

## DISCLAIMER

The OIE, after performing an administrative and technical screening of a self-declaration concerning the disease-free status of a country, a zone or a compartment ("self-declaration"), as described in the standard operating procedures for self-declarations, reserves the right to publish or not the self-declaration on its website. There shall be no right of appeal from this decision nor any recourse of any kind.

The publication by the OIE of a self-declaration on its website does not reflect the official opinion of the OIE.

Responsibility for the information contained in a self-declaration lies entirely with the OIE Delegate of the Member concerned.

Neither the OIE nor any person acting on its behalf may be held responsible for:

- (i) any errors, inaccuracies or omissions in the content of a self-declaration,
- (ii) the use which may be made of the information contained in a self-declaration;
- (iii) any direct or indirect consequences of any nature arising from or relating to the use of the information contained in a self-declaration.

## Self-declaration for the recovery of country freedom from infection with high pathogenicity avian influenza viruses (HPAI) by Germany

Self-declaration submitted to the OIE on 13 August 2021 by Dr Dietrich Rassow, Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany to the OIE, Chief Veterinary Officer, Head of Directorate of Animal Health and Animal Welfare, Ministry of Food and Agriculture

### I. Introduction

The objective of this declaration is the recovery of self-declared freedom from infection with high pathogenicity avian influenza viruses (HPAI) in accordance with the provisions of Article 10.4.6. of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)*, edition 2021. The self-declaration covers **the whole country** and describes the HPAI-events, in particular in poultry and captive birds that occurred in Germany from November 2020 to July 2021.

The starting date of the self-declared high pathogenicity avian influenza free status is **24 July 2021**.

### II. Avian influenza situation in Germany

Previously, on 28 July 2020, Germany regained freedom from avian influenza in poultry in accordance with the provisions of Article 10.4.3. of the *Terrestrial Code* (2019) with effect from 1 July 2020.

In November 2020, as result of the arrival of infected migratory wild birds from other continents particularly from Asia, a new avian influenza event in poultry started in Northern Europe and in Northern Germany. The epidemic was not unexpected as the [European Food Safety Authority](#) and the [Friedrich Loeffler Institute \(FLI\)](#) - German Federal Research Institute for Animal Health - had issued an alert about the risk of HPAI outbreaks in Europe due to HPAI outbreaks among wild and domestic birds in western Russia and Kazakhstan over the past months. This region is a known autumn migration route for wild waterfowl to Europe.

Consequently, in the summer and autumn of 2020, the competent authorities and the farmers checked and where necessary increased the biosecurity level of the holdings and prepared the veterinary administration according to the contingency plan for the return of the migratory birds and a possible coming HPAI event.

HPAI was first confirmed in wild birds on 30 October 2020 on the coast of the North Sea in the Land Schleswig Holstein. In the next weeks, several cadavers of wild birds, mostly waterfowl have been found, sampled and disposed of in that region. In many of them the HPAI-virus have been detected by PCR. Due to that infection pressure existing in the wild bird population and the long winter 2020-2021 and cold spring 2021 the epidemic spread later to Mid and Southern Germany affecting a considerable number of poultry and non-poultry holdings as well. This caused in Germany and in Europe one of the most severe HPAI events registered by now, even more serious than the one in 2016-2017.

The first outbreak of HPAI in poultry was officially confirmed on 4 November 2020 in a small holding in the Land Schleswig-Holstein, district of Nordfriesland, municipality of Langeneß.

### **1. Occurrence of outbreaks of HPAI in poultry.**

The HPAI events in 2020/2021 in poultry has comprised 235 outbreaks in poultry holdings. The last outbreak was confirmed on 25 June 2021 in district Osnabrück where stamping out was carried out on 24 June 2021 and the premises were disinfected on 25 June 2021. After that outbreak there have been no further cases in poultry confirmed and the epidemic event in poultry has come to an end in Germany.

The location of the outbreaks in poultry and non-poultry is presented on the map in Annex II.

The table in Annex III sets out the chronology of those HPAI cases in Germany.

### **2. Occurrence of outbreaks of HPAI in non-poultry.**

In the period between 30 October 2020 – 23 July 2021, 23 outbreaks of HPAI in captive birds other than poultry were confirmed: 6 of them in zoos and small animal parks and 17 in small non-poultry holdings.

### **3. Occurrence of outbreaks of HPAI in wild birds**

In the period between 30 October 2020 – 30 July 2021, 1,366 HPAI cases in wild birds have been detected in the framework of the German passive and active AI surveillance: 5 cases in June 2021 and 4 cases in July 2021.

The geographical distribution of HPAI cases in wild birds in Germany in that period is presented in Annex IV

## **III. Epidemiology of the outbreaks**

The risk of spread of HPAI to waterfowl populations and of introduction into captive birds, poultry and non-poultry flocks, have been assessed on a regular basis in the period between October 2020 - April 2021 and appreciated by FLI in that period as being high.

Due to the already mentioned huge infection pressure in the wild bird population in autumn 2020, further outbreaks of HPAI in poultry flocks have occurred starting with November 2020 in twelve Lander (Baden-Wuerttemberg, Bavaria, Berlin, Brandenburg, Bremen, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, Lower Saxony, North Rhine-Westphalia, Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt, Schleswig Holstein and Thuringia). In early February 2021, the number of HPAI cases decreased due to a cold period in these areas and reduced activity of wild birds.

In late February and early March, however, a significant increase in the number of HPAI cases was registered due to the fact that the temperature increased and the spring bird migration has begun. Taking into consideration the improved epidemiological situation after migration of the majority of migratory birds, FLI downgraded in its assessment the risk of occurrence and of introduction of the virus into captive bird establishments to moderate on 26 April 2021 and to low until moderate on 22 June 2021 depending on the characteristics of the particular regions.

The above-mentioned risk assessment from June 2021 can be found on the [FLI's website](#).

Since April and May 2021, in step with the migration progress of wild birds out of Germany the number of HPAI outbreaks decreased considerably. Accordingly, only one outbreak of HPAI in poultry was detected in June and no case in July 2021. The evolution of the outbreaks in poultry and non-poultry per week is illustrated in the graph in Annex V.

The evolution of the confirmed cases in wild birds has shown two peaks, both linked to the migration of the wild birds: one in November 2020 and one in March 2021. The number of cases per month in wild birds is illustrated in the graphic in Annex VI.

Epidemiological investigations were performed in each outbreak to check if there was any spread of the virus to other holdings and to obtain information on how the virus was introduced into the said holding. In all HPAI-cases, epidemiological investigations have been carried out by official veterinary experts by taking into consideration the tracing on – tracing back principles as regards the possible contacts through live poultry, wild birds, own staff, veterinarians, products, animal by-products, collection and disposal of dead animals, feed, equipment etc. The contact and the relevant holdings in the restricted zones have been inspected and sampled by official veterinarians. In special cases, national experts from FLI supported the local competent authorities on the spot and by the assessment of the epidemiological investigations using genome sequencing methods as well.

