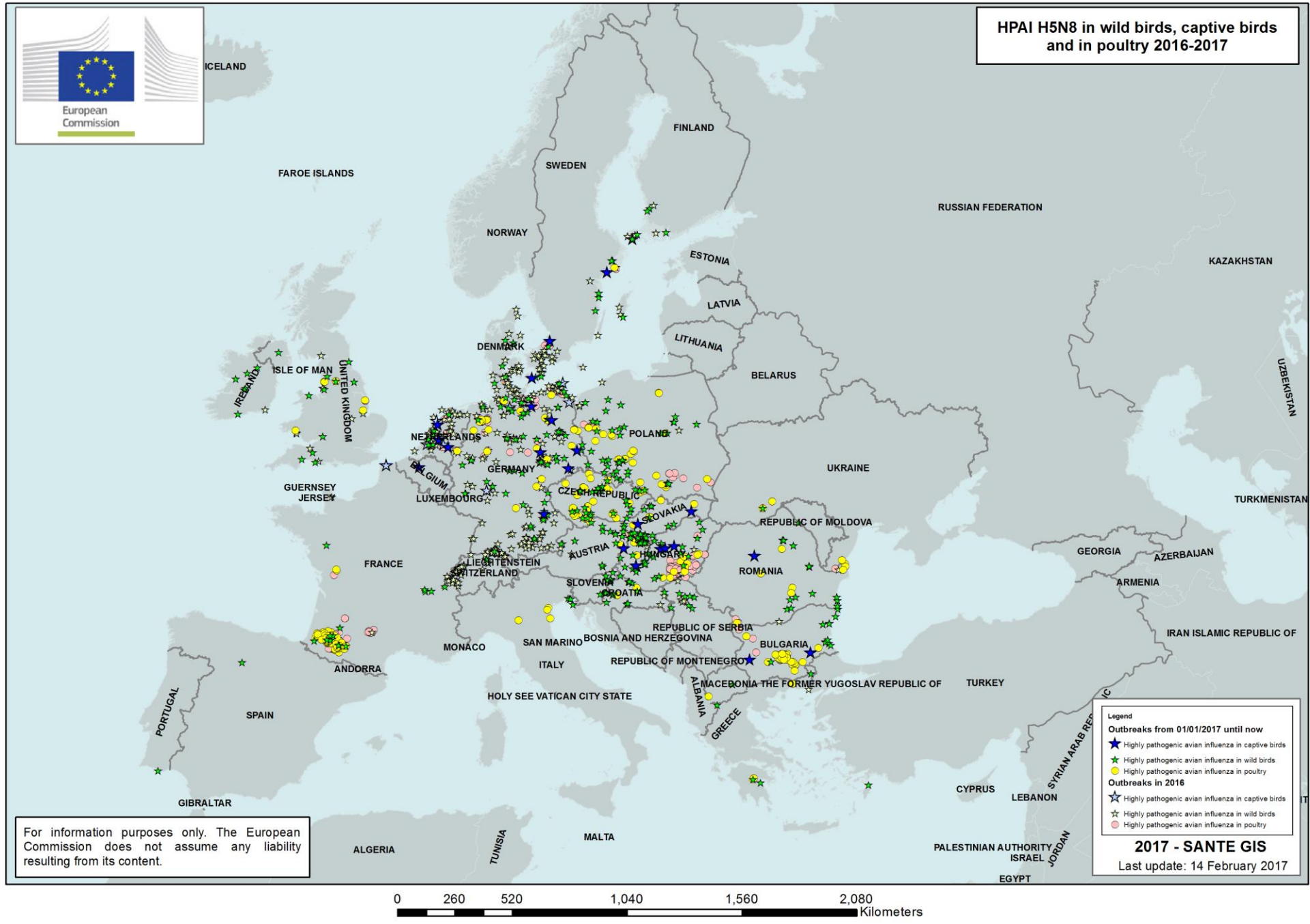
HPAI H5(N8) in Member States in poultry, captive and wild birds

(01/10/2016-14/02/2017)

