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Self-declaration by Germany on regaining its avian influenza disease free status

Self-declaration submitted to the OIE on 23 October 2017 by Dr Karin Schwabenbauer, Delegate of Germany to the OIE, Chief Veterinary Officer, Directorate of Animal Health and Animal Welfare, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Bonn, Germany

I. Situation of avian influenza

Previously, on 2 May 2016, Germany had self-declared to have regained freedom from avian influenza in poultry in accordance with the provisions of Article 10.4.3. *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (*Terrestrial Code*) with effect from 23 March 2016.

However, on 11 November 2016 a new case of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) was detected in a mixed poultry fattening farm (18 turkeys, 25 geese and 67 ducks) in the city of Lübeck in Schleswig-Holstein.

I.1 Occurrence of outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI)

The outbreak in Schleswig-Holstein was the beginning of a large scale avian influenza episode which lasted until June 2017, and involved HPAI outbreaks in a total of 91 poultry farms and 16 zoos/wildlife parks throughout Germany. The 91 HPAI outbreaks in domestic poultry farms included 88 outbreaks of H5N8 and three outbreaks of H5N5. **Figure 1** shows the geographical distribution of HPAI outbreaks in Germany in this period.

The last outbreak of HPAI occurred in a small-scale non-commercial farm (13 chicken) in North Rhine-Westphalia on 9 May 2017. Since then, there have been no further cases in domestic poultry and the epidemic has come to a stop in Germany. Stamping out was carried out on 8 May and disinfection of the premises completed on 11 May 2017.

Details on cases of HPAI in domestic poultry farms are given in **Annex 1**.

I.2 Occurrence of outbreaks of low pathogenic avian influenza (LPAI)

Between November 2016 and May 2017 seven outbreaks of **low pathogenic avian influenza** (LPAI) were also identified in domestic poultry farms. The LPAI findings were composed of H5N1 (1), H5N2

(3), H5N3 (3). The last outbreak of LPAI occurred in an ornamental fowl breeding farm on 11 February 2017 and on 27 January was performed the last disinfection of affected premise.

Details on cases of LPAI in domestic poultry farms are given in **Annex 2**.