The infectious agent has been introduced in the holdings in the majority of outbreaks most likely due to the direct and indirect contact to infected migratory waterfowl in the wetland areas situated close to the outbreak farms premises.

Two special epidemiological events have been registered during this HPAI season.

One special event was the building of a cluster end of December and end of February in the Land Lower Saxony in a special region with a high density of poultry, in particularly in holdings with turkeys for fattening. Additional special measures like an increased monitoring with a frequent sampling of the relevant flocks, the establishment of an additional zone in which the repopulation of the holdings was prohibited helped to reduce significantly the density of poultry and in particularly of turkeys and to effectively control the disease in that area with high poultry density.

Another special event was registered in several backyards end of March 2021 as a trader delivered infected birds to more than 100 of small holdings in particularly in the Lander Baden-Württemberg and Thuringia. In most of them, HPAI was consequently confirmed. The necessary control measures including stamping out with safe disposal of the cadavers, cleaning and disinfection, epidemiological enquiry, movement restrictions and the establishment of restricted zones have been carried out.

Due to the high number of confirmed cases in so many backyards in a short period of time of just few days, the local authorities have needed huge efforts to carry out all the necessary measures without undue delay in a period when the COVID-19 pandemic situation was difficult and special contact and movement restrictions for citizens were in force in Germany. However, due to the fact that in this special HPAI event affected mostly small holdings with 5 – 20 birds, the measures have been carried out smoothly and effectively by the official veterinarians.

For the above-described reasons, the most affected category of holdings in the HPAI event 2020-2021 were the back yards and the commercial holdings with turkeys for fattening. The percentages of the different categories of infected holdings in that event is illustrated in Annex VII.

## IV. Control and eradication measures

In accordance with the *Terrestrial Code*, EU and German national legislation<sup>1</sup> the stamping-out policy was applied immediately to control and eradicate the disease. Vaccination against HPAI is in principle prohibited in Germany. Regarding EU legislation, a new legislative framework for the prevention and control of diseases, which are transmissible to animals or humans has recently been established. From 21 April 2021, Regulation (EU) 2016/429 ('Animal Health Law')<sup>2</sup> as overarching legal framework, laying down harmonized principles across the sector, is applicable. In addition, Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687<sup>3</sup> supplements Regulation (EU) 2016/429 as regards the rules for the prevention and control of certain listed diseases and provides for the establishment of restricted zones, i.e., protection and surveillance zones in the event of an outbreak of HPAI. Accordingly, the protection and surveillance zones in the concerned Member States are listed and updated on a regular base in the Annex to Commission implementing decision (EU) 2021/641 which also sets the duration of those regionalization. Given the dynamic epidemiological situation in the Union as regards the spread of HPAI, there are amendments to be made to the Annex to Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/641 by following Decisions such as Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/1307.

Generally, the following measures have been carried out:

- a) Killing and safe disposal of poultry of the infected flock. The poultry have been stunned and killed in compliance with the OIE, EU and national animal welfare requirements in force by CO<sub>2</sub> exposure, electrical waterbath or euthanasia with injection. The safe disposal of the bodies of the dead birds and other animal by-products has been ensured by the competent rendering plants under the supervision of the local competent authorities.
- b) Safe disposal of all poultry products and eggs that were produced during the period between the suspected introduction of the disease and killing, and of all existing by-products and feedstuffs.
- c) Cleaning and disinfection of the premises, stables, other possibly contaminated rooms, manure, equipment, vehicles etc. that could spread the virus in and outside of the farm.
- d) Establishment of the legally required restricted zones: a protection zone with a radius of at least 3 km and a surveillance zone with a radius of at least 10 km around the infected holding. Strict restrictions on movement of poultry and products derived from poultry have been implemented in all poultry holdings located in the restricted zones. A compulsory indoor confinement of poultry flocks in the restricted zones has been enforced as well.
- e) Clinical examination of all poultry flocks and as appropriate, sampling have been carried out in the protection zone and risk based in the surveillance zone.
- f) Throughout the period of high-risk virus transmission by migratory water birds, a compulsory indoor confinement of poultry was enforced for high-risk areas like the coast of the North- and of the Baltic Seas, around lakes, rivers and other wetland areas known to attract relevant migratory birds.

## V. Surveillance

Apart from passive surveillance on account of compulsory notification, Germany conducts active surveillance in both domestic poultry and wild birds in accordance with EU legislation (Regulation (EU) 2016/429, Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687 and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689<sup>4</sup>) and in accordance with Chapter 1.4. and Articles 10.4.26. to 10.4.30. of the *Terrestrial Code*.

---

<sup>1</sup> Federal Ordinance on Avian Influenza as of 15. October 2018 (BGBl. I S. 1665, 2664)

<sup>2</sup> Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health ('Animal Health Law')

<sup>3</sup> Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687 of 17 December 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and the Council, as regards rules for the prevention and control of certain listed diseases

<sup>4</sup> Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689 of 17 December 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards rules for surveillance, eradication programmes, and disease-free status for certain listed and emerging diseases.

## V.1. Poultry

### A. 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 establishments 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.

### B. Avian influenza in domestic waterfowl (ducks and geese)

These active surveys are being implemented every year for the time being and sampling covers the whole country. Specific requirements for the implementation of the program include:

1. The surveillance is based on a representative sampling scheme in accordance with Annex II of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689.
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
  - a) 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
  - b) For turkeys: at least 150 holdings with ten samples each for serology plus, as appropriate, virus isolation, hemagglutination test (H5 and H7) and PCR
  - c) For geese: at least 125 holdings with twenty samples each for serology plus, as appropriate, virus isolation, hemagglutination test (H5 and H7) and PCR
  - d) 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.

An overview of the active monitoring and of the AI virus detection in poultry holdings and non-poultry holdings in Germany is presented in Tables A and B below:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Seropositive</b>	<b>H5/H7</b>
2017	635	16	8/1
2018	618	17	2/0
2019	616	19	5/0
2020	152**/ 602***	16	7/0
2021*	92	11	11/0

\* data until 01June 2021; figures represent holdings

\*\* number of holdings tested in the framework of the epidemiological investigations due to actual outbreaks

\*\*\* number of holdings tested in the framework of regular active monitoring

<b>Table B: AI virus detection</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>HP-infected*</b>	<b>LP-infected*[H5</b>	<b>AI-infected**</b>
2017	74	3	151
2018	2	0	170
2019	0	1	3
2020	31	1	39
2021***	234	1	2

\* Notifiable infections,

\*\* Non-notifiable AI infections (e.g., H9N2)

\*\*\* As of 30 August 2021; unit: holding

In addition to the regular sampling as part of the active monitoring

## V.2. Wild birds

According to the national Federal Ordinance 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 3,500 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 2017 and 30 June 2021, more than 40,000 wild birds have been tested for avian influenza. 2,259 resulted positive for presence of avian influenza virus of which 1962 harboured HPAIV (Table C).