DG Health and Food Safety

Food Safety


HPAI H5N8 in wild birds, captive birds and in poultry 2016-2017
European Commission
ICELAND
FAROE ISLANDS
FINLAND
SWEDEN
NORWAY
RUSSIAN FEDERATION
ESTONIA
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CYPRUS
LEBANON
GIBRALTAR
MALTA
PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY
ISRAEL
JORDAN
ALGERIA
TUNISIA
EGYPT
Legend
Outbreaks from 01/01/2017 until now
Highly pathogenic avian influenza in captive birds
Highly pathogenic avian influenza in wild birds
Highly pathogenic avian influenza in poultry
Outbreaks in 2016
Highly pathogenic avian influenza in captive birds
Highly pathogenic avian influenza in wild birds
Highly pathogenic avian influenza in poultry
2017 - SANTE GIS
Last update: 14 February 2017
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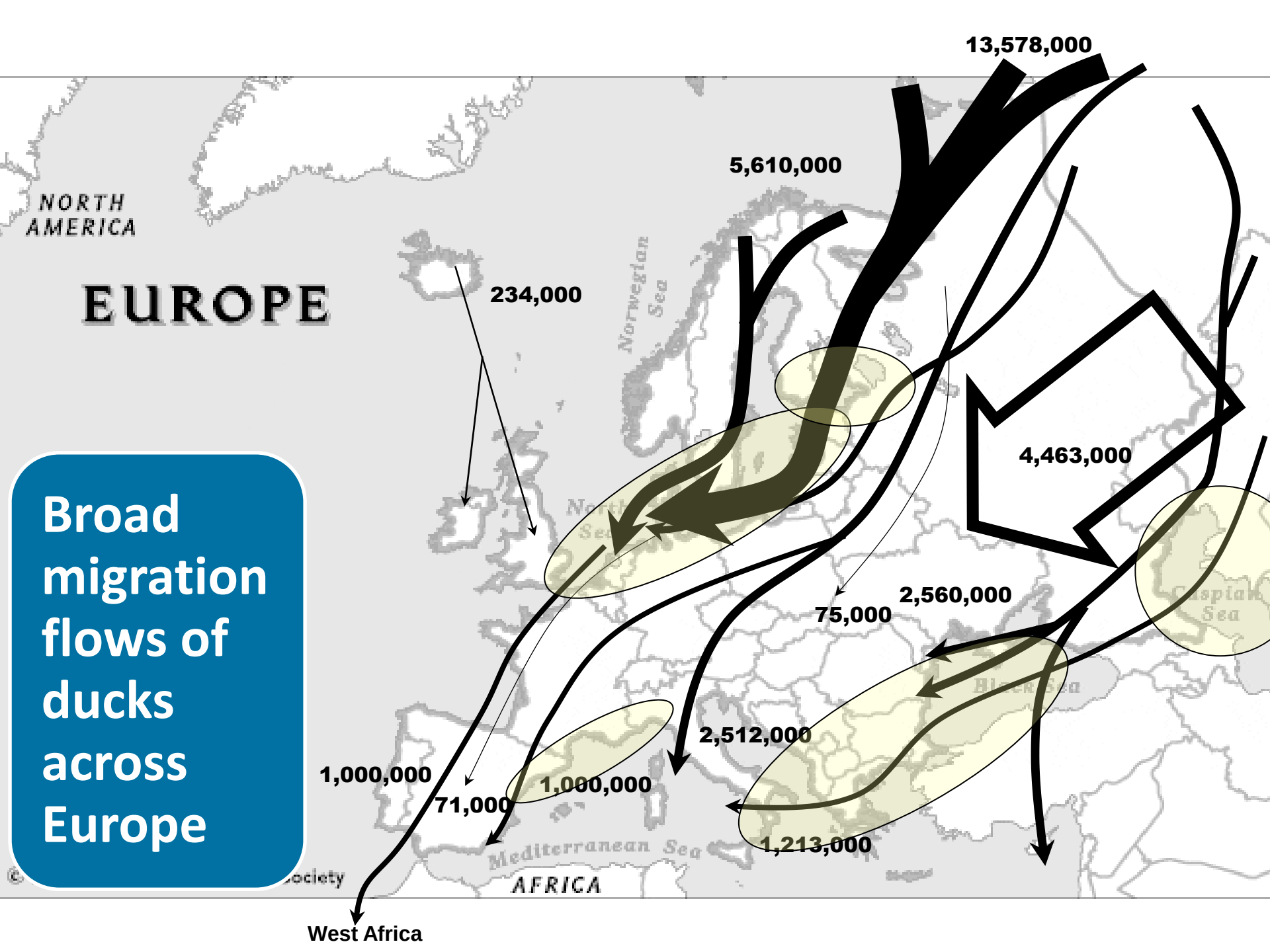
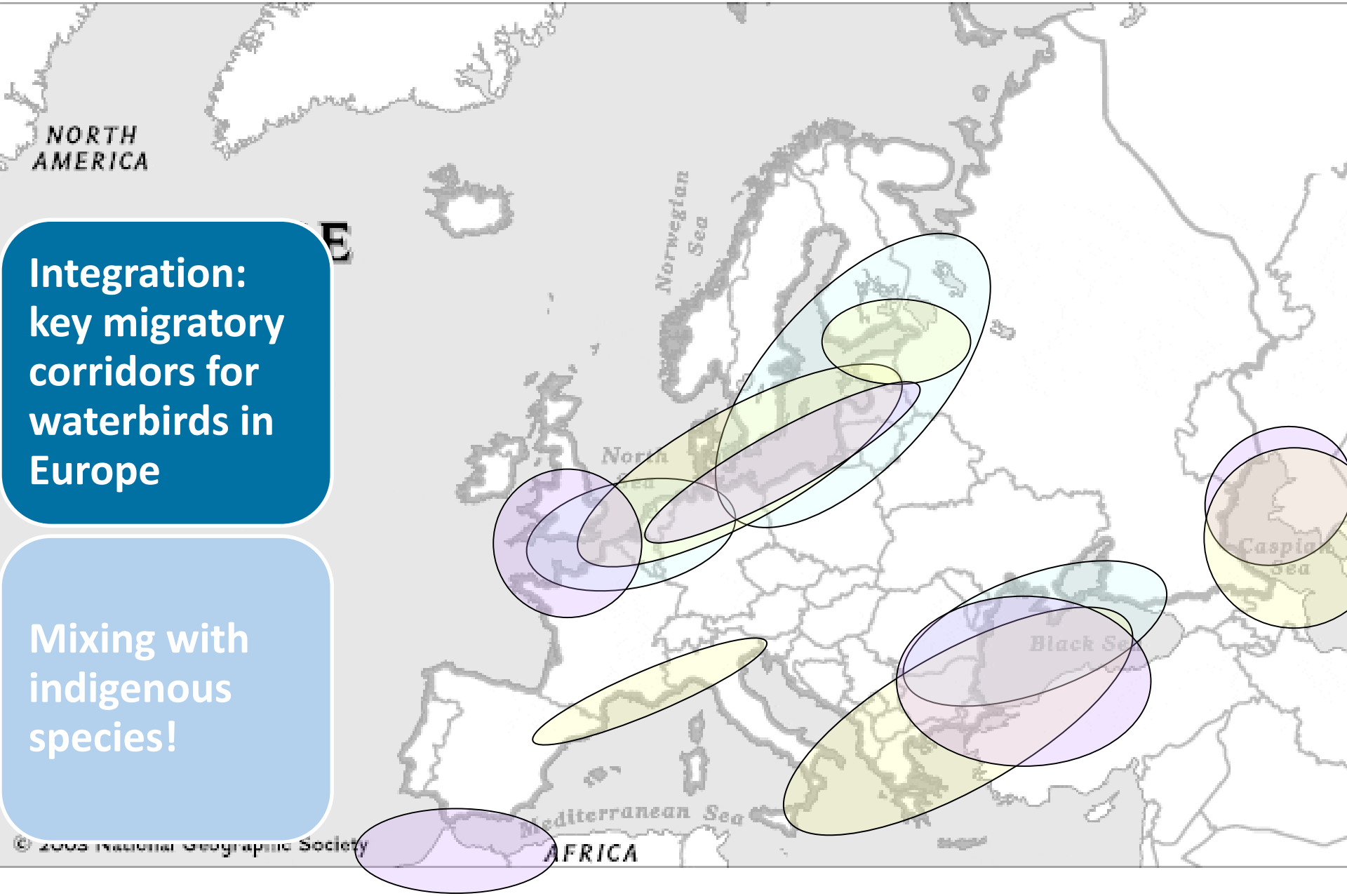
0 260 520 1,040 1,560 2,080
Kilometers



