6 | 3 | 20 | 60 | 60 | ELISA test |
| All Country | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 | HI-test (H5) |
| All Country | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 | HI-test (H7) |
| Total | | | | | 1 166 | |
| 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 : 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 samples | Total number of tests | Method of laboratory analysis |
|----------------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Norte | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | ELISA test |
| Centro | 15 | 15 | 20 | 300 | 300 | ELISA test |
| LVT | 2 | 2 | 20 | 40 | 40 | ELISA test |
| ALT | 1 | 1 | 20 | 20 | 20 | ELISA test |
| ALG | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | ELISA test |
| Madeira | 1 | 1 | 20 | 20 | 20 | ELISA test |
| Açores | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | ELISA test |
| All Country | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | HI-test (H5) |
| All Country | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | HI-test (H7) |
| Total | | | | | 396 | |
| 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 : broilers - free range

delete this category

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| NIJTS (2) (b) | Total number of holdings(c) | Total number of holdings to be sampled | Number of samples per holding | Total number of samples | Total number of tests | Method of laboratory analysis |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Norte | 6 | 2 | 10 | 20 | 20 | ELISA test |
| Centro | 206 | 52 | 10 | 520 | 520 | ELISA test |
| LVT | 21 | 6 | 10 | 60 | 60 | ELISA test |
| ALT | 1 | 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | ELISA test |
| ALG | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | ELISA test |
| Madeira | 5 | 2 | 10 | 20 | 20 | ELISA test |
| Açores | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | ELISA test |
| All country | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | HI-test (H5) |
| All Country | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | HI-test (H7) |
| Total | | | | | 656 | |
| 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 NIJTS (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 NIJTS 2 region.

Category : fattening turkeys

[delete this category](#)

| NIJTS (2) (b) | Total number of holdings(c) | Total number of holdings to be sampled | Number of samples per holding | Total number of samples | Total number of tests | Method of laboratory analysis |
|---------------|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Norte | 2 | 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | ELISA test |
| Centro | 43 | 20 | 10 | 200 | 200 | ELISA test |

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| | 86 | 40 | 10 | 400 | 400 ELISA test | X |
|-------------------------------|----|----|----|-----|-----------------|---|
| LVT | | | | | | |
| ALT | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 ELISA test | X |
| ALG | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 ELISA test | X |
| Madeira | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 ELISA test | X |
| Açores | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 ELISA test | X |
| All Country | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 HI-test (H5) | X |
| All Country | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 HI-test (H7) | X |
| Total | | | | 636 | | |
| 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 : 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 samples | Total number of tests | Method of laboratory analysis |
|-------------|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Norte | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 PCR test | X |
| Centro | 2 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 4 PCR test | X |
| LVT | 6 | 6 | 5 | 30 | 10 PCR test | X |
| ALT | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 2 PCR test | X |
| ALG | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 PCR test | X |
| Madeira | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 PCR test | X |