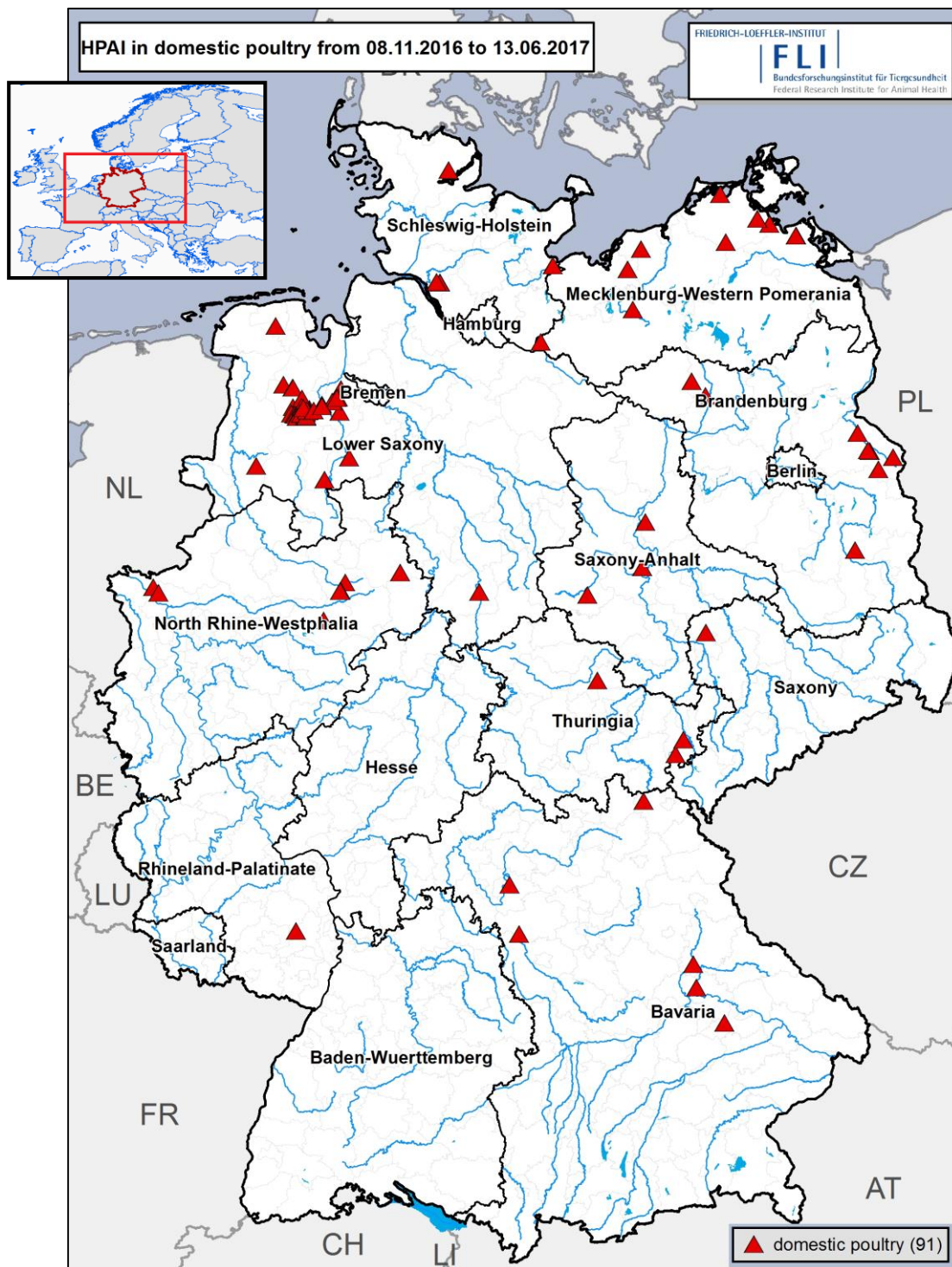


Figure 1 - Geographical distribution of HPAI outbreaks, Germany.

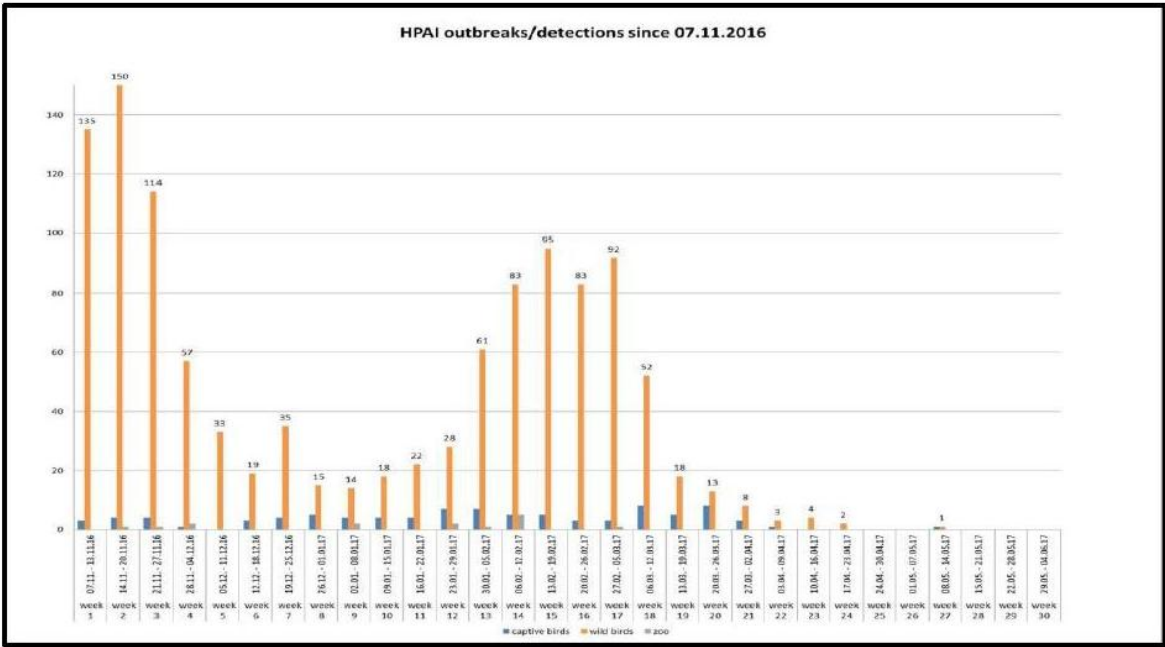
*12.06.2017. date when outbreaks were resolved as reported to WAHIS.