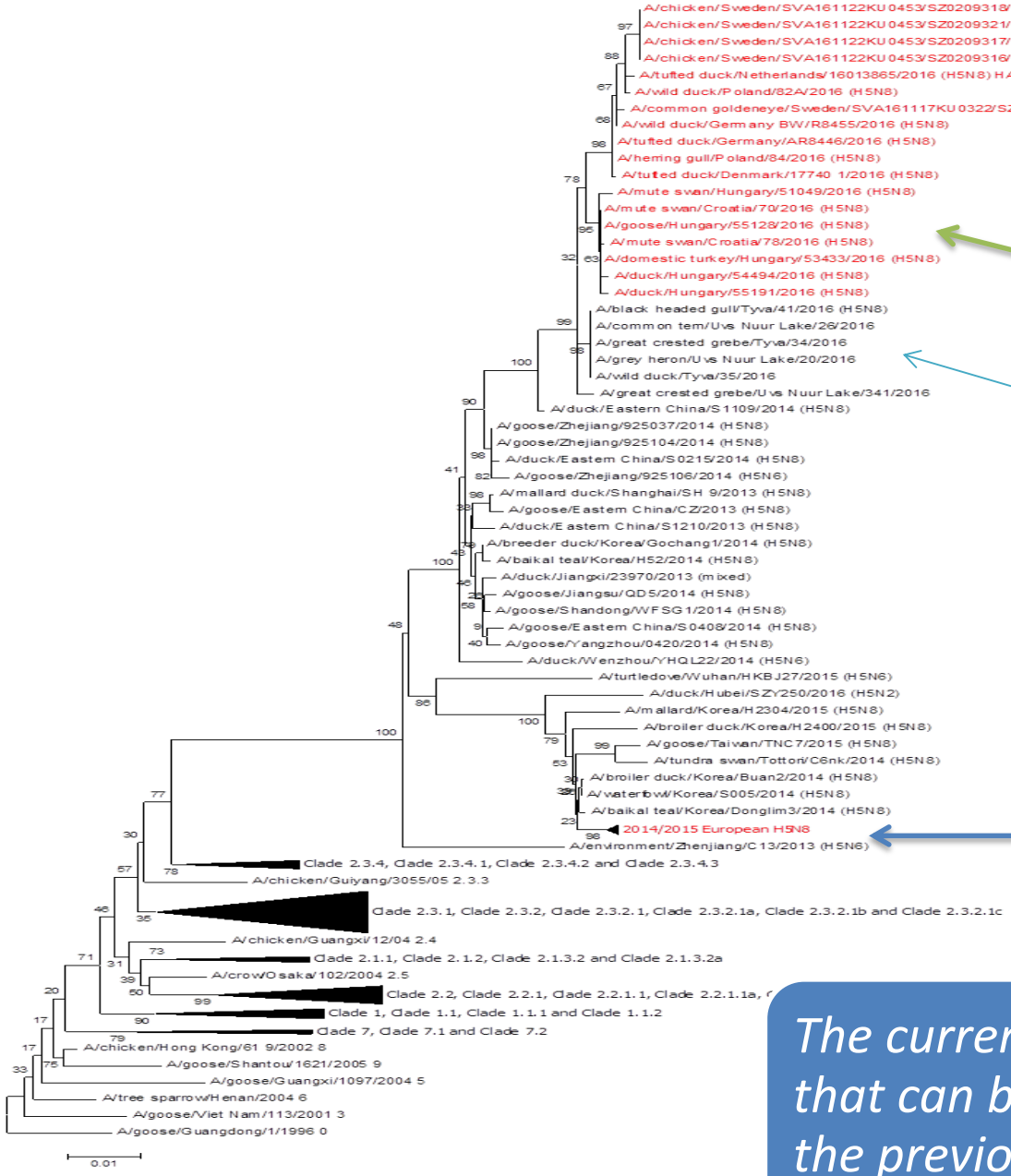
Broad migration flows of ducks across Europe



Integration: key migratory corridors for waterbirds in Europe

Mixing with indigenous species!

Phylogeny of the HA gene of H5N8 HPAI



Northern Europe 2016

Central Europe 2016

Russia June 2016

Europe 2014/15

The current viruses form a single cluster that can be clearly distinguished from the previous EU incursion (2014-15)