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 high-risk wild bird species are also sampled more often.

Predominantly HPAI subtype H5N8, but also other serotypes like H5N1, H5N3, H5N4 and H5N5 in wild birds have been detected in Germany (see table C below).

**Table C:** Overview of active and passive wild bird monitoring in Germany, 2017-2021 (as of 30 June 2021).

<b>Table C: Active and passive wild bird monitoring</b>				
<b>Year</b>	<b>Total samples</b>	<b>LPAIV positive</b>	<b>HPAIV positive</b>	<b>HP subtype</b>
2017	13248	127	694	H5N8, H5N5
2018	5869	55	3	H5N6
2019	4918	102	0	
2020	7512	12	512	H5N8, H5Nx, H5N1, H5N3, H5N5,
2021	8669	3	852	H5N8, H5Nx, H5N1, H5N3, H5N4, H5N5, H5N8, H5N3

## VI. Measures implemented to maintain freedom

Avian influenza is a compulsory notifiable disease in Germany in accordance with the EU legislation, Article 3(1) of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/2002<sup>5</sup> in accordance to Article 1(1) and

<sup>5</sup> Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/2002 of 7 December 2020 laying down rules for the application of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to Union notification and Union reporting of listed diseases, to formats



the Annex to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1882<sup>6</sup>. All keepers, veterinarians, laboratories personnel 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 German Animal Disease Act<sup>7</sup> as of 22 May 2013 (BGBl. I S. 1324)).

In poultry holdings, there is a “usual” mortality as well as “usual” weight gaining and egg production. Extraordinary changes in these aspects can be an indication for the presence of an infection like with AI-Virus. An early warning system has been implemented in Germany. According to predictions in the national legislation all poultry keepers are obliged to consult a veterinarian when a significant drop in egg production or weight gain or a mortality of more than 2% in 24 hours has been observed.

According to national legislation, keepers of ducks and geese are additionally obliged to consult a veterinarian if according to observation of the animal’s health status by the keeper in a time period of more than four 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.

For import and intra community trade in live birds/poultry and products thereof specific animal health requirements, control measures, import controls and trade restrictions are set out in case of detection of AI both in the EU-harmonized legislation and in the German national legislation as well and are in accordance with the requirements of Articles 10.4.7. to 10.4.22. of the *Terrestrial Code*.

In close cooperation with the poultry industry and the 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 and non-poultry keeping establishments against outside threats such as live wild birds and everything else that may introduce actively or passively the virus in the establishments.

The following links among many others provide relevant information to the citizens:

- <https://www.bmel.de/DE/themen/tiere/tiergesundheit/tierseuchen/gefluegelpest.html>
- <https://www.fli.de/de/aktuelles/tierseuchengeschehen/aviaere-influenza-ai-gefluegelpest/>
- [Checkliste zur Vermeidung der Einschleppung von HPAI, 17.03.2017 \(PDF, nicht barrierefrei\)](#)
- [Nutzgeflügel schützen, 15.02.2017 \(PDF, nicht barrierefrei\)](#)
- [Schutzmaßnahmen gegen die Geflügelpest in Kleinhaltungen, 25.11.2016 \(PDF, nicht barrierefrei\)](#)

## VII. Conclusions

Taking into account the above presented information and considering that:

- a) Prior to the occurrence of the outbreaks confirmed in November 2020, Germany had a self-declared free status from avian influenza in accordance with Article 10.4.3. of the *Terrestrial Code*;
- b) Effective control measures including stamping out, cleaning and disinfection of the infected holdings and movement restrictions in the established restricted zones have been carried out;
- c) Stamping out, approved by the German competent authority was completed on 25 June 2021;

---

and procedures for submission and reporting of Union surveillance programmes and of eradication programmes and for application for recognition of disease-free status, and to the computerised information system

<sup>6</sup> Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1882 of 3 December 2018 on the application of certain disease prevention and control rules to categories of listed diseases and establishing a list of species and groups of species posing a considerable risk for the spread of those listed diseases

<sup>7</sup> Gesetz zur Vorbeugung vor und Bekämpfung von Tierseuchen (Tiergesundheitsgesetz - TierGesG)

- d) More than 28 days have elapsed since the accomplishment of the cleaning and disinfection of the last HPAI outbreak as mentioned in point c) in accordance with Article 10.4.6. of the *Terrestrial Code* adopted on 28 May 2021;
- e) Effective surveillance has been and is being performed in accordance with Articles 10.4.26. to 10.4.30. of the *Terrestrial Code*;
- f) Germany has a regular ongoing awareness program in place to encourage prompt reporting of HPAI.

**The OIE Delegate of Germany declares that the Federal Republic of Germany complies with the requirements to declare recovery of freedom from infection with high pathogenicity avian influenza viruses (HPAI) with effect from 24 July 2021 in accordance with Chapter 1.6. and Article 10.4.6. of the *Terrestrial Code* (2021) and consistent with the information provided in OIE-WAHIS.**



ANNEX I

Statement of the OIE Delegate

Statement to be included in the self-declaration document.

I, the undersigned, Dietrich Roesow

Delegate of Germany

to the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), takes responsibility for the self-declaration of freedom from

High pathogenicity avian influenza (disease)

DISCLAIMER

The OIE, after performing an administrative and technical screening of a self-declaration concerning the animal health status of a country, a zone or compartment ("self-declaration"), as described in the standard operating procedures for self-declarations, reserves the right to publish or not the self-declaration on its website. There shall be no right of appeal from this decision or any recourse of any kind.

The publication by the OIE of self-declaration on its website does not reflect the official opinion of the OIE. Responsibility for the information contained in a self-declaration lies entirely with the OIE Delegate of the Member concerned.

Neither the OIE nor any person acting on its behalf may be held responsible for:

- (i) Any errors, inaccuracies or omissions in the content of a self-declaration,
- (ii) The use which may be made of the information contained in a self-declaration;
- (iii) Any direct or indirect consequences of any nature arising from or relating to the use of the information contained in a self-declaration.