II. Epidemiology

The main epidemiological findings were as follows

- In early November 2016 an increased number of dead waterfowl (predominantly tufted ducks) and seagulls were found dead at the fresh water Lake Plön, along the Baltic coast of Schleswig-Holstein and Mecklenburg – Western Pomerania and around fresh water Lake Constance in Bavaria and Baden-Württemberg.
- From November 2016 to May 2017 more than 1,150 findings of HPAI, predominantly H5N8 but also some H5N5 findings in wild birds, were registered throughout Germany (Figure 2).
- Phylogenetic studies, combined with results of research on bird migration, strongly suggested an introduction of avian influenza viruses into Germany by migrating wild birds. Contact with contaminated wild bird droppings, was considered as the most probable source of introduction into holdings of domestic poultry.
- In one district of Lower Saxony horizontal farm-to-farm virus spread could not always be ruled out, due to close neighbourhood of affected holdings.
- The outbreaks in holdings of domestic poultry involved both commercial farms and non-commercial smallholders. The majority of cases were notified by farm operators due to high awareness and strong clinical signs with high bird mortality. The owner of poultry is according to § 4 of the Federal Order on Avian Influenza as of 8 Mai 2013 (BGBl. I S. 1212) obliged to carry out an investigation by a veterinarian if within 24 hours a certain amount of birds dies or if a massive drop of egg production or weight gain takes place.
- There has been no epidemiological evidence of virus spread by trade or other movements of live domestic birds or poultry products outside restriction zones inside Germany into other EU member states or other countries outside EU. Epidemiological investigations were performed after every outbreak in order to check if there was any spreading of the virus to other holdings and to obtain information on how the virus was introduced into the said holding.

Figure 2 - Reports of HPAI H5N8/N5 in wild birds (orange), on poultry farms (blue) and in zoos/wildlife parks (grey) per week



Reports of HPAI H5N8/N5 in wild birds (orange), on poultry farms (blue) and in zoos/wildlife parks (grey) per week

III. Control and eradication measures

In accordance with EU (Council Directive 2005/94/EC of 20 December 2005 on community measures for avian influenza and repealing Directive 92/40/EEC (OJ L 10 of 14 January 2006)) and national legislation (Federal Order on Avian Influenza as of 8 Mai 2013 (BGBl. I S. 1212)) in case of avian influenza outbreaks the following measures were applied for both HPAI and LPAI (except case No 7 of annex 2; this farm with LPAI finding without clinical signs received derogation from culling and was eventually released from quarantine after negative testing):

- Immediate culling and safe disposal of poultry in infected flock. As a rule, the animals were culled by CO2 fumigation, disposed in carcass disposal plants, and incinerated.
- Culling and safe disposal of poultry, as well as safe disposal of all poultry products (including eggs) that were produced during the period between the suspected introduction of the disease and culling, and of all existing by-products, feedstuffs and litter; was performed since the first suspicion of HPAI;
- Cleaning and disinfection of livestock buildings, equipment and vehicles, disinfection of the feces / litter and slurry and disinfestation of the buildings
- Setting up of protection zone (restriction area) with a radius of at least 3 km around the infected holding and a surveillance zone (area under observation) with a radius of at least 10 km around the infected holding. A general ban on the movement of poultry and of products derived from poultry was applied in these two zones. The poultry flocks were also confined indoors.
- Clinical examination of all poultry flocks in the 3 km zone and, as appropriate, sampling of at least 20 blood samples for serological testing and/or at least 20 tracheal/ oropharyngeal and 20 cloacal swabs. Followed by clinical examination of poultry flocks in the 10 km zone, 30 days after the sampling.
- Throughout the period of high risk virus transmission between migratory birds, in particular water fowl, and poultry holdings, compulsory confinement of domestic poultry was established for areas around lakes, rivers and other places known to attract migratory birds.