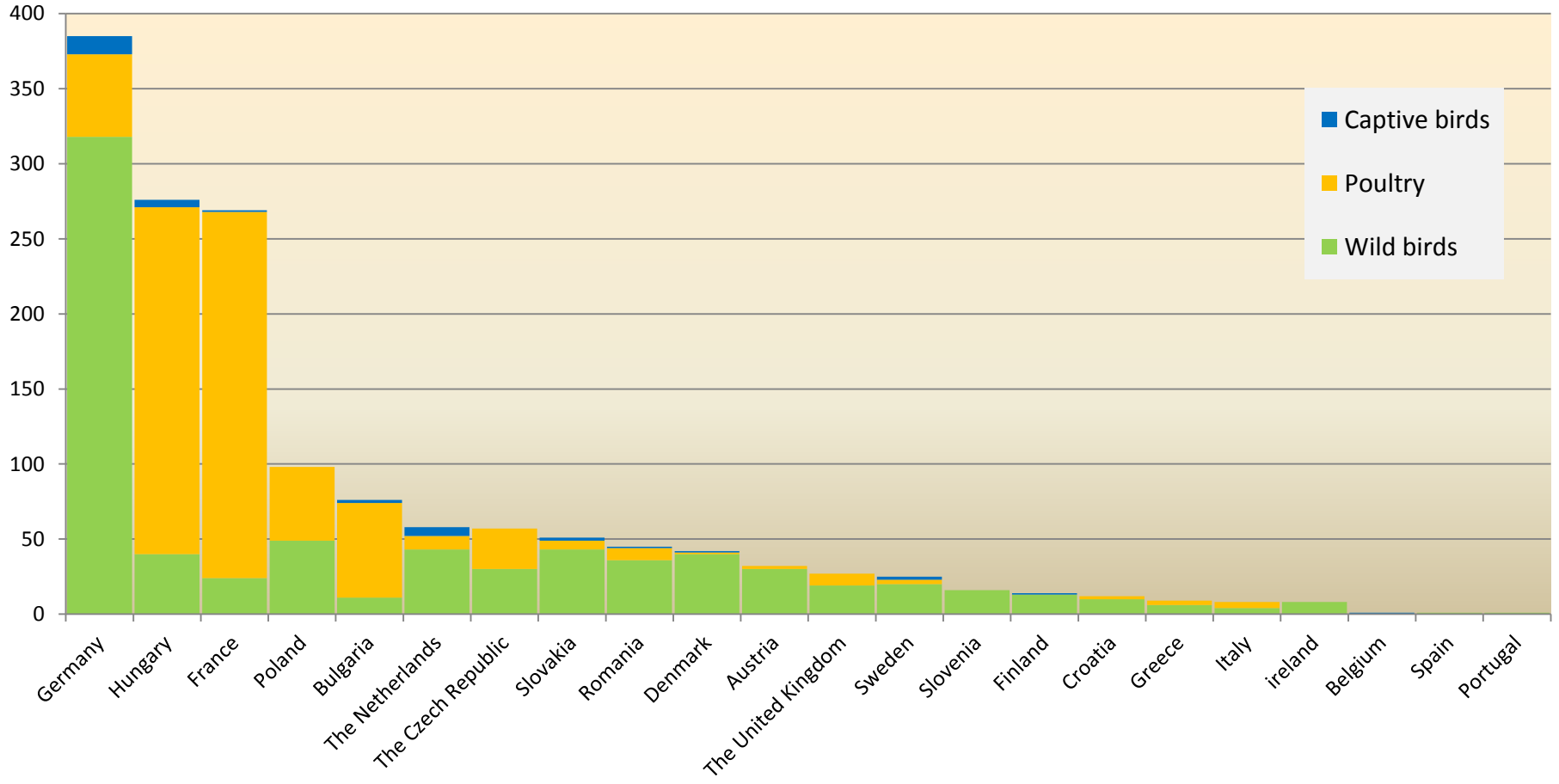
Member State	Wild birds	Poultry	Captive birds	Total
Germany	318	55	12	385
France	24	244	1	269
Italy	4	4		8
The Netherlands	43	9	6	58
Belgium			1	1
The United Kingdom	19	8		27
Ireland	8			8
Denmark	40	1	1	42
Greece	6	3		9
Spain	1			1
Portugal	1			1
Austria	30	2		32
Finland	13		1	14
Sweden	20	3	2	25
The Czech Republic	30	27		57
Hungary	40	231	5	276
Poland	49	49		98
Slovenia	16			16
Bulgaria	11	63	2	76
Romania	36	8	1	45
Slovakia	43	6	2	51
Croatia	10	2		12
Total	762	715	34	1511