Drawn up on 13 of 2021

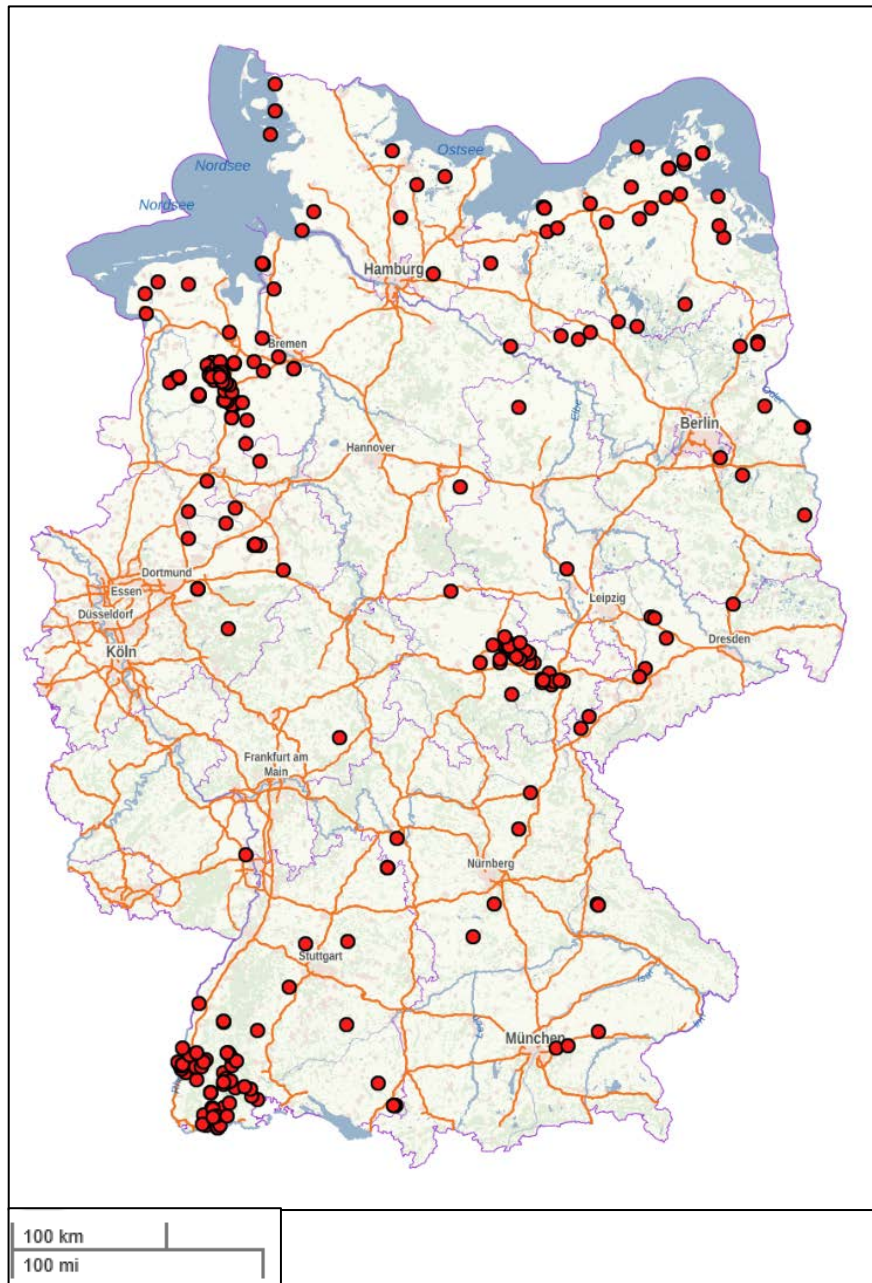
Signature of the Delegate:



## ANNEX II

### HPAI outbreaks in poultry and non-poultry holdings in Germany

4 November 2020 - 30 July 2021



**ANNEX III**  
**Chronological account of HPAI outbreaks in poultry flocks in Germany**  
**4 November 2020 – 10 August 2021**

<b>Date of official confirmation</b>	<b>Land</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Serotype</b>
04/11/2020	Schleswig-Holstein	Nordfriesland	Langeneß	H5N8
09/11/2020	Schleswig-Holstein	Segeberg	Heidmühlen	H5N8
10/11/2020	Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	Western Pomerania-Rügen	Zingst	<b>H5N5</b>
12/11/2020	Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	Western Pomerania-Rügen	Rambin	H5N8
15/11/2020	Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	Rostock	<u>Neubukow</u>	H5N8
16/11/2020	Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	Western Pomerania-Rügen	Rambin	H5N8
16/11/2020	Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	Rostock	Gnoien	H5N8
16/11/2020	Schleswig-Holstein	Nordfriesland	Emmelsbüll-Horsbüll	H5N8
17/11/2020	Lower Saxony	Aurich	Großheide	H5N8
19/11/2020	Schleswig-Holstein	Nordfriesland	Pellworm	H5N8
24/11/2020	Schleswig-Holstein	Dithmarschen	Neufelderkoog	H5N8
01/12/2020	Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	Mecklenburg Lake District	Lärz	H5N8
21/12/2020	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Cloppenburg	H5N8
22/12/2020	Lower Saxony	Oldenburg	Prinzhöfte	H5N8
24/12/2020	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Garrel	H5N8
25/12/2020	Saxony	Leipzig	Grimma	H5N8
26/12/2020	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Garrel	H5N8
27/12/2020	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Bösel	H5N8
27/12/2020	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Garrel	H5N8
27/12/2020	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Garrel	H5N8
28/12/2020	Schleswig-Holstein	Dithmarschen	Gudendorf	H5N8
29/12/2020	Brandenburg	Spree-Neiße	Schenkendöbern	H5N8
30/12/2020	Saxony	Leipzig	Grimma	H5N8
29/12/2020	Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	North-West Mecklenburg	Gadebusch	H5N8
30/12/2020	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Garrel	H5N8
30/12/2020	Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	Western Pomerania-Greifswald	Wusterhusen	H5N8
02/01/2021	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Garrel	H5N8
03/01/2021	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Garrel	H5N8
03/01/2021	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Garrel	H5N8
05/01/2021	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Garrel	H5N8
05/01/2021	Lower Saxony	Oldenburg	Wardenburg	H5N8
05/01/2021	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Garrel	H5N8
06/01/2021	Thuringia	Nordhausen	Bleicherode	H5N8
08/01/2021	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Garrel	H5N8