IV. Surveillance

Apart from passive surveillance on account of compulsory notification (see IV.3) Germany conducts active surveillance in both domestic poultry and wild birds in accordance with EU legislation (Article 4 of Directive 2005/94/EC) and in accordance with Chapter 1.4. and Articles 10.4.27. to 10.4.33. of OIE *Terrestrial Code*.

IV.1- Domestic poultry

- Avian influenza (both HPAI and LPAI, subtypes H5 and H7), in gallinaceous birds (chickens and turkeys) and complementing other existing early detection systems in gallinaceous birds;
This surveillance has the purpose of obtaining information on circulation of avian influenza viruses in poultry farms through active monitoring. In domestic poultry LPAI viruses may circulate undetected as clinical cases are often mild or absent. Moreover H5 and H7 subtype strains of LPAI circulating into poultry flocks may mutate into HPAI strains.
- Avian influenza in domestic waterfowl (ducks and geese).

These active surveys are being implemented every year for the time being and sampling covers the entire country.

Specific requirements for the implementation of the programme include:

1. The surveillance is based on a representative sampling scheme in accordance with Annex 1 point 2.2 of Commission Decision 2010/367/EU (OJ L 166 of 01 July 2010, p. 22)
2. The sero-prevalence survey targets primarily at laying hens, fattening turkeys, ducks and geese.

3. Samples are collected from all production categories of the poultry species mentioned above. At least ten birds (except ducks and geese) are sampled per poultry holding. In case of ducks and geese holdings, twenty blood samples are taken for serological testing from each selected holding.
4. The sampling regime in practice comprises therefore
 - For laying hens: at least 150 holdings with ten samples each for serology plus, as appropriate, virus isolation, hemagglutination test (H5 and H7) and PCR
 - For turkeys: at least 150 holdings with ten samples each for serology plus, as appropriate, virus isolation, hemagglutination test (H5 and H7) and PCR
 - For geese: at least 125 holdings with twenty samples each for serology plus, as appropriate, virus isolation, hemagglutination test (H5 and H7) and PCR
 - For ducks: at least 125 holdings with twenty samples each for serology plus, as appropriate, virus isolation, hemagglutination test (H5 and H7) and PCR
5. Captive birds in zoological gardens and ratites are also part of active surveillance: 32 “holdings” with 290 serological samples in total plus, as appropriate, virus isolation, hemagglutination test (H5 and H7) and PCR.

Table 1. Results of active monitoring for domestic poultry, Germany (01.01 - 30.06), 2017

Poultry type	Number of tested holdings	Number of seropositive holdings	Number of samples	Number of seropositive samples
Laying hens	325	6	4.258	18
Turkeys	34	7	3.528	208
Ducks	90	7	4.215	241
Geese	34	3	359	5
Ratites	59	0	818	0

* Seropositive findings were followed up by thorough investigation and revealed no evidence for presence of notifiable avian influenza infection. Figures for the first half of 2017, 70-80% of sampling is done in second half of the year.

IV.2- Wild birds

According to the national Federal Order on Monitoring Avian Influenza in Wild Birds of 8 March 2016 (BGBl. I S. 449), a routine monitoring of wild birds is performed between September to January the following year on the basis of combined tracheal/cloacal swabs; all over Germany at least 3500 wild birds, predominantly Anseriformes, have to be investigated.

Because of the severe epizootic in winter of 2016/2017 the surveillance was intensified. As a result of that, the figures represent the results of the routine surveillance and the intensified outbreak surveillance. Between 1 January 2016 and 30 June 2017 more than 21.000 wild birds have been tested for avian influenza, 1.874 resulted positive for presence of avian influenza virus. In particular there was an intensive sampling campaign in regions with high density of migratory birds, *i.e.* primarily in the vicinity of larger inland waters and of seashores. Regions known to have a high density of wild bird risk species are also sampled more often. Predominantly HPAI H5N8 but also some H5N5 findings in wild birds were registered throughout Germany.