Number of HPAI H5(N8) outbreaks by Member State

01/10/2016 to 14/02/2017

European Commission

Number of HPAI H5(N8) outbreaks by Member State as from 01/10/2016 to 14/02/2017



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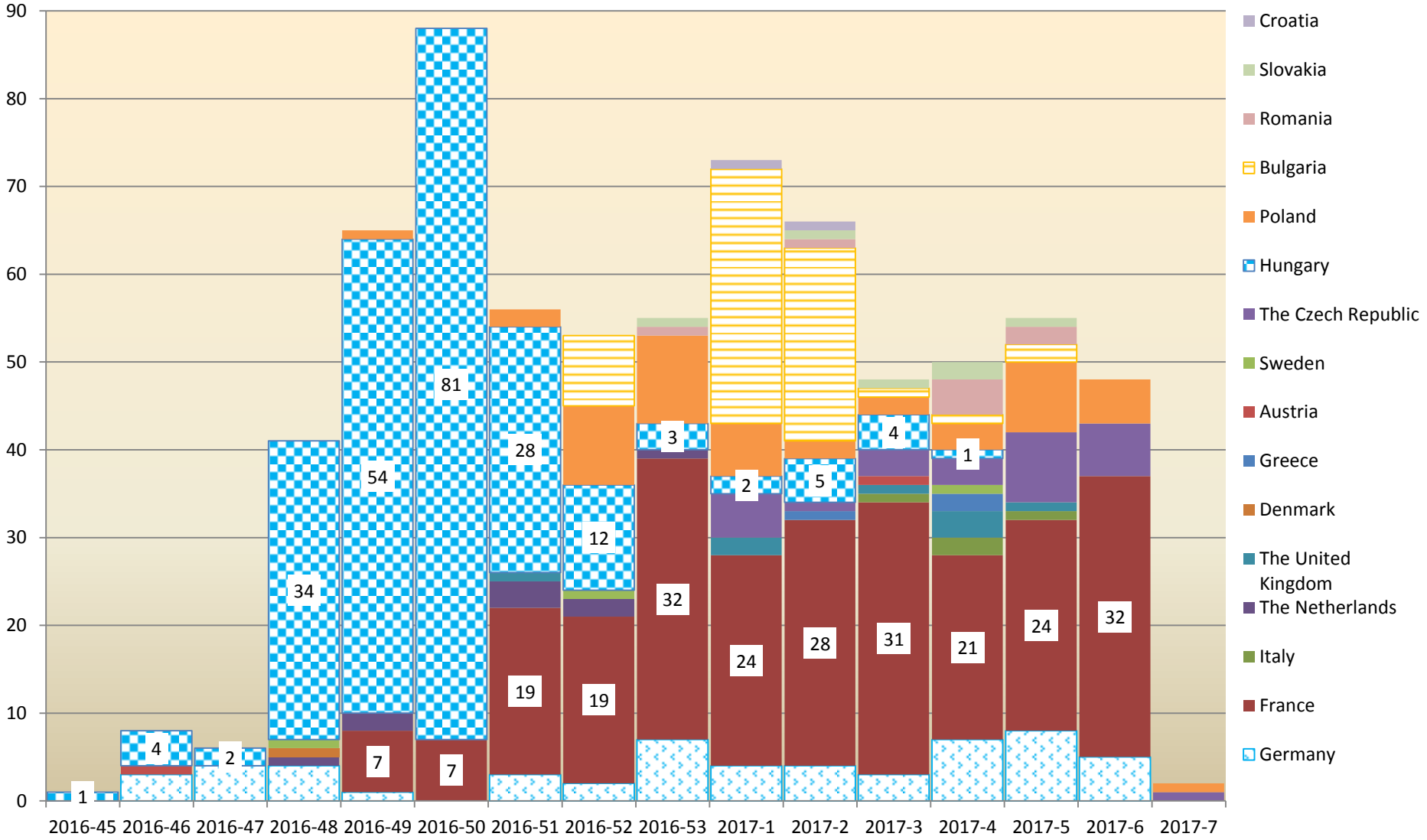
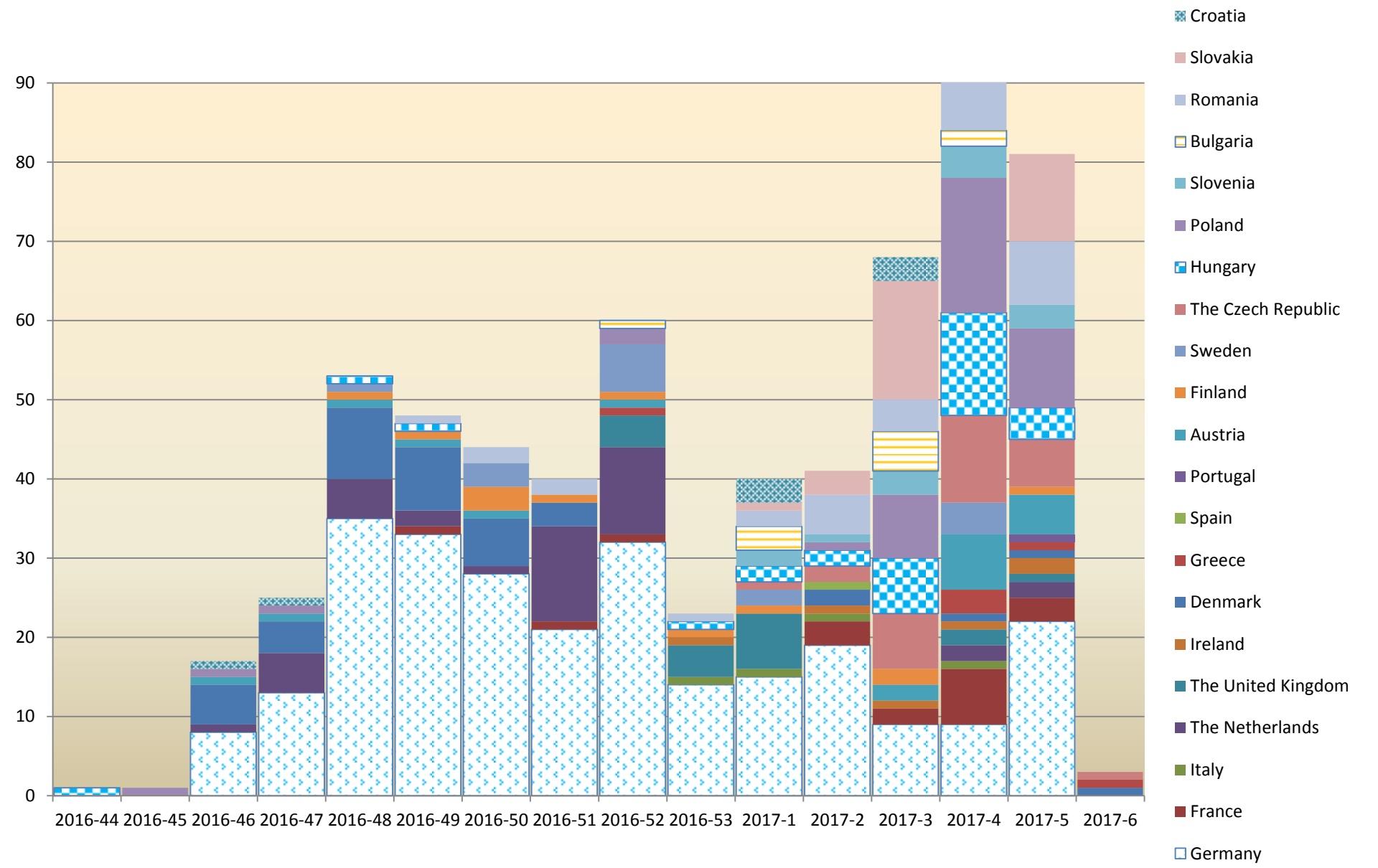
Number of HPAI H5(N8) outbreaks in poultry by Member State (01/10/2016 to 14/02/2017)