09/01/2021	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Garrel	H5N8
09/01/2021	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Garrel	H5N8
12/01/2021	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Lastrup	H5N8
13/01/2021	Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	Rostock	Wardow	H5N8
13/01/2021	Lower Saxony	Oldenburg	Wardenburg	H5N8
14/01/2021	Lower Saxony	Cuxhaven	Wurster Nordseeküste	H5N8
15/01/2021	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Lastrup	H5N8
16/01/2021	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Emstek	H5N8
16/01/2021	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Lastrup	H5N8
18/01/2021	Lower Saxony	Cuxhaven	Wurster Nordseeküste	H5N8
21/01/2021	Lower Saxony	Oldenburg	Ganderkesee	H5N8
21/01/2021	Lower Saxony	Wittmund	Wittmund	H5N8
23/01/2021	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Lastrup	H5N8
24/01/2021	Brandenburg	Prignitz	Pirow	H5N8
26/01/2021	Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	North-West Mecklenburg	Glasin	H5N8
29/01/2021	Bavaria	Bayreuth	Pottenstein	H5N8
29/01/2021	Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	Ludwigslust-Parchim	Dömitz	H5N8
01/02/2021	Brandenburg	Uckermark	Passow	H5N8
06/02/2021	Brandenburg	Uckermark	Passow	H5N8
07/02/2021	Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	Western Pomerania-Rügen	Grammendorf	H5N8
09/02/2021	Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	Rostock	Biendorf	H5N8
10/02/2021	Bavaria	Weißenburg-Gunzenhausen	Treuchtlingen	H5N8
16/02/2021	Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	Mecklenburg Lake District	Eldetal	H5N8
17/02/2021	Brandenburg	Prignitz	Groß Pankow	H5N8
17/02/2021	Brandenburg	Märkisch-Oderland	Wriezen	H5N8
19/02/2021	Brandenburg	Uckermark	Flieth-Stegelitz	H5N8
20/02/2021	Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	Western Pomerania-Rügen	Sundhagen	H5N8
22/02/2021	Lower Saxony	Diepholz	Weyhe	H5N8
22/02/2021	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Garrel	H5N8
24/02/2021	Lower Saxony	Aurich	Upgant-Schott	<b>H5N1</b>
23/02/2021	Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	Rostock	Roggentin	H5N8
25/02/2021	Bavaria	Würzburg	Tauberrettersheim	H5N8
27/02/2021	Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	Western Pomerania-Greifswald	Klein Bünzow	H5N8
28/02/2021	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Bösel	H5N8
28/02/2021	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Friesoythe	H5N8
01/03/2021	Lower Saxony	Vechta	Vechta	H5N8
02/03/2021	Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	Mecklenburg Lake District	Blankensee	H5N8
02/03/2021	Brandenburg	Prignitz	Pritzwalk	H5N8
02/03/2021	Berlin	Berlin City	Berlin	H5N8

03/03/2021	Lower Saxony	Diepholz	Weyhe	H5N8
03/03/2021	North Rhine-Westphalia	Gütersloh	Versmold	H5N8
03/03/2021	North Rhine-Westphalia	Paderborn	Lichtenau	H5N8
03/03/2021	Lower Saxony	Wolfenbüttel	Kneitlingen	H5N8
03/03/2021	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Garrel	H5N8
04/03/2021	Bavaria	Würzburg	Tauberrettersheim	H5N8
04/03/2021	Bavaria	Schwandorf	Nittenau	H5N8
06/03/2021	North Rhine-Westphalia	Minden-Lübbecke	Preußisch Oldendorf	H5N8
05/03/2021	Lower Saxony	Diepholz	Lemförde	H5N8
06/03/2021	Bavaria	Roth	Roth	H5N5
05/03/2021	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Garrel	H5N8
05/03/2021	Schleswig-Holstein	Stormarn	Hamfelde	H5N8
05/03/2021	Brandenburg	Märkisch-Oderland	Küstriner Vorland	H5N8
05/03/2021	Schleswig-Holstein	Rendsburg-Eckernförde	Gettorf	H5N8
06/03/2021	Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	Western Pomerania-Rügen	Bergen on the island of Rügen	H5N8
06/03/2021	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Bösel	H5N8
06/03/2021	Schleswig-Holstein	Plön	Kühren	H5N8
07/03/2021	Lower Saxony	Vechta	Bakum	H5N8
09.03.2021	Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	Vorpommern-Rügen	Stralsund	H5N8
09.03.2021	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Garrel	H5N8
09.03.2021	Saxony	MittelSaxony	Burgstädt	H5N8
10.03.2021	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Bösel	H5N8
10.03.2021	Lower Saxony	Cuxhaven	Schiffdorf	H5N8
11.03.2021	Lower Saxony	Wesermarsch	Berne	H5N8
11.03.2021	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Garrel	H5N8
11.03.2021	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Bösel	H5N8
11.03.2021	Brandenburg	Märkisch-Oderland	Küstriner Vorland	H5N8
12.03.2021	Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	Vorpommern-Rügen	Stralsund	H5N8
12.03.2021	Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	Vorpommern-Rügen	Semlow	H5N8
12.03.2021	Schleswig-Holstein	Plön	Dannau	H5N8
13.03.2021	Bavaria	Kulmbach	Neudrossenfeld	H5N8
13.03.2021	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Garrel	H5N8
13.03.2021	Brandenburg	Oder-Spree	Storkow	H5N8
16.03.2021	Lower Saxony	Vechta	Vechta	H5N8
16.03.2021	Lower Saxony	Vechta	Bakum	H5N8
16.03.2021	Lower Saxony	Vechta	Bakum	H5N8
16.03.2021	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Garrel	H5N8
16.03.2021	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Emstek	H5N8
16.03.2021	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Bösel	H5N8

16.03.2021	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Cloppenburg	H5N8
16.03.2021	Lower Saxony	Ammerland	Wiefelstede	H5N8
16.03.2021	Lower Saxony	Diepholz	Diepholz	H5N8
18.03.2021	Lower Saxony	Vechta	Lohne	H5N8
18.03.2021	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Emstek	H5N8
18.03.2021	Saxony-Anhalt	Altmarkkreis Salzwedel	Kalbe - Stadt	H5N8
19.03.2021	North Rhine-Westphalia	Hochsauerlandkreis	Eslohe	H5N8
19.03.2021	Lower Saxony	Vechta	Lohne	H5N8
19.03.2021	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Garrel	H5N8
19.03.2021	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Garrel	H5N8
20.03.2021	Lower Saxony	Vechta	Bakum	H5N8
21.03.2021	Lower Saxony	Vechta	Bakum	H5N8
22.03.2021	North Rhine-Westphalia	Paderborn	Delbrück	H5N8
22.03.2021	North Rhine-Westphalia	Warendorf	Beelen	H5N8
22.03.2021	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Emstek	H5N8
23.03.2021	Saxony-Anhalt	Saalekreis	Petersberg	H5N8
24.03.2021	Lower Saxony	Cloppenburg	Emstek	H5N8
24.03.2021	Thuringia	Weimar-Land	Ilmtal-Weinstraße	H5N8
25.03.2021	North Rhine-Westphalia	Münster Stadt	Münster	H5N8
25.03.2021	Baden-Wuerttemberg	Ludwigsburg	Oberriexingen	H5N8
25.03.2021	Thuringia	Weimar-Land	Ilmtal-Weinstraße	H5N8
25.03.2021	Baden-Wuerttemberg	Freiburg in Breisgau, Stadt	Freiburg in Breisgau	H5N8
25.03.2021	Baden-Wuerttemberg	Freiburg in Breisgau, Stadt	Freiburg in Breisgau	H5N8
26.03.2021	North Rhine-Westphalia	Märkisch Kreis	Menden	H5N8
26.03.2021	Thuringia	Weimar-Land	Am Ettersberg	H5N8
26.03.2021	Thuringia	Weimar-Land	Apolda	H5N8
26.03.2021	Baden-Wuerttemberg	Rems-Murr-Kreis	Auenwald	H5N8
26.03.2021	Thuringia	Weimar-Land	Am Ettersberg	H5N8
26.03.2021	Thuringia	Weimar-Land	Bechtstedtstraß	H5N8
26.03.2021	Thuringia	Weimar-Land	Apolda	H5N8
26.03.2021	Thuringia	Weimar-Land	Neumark	H5N8
26.03.2021	Thuringia	Saale-Holzland-Kreis	Großbockedra	H5N8
26.03.2021	Thuringia	Saale-Holzland-Kreis	Gneus	H5N8
26.03.2021	Saxony	Vogtlandkreis	Pöhl	H5N8
26.03.2021	Saxony	Vogtlandkreis	Plauen	H5N8
26.03.2021	Saxony	MittelSaxony	Döbeln	H5N8
27.03.2021	Thuringia	Weimar-Land	Umpferstedt	H5N8
27.03.2021	Thuringia	Weimar-Land	Am Ettersberg	H5N8
27.03.2021	Thuringia	Weimar-Land	Am Ettersberg	H5N8