IV.3- Additional information on surveillance

Avian influenza is according to the Federal Order on Notifiable Diseases as of 19 July 2011 (BGBl. I S. 1404) notifiable in Germany. All keepers, veterinarians, laboratories and any person involved in poultry breeding and production, commercial or non-commercial are obliged to notify symptoms of the disease to the competent local veterinary authority (§ 4 of the Animal Disease Act as of 22 May 2013 (BGBl. I S. 1324)).

Germany has implemented an early warning system by which all poultry keepers are legally obliged to consult a veterinarian whenever a significant drop in egg production or weight gain or when a mortality of more than 2% in 24 h is observed. Holdings keeping ducks and geese only are also obliged to consult a veterinarian if within 4 days animal losses exceed three times the “normal” mortality of the holding or a drop in egg production or a drop in weight gain of more than 5%. Veterinary investigations must rule out the presence of both HPAI and LPAI.

In close cooperation with poultry industry and stakeholder associations awareness campaigns have been renewed and continue to encourage and improve general biosecurity and farm management. Industry efforts are in particular aimed to physically better protect poultry holdings against outside influences such as wild animals and anything else which may have been contaminated by wild birds.

The Federal Research Institute for Animal Health, the Friedrich-Loeffler-Institut, Riems performs ongoing risk assessment of avian influenza introduction into Germany and advises on the need of confining poultry indoors, when relevant.

V. Conclusions

Therefore, taking into account the above mentioned information:

- prior to the notification of outbreaks, Germany enjoyed avian influenza-free status,
- more than three months have elapsed since stamping-out, cleaning and disinfection were applied to the last outbreak of HPAI
- more than three months have elapsed since the last outbreak of LPAI was released from quarantine after negative testing,
- surveillance has been and is being performed in accordance with Articles 10.4.27. to 10.4.33. of the OIE *Terrestrial Code*,

The Delegate of Germany declares that her country regained its avian influenza disease free status in domestic poultry with effect from 11 August 2017 in accordance with Article 10.4.3 of the OIE *Terrestrial Code* (2017).

Annex 1

No	Federal State	Local District	Type of holding	Bird species	No of birds	Detection	Depopulation	Final disinfection
1	Schleswig-Holstein	Lübeck, Stadt	Fattening farm	Turkeys, geese, ducks	110	11.11.2016	10.11.2016**	16.12.2016
2	Mecklbg.-Western Pomerania	Vorpommern-Greifswald	Private holding	Chicken, ducks	58	12.11.2016	11.11.2016**	28.12.2016
3	Schleswig-Holstein	Schleswig-Flensburg	Reproduction flock	Chicken	36000	12.11.2016	13.11.2016	12.01.2017
4	Mecklbg.-Western Pomerania	Vorpommern-Rügen	Private holding	Chicken, ducks, pigeons	121	17.11.2016	15.11.2016**	20.12.2016
5	Mecklbg.-Western Pomerania	Vorpommern-Rügen	Private holding	Chicken, ducks, pigeons	74	17.11.2016	16.11.2016**	20.12.2016
6	Mecklbg.-Western Pomerania	Vorpommern-Rügen	Private holding	Chicken, ducks	74	18.11.2016	17.11.2016**	20.12.2016
7	Mecklbg.-Western Pomerania	Vorpommern-Greifswald	Private holding	Chicken, ducks	56	19.11.2016	18.11.2016**	28.12.2016
8	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Fattening farm	Chicken	15975	23.11.2016	23.11.2016	28.12.2016
9	Mecklbg.-Western Pomerania	Vorpommern-Greifswald	Private holding	Chicken, ducks	30	23.11.2016	22.11.2016**	28.12.2016
10	Saxony-Anhalt	Harz	Private holding	Chicken	38	23.11.2016	24.11.2016	29.12.2016
11	Mecklbg.-Western Pomerania	Ludwigslust-Parchim	Private holding	Chicken, ducks, dove	98	25.11.2016	25.11.2016	27.12.2016
12	Mecklbg.-Western Pomerania	Nordwestmecklenburg	Private holding	Chicken, geese, ducks	329	30.11.2016	29.11.2016**	31.12.2016