Member State	Primary	Secondary	Rate 2nd/1st
Germany	47	8	0.17
France	218	26	0.12
Italy	4		0
The Nethrelands	9		0
The United Kingdom	6	2	0.33
Denmark	1		0
Greece	3		0
Austria	2		0
Sweden	3		0
The Czech Republic	27		0
Hungary	38	193	5.08
Poland	46	3	0.07
Bulgaria	15	48	3.20
Romania	7	1	0.14
Slovakia	6		0
Croatia	2		0
Total	434	281	0.65

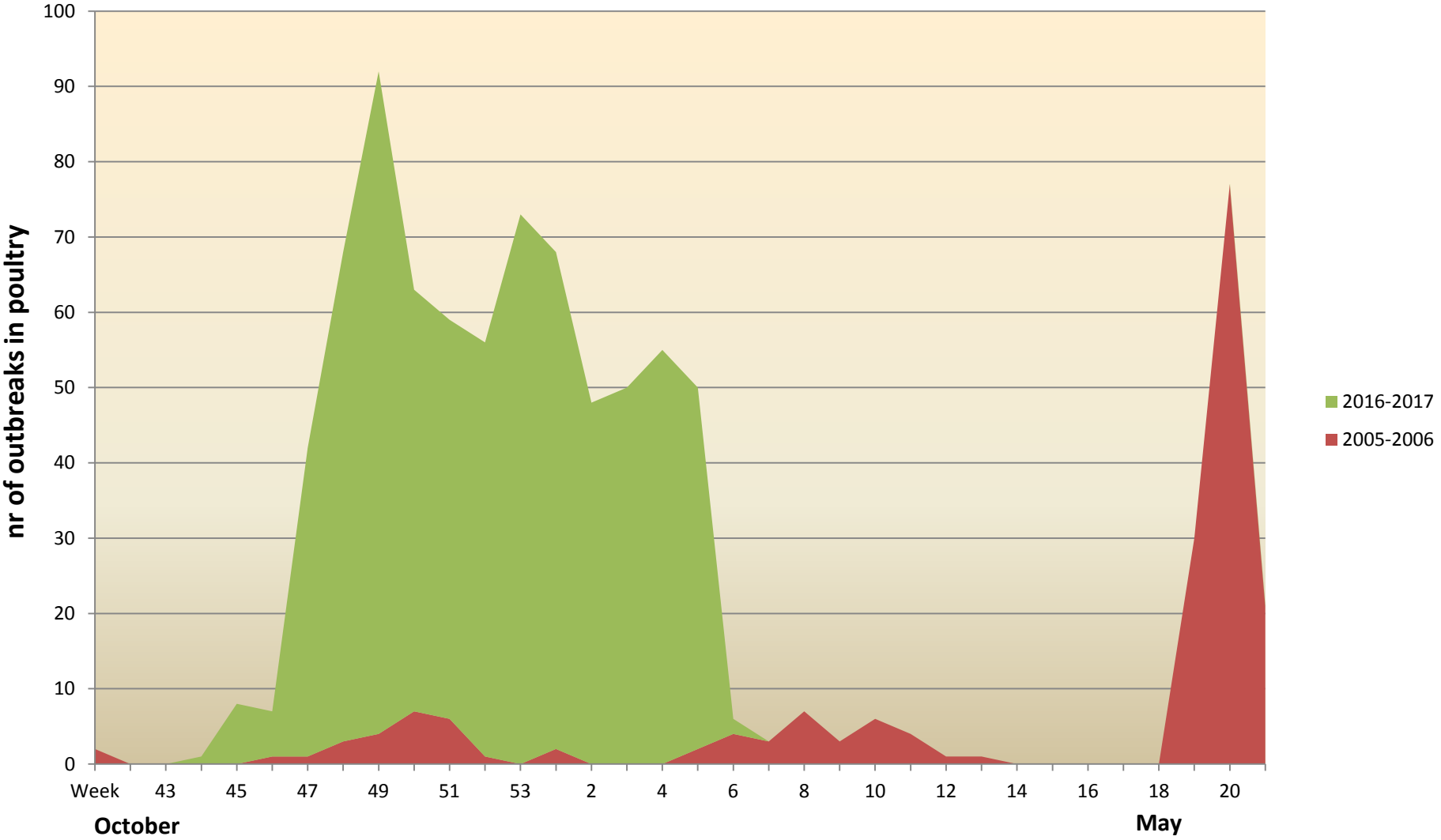
Epidemic weekly curve of HPAI H5(N8) in poultry