27.03.2021	Thuringia	Weimar-Land	Am Ettersberg	H5N8
27.03.2021	Thuringia	Weimar-Land	Am Ettersberg	H5N8
27.03.2021	Thuringia	Erfurt, Stadt	Erfurt	H5N8
27.03.2021	Thuringia	Sömmerda	Großrudestedt	H5N8
27.03.2021	Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	Rostock	Jürgenshagen	H5N8
28.03.2021	Baden-Wuerttemberg	Böblingen	Herrenberg	H5N8
28.03.2021	Lower Saxony	Emden, Stadt	Emden	<b>H5N1</b>
29.03.2021	Thuringia	Sömmerda	Vogelsberg	H5N8
29.03.2021	Bavaria	Schwandorf	Nittenau	H5N8
29.03.2021	Thuringia	Saale-Holzland-Kreis	Oberbodnitz	H5N8
29.03.2021	Thuringia	Saale-Holzland-Kreis	Gneus	H5N8
29.03.2021	Thuringia	Saale-Holzland-Kreis	Eineborn	H5N8
29.03.2021	Thuringia	Jena, Stadt	Jena	H5N8
29.03.2021	Thuringia	Saale-Holzland-Kreis	Tautendorf	H5N8
29.03.2021	Thuringia	Saale-Holzland-Kreis	Lippersdorf-Erdmannsdorf	H5N8
29.03.2021	Bavaria	Ebersberg	Poing	H5N8
29.03.2021	Thuringia	Jena, Stadt	Jena	H5N8
30.03.2021	Saxony	Meißen	Schönfeld	H5N8
31.03.2021	Baden-Wuerttemberg	Lörrach	Schopfheim	H5N8
31.03.2021	Baden-Wuerttemberg	Lörrach	Schwörstadt	H5N8
31.03.2021	Baden-Wuerttemberg	Lörrach	Todtnau	H5N8
31.03.2021	Baden-Wuerttemberg	Lörrach	Todtnau	H5N8
31.03.2021	Baden-Wuerttemberg	Schwarzwald-Baar-Kreis	Schonau im Schwarzwald	H5N8
31.03.2021	Baden-Wuerttemberg	Waldshut	Görwihl	H5N8
31.03.2021	Baden-Wuerttemberg	Waldshut	Häusern	H5N8
31.03.2021	Baden-Wuerttemberg	Waldshut	Waldshut-Tiengen	H5N8
31.03.2021	Baden-Wuerttemberg	Waldshut	Rickenbach	H5N8
31.03.2021	Baden-Wuerttemberg	Schwarzwald-Baar-Kreis	Schönwald im Schwarzwald	H5N8
31.03.2021	Baden-Wuerttemberg	Schwarzwald-Baar-Kreis	Schonach im schwarzwald	H5N8
31.03.2021	Baden-Wuerttemberg	Schwarzwald-Baar-Kreis	Furtwangen im schwarzwald	H5N8
31.03.2021	Baden-Wuerttemberg	Breisgau-Hochschwarzwald	Sölden	H5N8
31.03.2021	Baden-Wuerttemberg	Breisgau-Hochschwarzwald	Breisach am Rhein	H5N8
31.03.2021	Baden-Wuerttemberg	Breisgau-Hochschwarzwald	Eichstetten am Kaiserstuhl	H5N8
31.03.2021	Baden-Wuerttemberg	Breisgau-Hochschwarzwald	Ihringen	H5N8
31.03.2021	Baden-Wuerttemberg	Schwarzwald-Baar-Kreis	Furtwangen im schwarzwald	H5N8
31.03.2021	Bavaria	Mühldorf a. Inn	Schwindegg	H5N8
31.03.2021	Bavaria	Erding	Forsten	H5N8
31.03.2021	Baden-Wuerttemberg	Breisgau-Hochschwarzwald	Ihringen	H5N8