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No	Federal State	Local District	Type of holding	Bird species	No of birds	Detection	Depopulation	Final disinfection
13	Lower Saxony	Vechta	Fattening farm	Turkeys	8300	14.12.2016	14.12.2016	17.01.2017
14	North Rhine-Westphalia	Soest	Fattening farm	Turkeys	21200	17.12.2016	18.12.2016	18.01.2017
15	Saxony-Anhalt	Jerichower Land	Fattening farm	Ducks	10000	17.12.2016	16.12.2016**	22.01.2017
16	North Rhine-Westphalia	Gütersloh	Breeding flock	Geese, ducks	2821	21.12.2016	21.12.2016	02.02.2017
17	Lower Saxony	Oldenburg	Fattening farm	Turkeys	10300	24.12.2016	25.12.2016	26.01.2017
18	Lower Saxony	Northeim	Privaty holding	Chicken, ducks	26	25.12.2016	26.12.2016	28.01.2017
19	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Fattening farm	Turkeys	14000	25.12.2016	25.12.2016	02.02.2017
20	North Rhine-Westphalia	Kleve	Fattening farm	Turkeys	16488	26.12.2016	26.12.2016	05.02.2017
21	Lower Saxony	Oldenburg	Fattening farm	Turkeys	20550	27.12.2016	28.12.2016	02.02.2017
22	Lower Saxony	Oldenburg	Fattening farm	Turkeys	13480	29.12.2016	29.12.2016	18.02.2017
23	Lower Saxony	Oldenburg	Fattening farm	Turkeys	18800	31.12.2016	31.12.2016	20.02.2017
24	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Fattening farm	Turkeys	7965	31.12.2016	01.01.2017	02.02.2017
25	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Fattening farm	Turkeys	13742	02.01.2017	01.01.2017**	02.02.2017
26	Lower Saxony	Oldenburg	Fattening farm	Turkeys	3220	02.01.2017	02.01.2017	02.02.2017
27	Saxony-Anhalt	Salzlandkreis	Laying hen holding	Laying hens	33330	05.01.2017	05.01.2017	02.03.2017
28	Lower Saxony	Oldenburg	Fattening farm	Turkeys	6750	06.01.2017	06.01.2017	07.02.2017

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No	Federal State	Local District	Type of holding	Bird species	No of birds	Detection	Depopulation	Final disinfection
29	Bavaria	Neustadt/ Aisch-Bad Windsheim	Private holding	Chicken, geese, ducks	16	10.01.2017	07.01.2017**	17.02.2017
30	Brandenburg	Ostprignitz- Ruppin	Breeding flock	Turkeys	8727	11.01.2017	11.01.2017	16.02.2017
31	North Rhine- Westphalia	Wesel	Poultry Fattening farm	Turkeys	9000	11.01.2017	11.01.2017	18.02.2017
32	North Rhine- Westphalia	Paderborn	Laying hen holding	Turkeys	36200	11.01.2017	11.01.2017	11.02.2017
33	Lower Saxony	Diepholz	Fattening farm	Ducks	11050	16.01.2017	16.01.2017	16.02.2017
34	Brandenburg	Dahme- Spreewald	Breeding flock	Turkeys	9376	18.01.2017	21.01.2017	26.02.2017
35	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Fattening farm	Turkeys	24347	18.01.2017	18.01.2017	23.02.2017
36	Schleswig- Holstein*	Steinburg	Fattening farm	Turkeys	3400	22.01.2017	23.01.2017	17.03.2017
37	Lower Saxony	Emsland	Breeding flock	Ducks	3000	24.01.2017	25.01.2017	27.02.2017
38	Schleswig- Holstein*	Steinburg	Poultry Fattening farm	Turkeys	14610	24.01.2017	25.01.2017	17.03.2017
39	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Fattening farm	Turkeys	7475	26.01.2017	26.01.2017	02.03.2017
40	Schleswig- Holstein*	Steinburg	Fattening farm	Turkeys	14690	26.01.2017	27.01.2017	17.03.2017
41	Mecklbg.- Western Pomerania	Vorpommern- Rügen	Fattening farm	Turkeys	38343	27.01.2017	27.01.2017	15.03.2017
42	Bavaria	Regensburg	Private holding	Chicken, geese, ducks	35	28.01.2017	27.01.2017**	13.03.2017