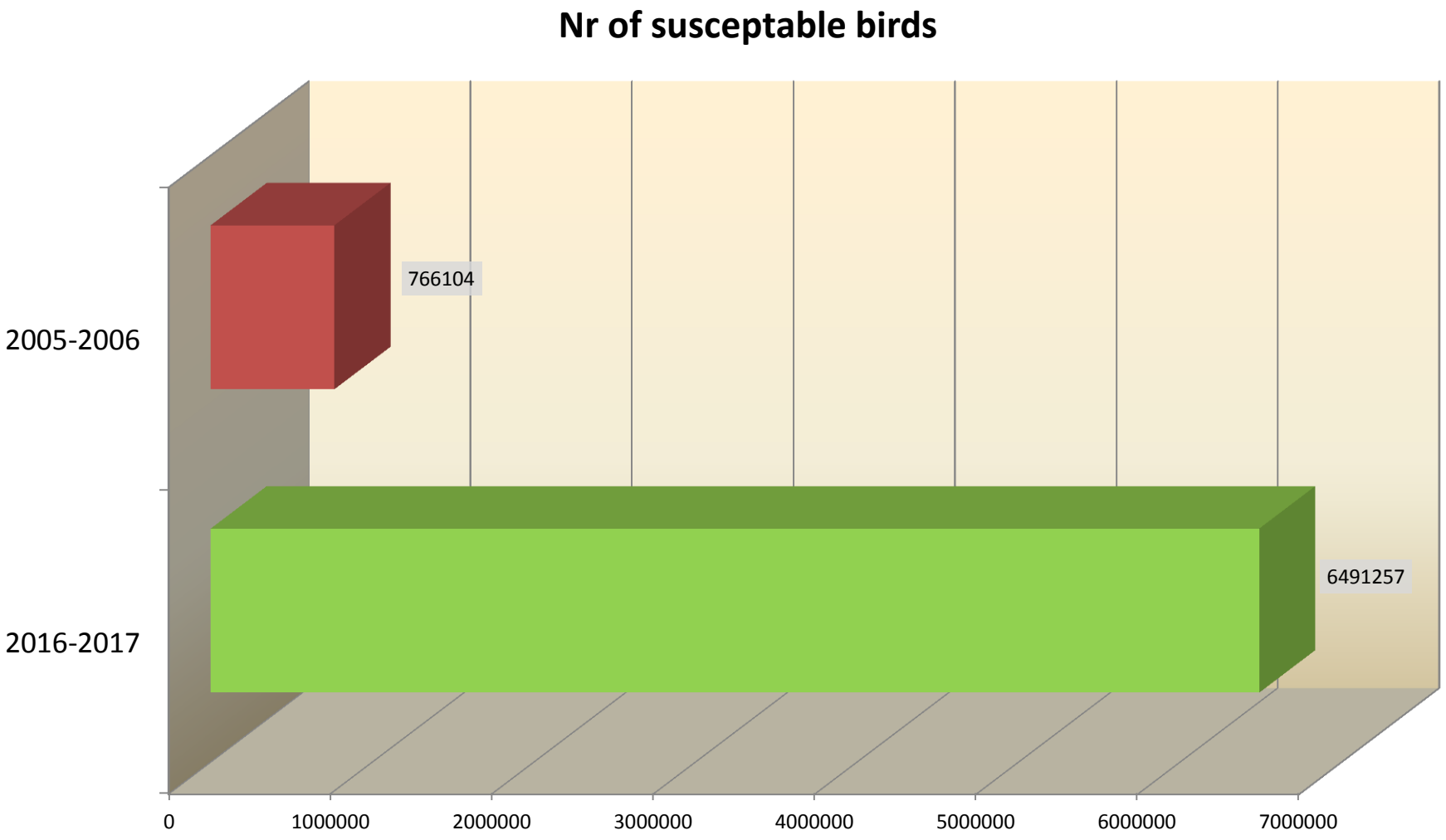
Epidemic weekly curve of HPAI H5N8 in wild birds



Comparison "2005/2006 H5N1" with "2016-2017 H5N(8)" epidemics



Comparison "2005/2006 H5N1" with "2016-2017 H5N8" epidemics



Species	Number of events*	%
Duck spp	85	19%
Tufted duck *(Aythya fuligula)*	**68**	**15%**
Unspecified	58	13%
Gulls spp	41	9%
Swan spp	**41**	**9%**
Mute swan *(Cygnus olor)*	**38**	**8%**
Herring gull *(Larus argentatus)*	23	5%
Goose spp.	21	5%
Eurasian wigeon (*Anas penelope*)	**18**	**4%**
Black-headed gull *(Chroicocephalus ridibundus)*	**14**	**3%**
Great black-backed gull *(Larus marinus)*	11	2%
Great crested grebe *(Podiceps cristatus)*	**10**	**2%**
White-tailed eagle *(Haliaeetus albicilla)*	**10**	**2%**
Whooper swan *(Cygnus cygnus)*	**7**	**2%**
Common buzzard (*Buteo buteo*)	**7**	**1%**
Common pochard *(Aythya farina)*	**6**	**1%**
Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*)	**6**	**1%**
Heron spp.	5	1%
Common coot *(Fulica atra)*	**4**	**1%**
Little grebe (*Tachybaptus ruficollis*)	**4**	**1%**
White stork (*Ciconia ciconia*)	**4**	**<1%**
Common magpie (*Pica pica*)	**3**	**1%**
Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*)	**3**	**1%**
Eurasian teal (*Anas crecca*)	**2**	**<1%**
Common gull (*Larus canus*)	**2**	**1%**
Red-crested pochard (*Netta rufina*)	**2**	**<1%**
Buzzard spp	2	<1%
Emu (*Dromaius novaehollandiae*)	2	<1%
Hooded crow (*Corvus cornix*)	2	<1%
Great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*)	**1**	**<1%**
Lesser white-fronted goose (*Anser erythropus*)	**2**	**<1%**
Greylag goose (*Anser anser*)	**1**	**<1%**
Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*)	1	<1%
Grey heron (*Ardea cinerea*)	**1**	**<1%**
Common moorhen (*Gallinula chloropus*)	1	<1%
Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*)	1	<1%
Common goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*)	1	<1%
Common eider (*Somateria mollissima*)	1	<1%
Eagle (spp. unspecified)	1	<1%
Green sandpiper (*Tringa ochropus*)	1	<1%
Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*)	1	<1%
Carrion crow *(Corvus corone)*	1	<1%
Common raven	1	<1%
Curlew (*Numenius spp.*)	1	<1%
Wigeon spp.	1	<1%
Eurasian Eagle-Owl (*Bubo bubo*)	**1**	**<1%**
Eurasian Sparrowhawk (*Accipiter nisus*)	**1**	**<1%**
Eurasian white fronted goose (*Anser albifrons*)	**1**	**<1%**
Owl spp.	1	<1%
Northern hawk (Surnia ulula)	1	<1%

*Note: Several events involved different species
Those in bold are on the list of higher risk species
[1] Rounded down