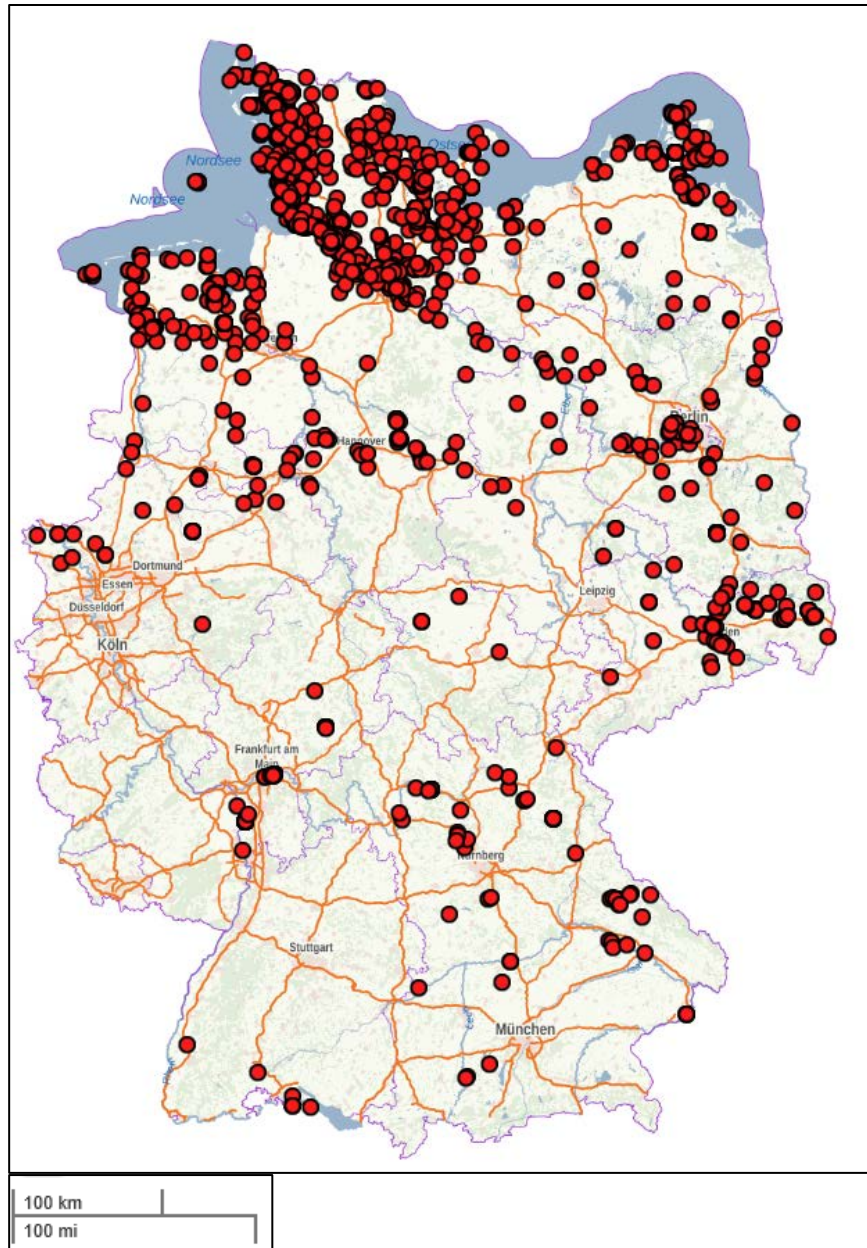
01.04.2021	Baden-Wuerttemberg	Breisgau-Hochschwarzwald	St. Märgen	H5N8
01.04.2021	Baden-Wuerttemberg	Ravenburg	Isny im Algäu	H5N8
01.04.2021	Baden-Wuerttemberg	Ravenburg	Isny im Algäu	H5N8
01.04.2021	Baden-Wuerttemberg	Ravenburg	Isny im Algäu	H5N8
01.04.2021	Thuringia	Weimar-Stadt	Weimar	H5N8
01.04.2021	Thuringia	Weimar-Land	Am Ettersberg	H5N8
01.04.2021	Thuringia	Weimar-Land	Ilmtal-Weinstraße	H5N8
01.04.2021	Baden-Wuerttemberg	Breisgau-Hochschwarzwald	Hintezarten	H5N8
01.04.2021	Baden-Wuerttemberg	Breisgau-Hochschwarzwald	Titisee-Neustadt	H5N8
01.04.2021	Baden-Wuerttemberg	Breisgau-Hochschwarzwald	Breitnau	H5N8
01.04.2021	Baden-Wuerttemberg	Freiburg im Breisgau, Stadt	Freiburg im Breisgau	H5N8
01.04.2021	Thuringia	Saale-Holzland-Kreis	Bremsnitz	H5N8
01.04.2021	Baden-Wuerttemberg	Freiburg im Breisgau, Stadt	Freiburg im Breisgau	H5N8
01.04.2021	Thuringia	Saale-Holzland-Kreis	Ruttersdorf-Lotschen	H5N8
01.04.2021	Thuringia	Saalfeld-Rudolstadt	Rudolstadt	H5N8
01.04.2021	Baden-Wuerttemberg	Breisgau-Hochschwarzwald	Lenzkirch	H5N8
31.03.2021	Baden-Wuerttemberg	Waldshut	Laufenburg	H5N8
31.03.2021	Baden-Wuerttemberg	Waldshut	Stühlingen	H5N8
31.03.2021	Baden-Wuerttemberg	Waldshut	Todtmoos	H5N8
31.03.2021	Baden-Wuerttemberg	Waldshut	Todtmoos	H5N8
31.03.2021	Baden-Wuerttemberg	Waldshut	Dachsberg	H5N8
31.03.2021	Baden-Wuerttemberg	Waldshut	Laufenburg	H5N8
31.03.2021	Baden-Wuerttemberg	Waldshut	Murg	H5N8
31.03.2021	Baden-Wuerttemberg	Waldshut	Wehr	H5N8
31.03.2021	Baden-Wuerttemberg	Waldshut	Murg	H5N8
31.03.2021	Baden-Wuerttemberg	Waldshut	Wutach	H5N8
02.04.2021	Thuringia	Weimar-Land	Nohra	H5N8
02.04.2021	Thuringia	Weimar-Land	Neumark	H5N8
02.04.2021	Thuringia	Weimar-Land	Am Ettersberg	H5N8
02.04.2021	Thuringia	Weimar-Land	Neumark	H5N8
03.04.2021	Baden-Wuerttemberg	Waldshut	Wehr	H5N8
03.04.2021	Baden-Wuerttemberg	Waldshut	Wehr	H5N8
02.04.2021	North Rhine-Westphalia	Paderborn	Delbrück	H5N8
03.04.2021	North Rhine-Westphalia	Märkisch Kreis	Menden	H5N8
04.04.2021	Baden-Wuerttemberg	Ravenburg	Bad Wurzach	H5N8
06.04.2021	Baden-Wuerttemberg	Breisgau-Hochschwarzwald	Vogtsburg im Kaiserstuhl	H5N8
10.04.2021	Nordrhein-Westfalen	Paderborn	Delbrück	H5N8
14.04.2021	Nordrhein-Westfalen	Paderborn	Delbrück	H5N8
15.04.2021	Nordrhein-Westfalen	Warendorf	Drensteinfurt	<b>H5N1</b>

28.04.2021	Lower Saxony	Emsland	Lorup	<b>H5N1</b>
04.05.2021	Lower Saxony	Emsland	Börger	<b>H5N1</b>
06.05.2021	Lower Saxony	Emsland	Lorup	<b>H5N1</b>
11.05.2021	Baden-Wuerttemberg	Ortenaukreis	Kehl	H5N8
08.05.2021	Lower Saxony	Emsland	Werpeloh	<b>H5N1</b>
27.05.2021	Bremen	Bremen, Stadt	Bremen	H5N8
25.06.2021	Lower Saxony	Osnabrück	Hagen am Teutoburger Wald	H5N8