Annex 1

No	Federal State	Local District	Type of holding	Bird species	No of birds	Detection	Depopulation	Final disinfection
43	Brandenburg	Märkisch-Oderland	Fattening farm	Ducks	13722	29.01.2017	28.01.2017**	16.03.2017
44	Thuringia	Greiz	Private holding	Chicken, geese, ducks, turkeys	171	30.01.2017	29.01.2017**	05.03.2017
45	Bavaria	Hof	Private laying hen holding	Laying hens	22	31.01.2017	28.01.2017**	09.03.2017
46	Mecklbg.-Western Pomerania	Ludwigslust-Parchim	Laying hen holding	Chicken	106000	31.01.2017	31.01.2017	02.04.2017
47	Brandenburg	Märkisch-Oderland	Fattening farm	Ducks	12728	01.02.2017	29.01.2017**	16.03.2017
48	Saxony	Nordsachsen	Fattening farm	Turkeys	6722	01.02.2017	01.02.2017	15.03.2017
49	Brandenburg	Märkisch-Oderland	Breeding flock	Ducks	2850	02.02.2017	02.02.2017	16.03.2017
50	Bavaria	Regensburg	Private holding	Chicken, geese, ducks, turkeys	109	04.02.2017	04.02.2017	13.03.2017
51	Brandenburg	Märkisch-Oderland	Fattening farm	Turkeys	22750	06.02.2017	07.02.2017	16.03.2017
52	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Fattening farm	Turkeys	10088	06.02.2017	05.02.2017**	09.03.2017
53	Bavaria	Straubing-Bogen	Fattening farm	Turkeys	10771	08.02.2017	09.02.2017	21.03.2017
54	Brandenburg	Ostprignitz-Ruppin	Fattening farm	Turkeys	4300	10.02.2017	10.02.2017	16.03.2017
55	Brandenburg	Märkisch-Oderland	Poultry Fattening farm	Ducks	15222	15.02.2017	15.02.2017	21.03.2017

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No	Federal State	Local District	Type of holding	Bird species	No of birds	Detection	Depopulation	Final disinfection
56	Mecklbg.- Western Pomerania	Rostock	Private holding	Chicken, geese, ducks	46	15.02.2017	16.02.2017	20.03.2017
57	North Rhine- Westphalia	Paderborn	Laying hen holding	Laying hens	107558	15.02.2017	14.02.2017**	17.03.2017
58	Bavaria	Kitzingen	Private laying hen holding	Chicken, pigeons	57	16.02.2017	15.02.2017**	27.03.2017
59	Brandenburg	Märkisch- Oderland	Breeding flock	Ducks	16404	17.02.2017	17.02.2017	03.04.2017
60	Thuringia	Greiz	Private laying hen holding	Laying hens, ducks	19	20.02.2017	17.02.2017**	23.03.2017
61	Thuringia	Sömmerda	Private holding	Chicken, geese	55	24.02.2017	22.02.2017**	29.03.2017
62	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Fattening farm	Turkeys	33167	26.02.2017	26.02.2017	09.05.2017
63	Rhineland- Palatinate	Bad Dürkheim	Private holding	Chicken, geese	6	01.03.2017	01.03.2017	03.04.2017
64	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Fattening farm	Turkeys	9548	02.03.2017	02.03.2017	09.05.2017
65	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Fattening farm	Turkeys	19263	03.03.2017	03.03.2017	09.05.2017
66	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Fattening farm	Turkeys	18297	08.03.2017	07.03.2017**	09.05.2017
67	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Fattening farm	Turkeys	10765	08.03.2017	08.03.2017	09.05.2017
68	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Fattening farm	Turkeys	5193	08.03.2017	08.03.2017	09.05.2017
69	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Fattening farm	Turkeys	14000	08.03.2017	08.03.2017	09.05.2017