High Risk Species not detected positive to ate in the current epizootic
Black-necked Grebe (*Podiceps nigricollis*)
Bewick's Swan (*Cygnus columbianus*)
Bean Goose (*Anser fabalis*)
Pink-footed Goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*)
Greater White-fronted Goose (*Anser albifrons albifrons*)
Canada Goose (*Branta Canadensis*)
Barnacle Goose (*Branta leucopsis*)
Brent Goose (*Branta bernicla*)
Red-breasted Goose (*Branta ruficollis*)
Gadwall (*Anas strepera*)
Northern Pintail (*Anas acuta*)
Garganey (*Anas querquedula*)
Northern Shoveler (*Anas clypeata*)
Marbled Teal (*Marmaronetta angustirostris*)
Smew (*Mergus albellus*)
Black Kite (*Milvus migrans*)
Red Kite (*Milvus milvus*)
Eurasian Marsh Harrier (*Circus aeruginosus*)
Rough-legged Buzzard (*Buteo lagopus*)
Common Kestrel (*Falco tinnunculus*)
Purple Swamphen (*Porphyrio porphyrio*)
Eurasian Golden Plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*)
Northern Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*)
Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*)
Black-tailed Godwit (*Limosa limosa*)

Wild bird species reported infected with H5N8(N5) since October 2016 to Mid-January 2017

Legislation (1)

European Commission

Commission Implementing Decision on risk mitigating and reinforced biosecurity measures and early detection systems in relation to risks posed by wild birds for the transmission of HPAI viruses to poultry
(voted on 24/01 at PAFF, adopted 14/02)

Need to address virus introduction into poultry flocks through direct and indirect contacts with wild birds

Member States have to **identify "high risk areas"** and holdings at increased risk for HPAI infection based on the:

- Outbreak situation in poultry and wild birds on their territory, nearby Member States or third countries
- Risk factors for **virus introduction:** location of holdings close to water bodies where wild birds gather during migration, open air holdings
- Risk factors for **virus spread:** density and type of holdings, intensity of movements of poultry, persons, vehicles and trade patterns
- Risk assessments by EFSA or national and international bodies

Legislation (2)

European Commission

In "high risk areas" it is prohibited to:

- keep poultry in the open air
- use water from open surfaces
- provide feed that was stored unprotected from birds or other animals
- gather poultry or captive birds at markets, shows and exhibitions
- use decoy birds of the orders Anseriformes and Charadriiformes for hunting

Derogations are possible provided Member States can ensure that all measures are taken to prevent virus spread, e.g. protect poultry with nets or roofs from contacts with wild birds, feeding and watering inside

Legislation (3)

European Commission

- Member States must introduce or reinforce early detection systems aimed at rapid reporting by the owners to the competent authority of:
  - drop in feed and water intake and in egg production
  - any sign of avian influenza in poultry holdings
  - an observed mortality rate and any clinical sign or post-mortem lesion suggesting HPAI virus presence
- variation of these parameters in different poultry species and production types as well as by the virus characteristics must be taken into account
- Wild bird surveillance according to the guidelines laid down in Decision 2010/367/EU must be enhanced
- Sectors are very diverse - detailed descriptions on biosecurity or thresholds for early detection should be avoided in legislation
- Applicable until 30/06/2018 - to be reviewed in the light of EFSA's scientific opinion on AI available in 09/2017

European Commission

EFSA's work on avian influenza

EFSA is working on an exhaustive mandate following the 2014/15 HPAI epidemic **assessing the risk for HPAI H5(N8) introduction into EU poultry** and suitability of EU legislation on biosecurity, surveillance in wild birds and poultry and zoning

Scope was enlarged to deal with **mutation from low pathogenic avian influenza to HPAI viruses** and the differences in the epidemiology

In 12/2016 EFSA issued a statement on the current epidemic anticipating certain replies to the mandate

Data collection from current outbreaks will start shortly

European Commission

EU Veterinary Emergency Team (CVET)

Expert missions to:

- Hungary 19-21 December 2016
- Bulgaria 16-19 January 2017

European Commission

Legislation on Regionalisation

- First Decision in relation to HPAI H5N8 in Hungary published on 10/11/2016.
- Decisions shall ensure transparency and safe trade between disease free areas of Member States and to third countries.
- The establishing of the areas under restrictions aims at preventing any unnecessary disturbance to trade within the Union and to avoid unjustified barriers to trade being imposed by third countries.
- Due to the further evolution, seven further decisions for specific affected Member States
- Consolidated Decision (EU) 2016/2122 - amended six times since
- A new consolidated Decision was published on 11/02.
- It will refer to **HPAI,** as **HPAI H5N5** detections in wild birds (NL, HR, SI, PL, EL) and in Germany in poultry.

European Commission

HPAI H5N8 situation in third countries

- **Ukraine:** Regionalisation approved by Com.Impl. Reg. 2017/193 for Ukraine, maybe reduce size of the regionalisation
- **Russia:** 5 regions affected, further information requested
- **Israel:** imports suspended, no request for regionalisation
- **former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia:** suspension of egg and poultry meat imports, anyway no approved establishments
- **Serbia:** only heat treated poultry meat products
- **Bosnia–Herzegovina:** no imports
- **Montenegro**: only wild birds positive: HP H5N5
- **USA:** only wild birds Montana HP H5N2

Animal & Plant Health Agency

ВНИИЗЖ

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON MATERIAL TRANSFER

МЕМОРАНДУМ О ВЗАИМОПОНИМАНИИ ОТНОСИТЕЛЬНО ОБМЕНА МАТЕРИАЛАМИ

THIS MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING is made this19th day of September by and between, The Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs of Nobel House, 17 Smith Square, London SW1P 3JR ("the Secretary of State") acting through the **Animal and Plant Health Agency - APHA (EU Reference laboratory for avian influenza and Newcastle disease [EURL])**, Addlestone, Surrey, United Kingdom (hereinafter called "the Provider" or "the Recipient") **and The Russian Federal State-Financed Governmental Institution "Federal Centre for Animal Health" - FGBI ARRIAH (Reference laboratory for avian influenza and Newcastle disease of the Russian Federation)**, 600901 Yur'evets, Vladimir, Russia (hereinafter called "the Provider" or 'the Recipient").

Exchange of HPAI and ND virus isolates
from initial and significant epidemiological events in poultry farms between the EURL and the Russian NRL.
Dispatch handled by the EURL.

European Commission

More information:

http://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/animal-diseases/control-measures/avian-influenza_en

Thank you for the attention!