---

## ANNEX IV

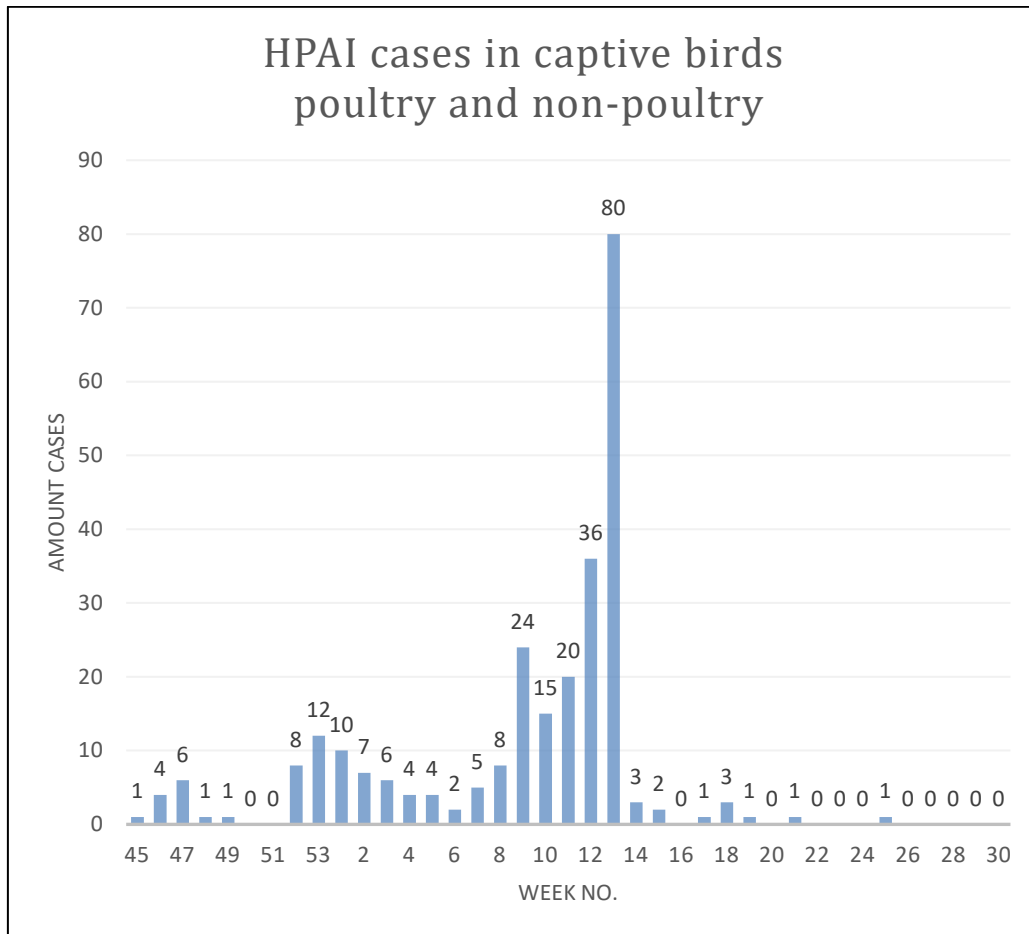
HPAI cases (1.366) in wild birds confirmed since 4 November 2020 until 10 August 2021



## ANNEX V

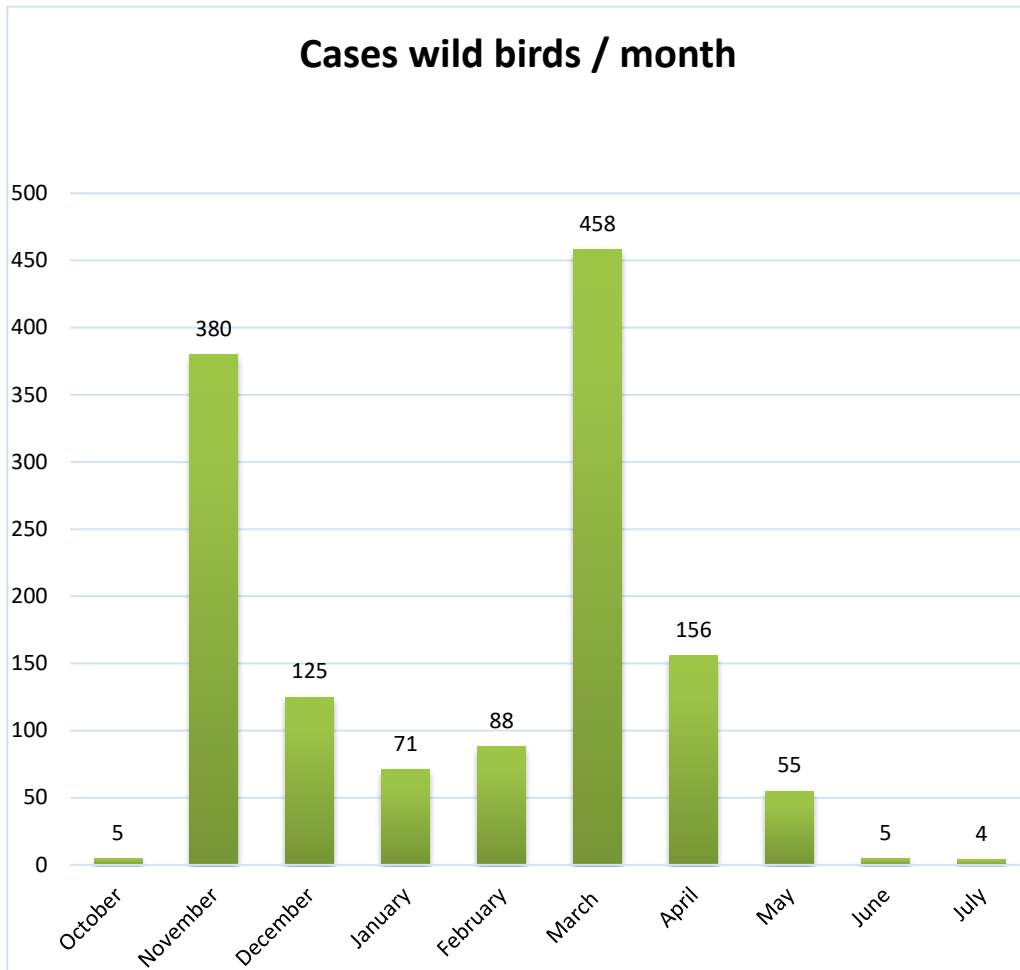
### Evolution of outbreaks per week in the event HPAI 2020/2021

November 2020 – July 2021



## ANNEX VI

### Evolution of HPAI cases in wild birds per month in the period October 2020 – July 2021



## ANNEX VII

### Categories and percentages of infected holdings in the event HPAI 2020/2021

