This paper presents the results of a survey of live-bird markets in Bali during September 2010, analysed using Social network analyses. The objective of the study was to describe contact structures within the live-bird marketing system across Bali to identify important sources and destinations of live-birds as a means to identify areas at higher risk of HPAI incursion or transmission. Within markets, vendors, drivers and market authorities were interviewed. Eighty-four out of 86 (response rate of 97.6%) officially listed live bird markets were visited. The study identified a number of districts as important sources of live birds at markets during the study period. These districts should therefore be targeted as part of a surveillance/prevention programme for poultry diseases. Contact were made across all districts in Bali, implying a potential for rapid disease or information spread through markets across the island. A small number of markets in four districts had relatively high betweenness scores indicating their role in controlling the flow of live-birds across Bali. The movement of birds to markets did not appear to have a seasonal influence which may be a reflection of the large number of festivals which occur throughout the year in Bali. A number of markets were identified as riskier in terms of their potential role in the spread of disease based on a number of criteria. To better identify risky markets it may be necessary to have a group of experts from Bali rank each market in terms of risk. This then would provide a more informed categorization of market risk for disease transmission or spread.