Annex 1

No	Federal State	Local District	Type of holding	Bird species	No of birds	Detection	Depopulation	Final disinfection
70	Lower Saxony	Wittmund	Fattening farm	Ducks	24800	09.03.2017	09.03.2017	12.04.2017
71	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Fattening farm	Turkeys	9242	10.03.2017	10.03.2017	09.05.2017
72	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Fattening farm	Turkeys	10313	10.03.2017	10.03.2017	09.05.2017
73	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Fattening farm	Turkeys	15005	11.03.2017	11.03.2017	09.05.2017
74	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Fattening farm	Turkeys	10626	15.03.2017	15.03.2017	09.05.2017
75	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Fattening farm	Turkeys	6420	16.03.2017	16.03.2017	09.05.2017
76	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Fattening farm	Turkeys	1757	17.03.2017	17.03.2017	09.05.2017
77	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Fattening farm	Turkeys	11757	17.03.2017	17.03.2017	09.05.2017
78	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Fattening farm	Turkeys	5257	18.03.2017	18.03.2017	09.05.2017
79	Lower Saxony	Ammerland	Breeding flock	Ducks	33572	21.03.2017	21.03.2017	26.04.2017
80	Lower Saxony	Oldenburg	Fattening farm	Turkeys	17000	21.03.2017	21.03.2017	13.04.2017
81	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Fattening farm	Turkeys	14622	22.03.2017	22.03.2017	09.05.2017
82	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Fattening farm	Turkeys	16003	23.03.2017	23.03.2017	09.05.2017
83	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Fattening farm	Turkeys	20114	24.03.2017	24.03.2017	09.05.2017
84	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Fattening farm	Turkeys	62838	24.03.2017	24.03.2017	09.05.2017
85	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Fattening farm	Turkeys	8354	25.03.2017	25.03.2017	09.05.2017

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No	Federal State	Local District	Type of holding	Bird species	No of birds	Detection	Depopulation	Final disinfection
86	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Fattening farm	Turkeys	26631	25.03.2017	25.03.2017	09.05.2017
87	Lower Saxony	Ammerland	Private holding	Chicken	36	28.03.2017	28.03.2017	30.04.2017
88	Lower Saxony	Oldenburg	Fattening farm	Turkeys	15981	28.03.2017	28.03.2017	28.04.2017
89	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Fattening farm	Turkeys	9280	29.03.2017	29.03.2017	09.05.2017
90	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Fattening farm	Turkeys	9800	06.04.2017	06.04.2017	09.05.2017
91	North Rhine-Westphalia	Lippe	Private holding	Chicken	13	09.05.2017	08.05.2017**	12.06.2017

Annex 2: Details on cases of LPAI in domestic poultry farms

No	Federal State	Local District	Virus type	Bird species	No of birds	Detection	Preliminary Desinfection
1	Brandenburg	Oberhavel / Oberkrämer	H5N1	Hen, geese, ducks	621	02.12.2016	03.12.2016
2	Mecklbg.-Western Pomerania	Vorpommern-Greifswald	H5N2	Hen, geese, ducks, turkey	55	18.11.2016	25.11.2016
3	Schleswig-Holstein	Dithmarschen	H5N2	geese	1.978	21.11.2016	22.11.2016
4	Schleswig-Holstein	Dithmarschen	H5N2	hen, geese, duck	99	02.12.2016	02.12.2016
5	North Rhine-Westphalia	Bielefeld	H5N3	hen, geese, duck	89	23.12.2016	12.01.2017
6	Saxony-Anhalt	Burgenlandkreis	H5N3	Chicken, ducks	81	28.12.2016	27.01.2017
7	Rhineland-Palatine	Germersheim	H5N3	Chicken, ducks, geese, ornamental	539	11.02.2017	Not applicable*

* This farm with LPAI finding without clinical signs received derogation from culling and was eventually released from quarantine after complete negative testing.