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Self-declaration of the recovery of a zone (Northern Ireland) free from infection with high pathogenicity avian influenza viruses (HPAI) in poultry by the United Kingdom

Declaration sent to World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH, founded as OIE) on 31 March 2023 by Professor Christine Middlemiss, WOAH Delegate for the United Kingdom and UK Chief Veterinary Officer, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.

1. Introduction

The objective of this declaration is to self-declare zonal disease freedom status from high pathogenicity avian influenza (HPAI) in accordance with the provisions of Article 10.4.6. of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)*.

The Self-declaration covers only Northern Ireland (NI), a zone of the United Kingdom (UK), and describes seven outbreaks of HPAI subtype H5N1 in poultry and other captive birds that occurred in NI between December 2021 and October 2022.

The outbreaks occurred in a range of holdings including layers, breeding ducks, fattening ducks, broiler breeders, mixed backyard poultry and a captive wild fowl collection kept for conservation and educational purposes.

The total number of poultry in NI recorded June 2022 was 20.6 million birds. 58% were broilers, 26% layers and 9% breeding flock.

The starting date of the self-declaration is 31 March 2023.

2. Avian influenza situation in Northern Ireland

The whole of UK including NI previously self-declared disease freedom from notifiable HPAI viruses on 3 September 2021, in accordance with the requirements of the *Terrestrial Code* following outbreaks of HPAI. NI has remained free of HPAI until 7 December 2021, when the first outbreak of HPAI subtype H5N1 was confirmed on a commercial poultry farm (duck breeder unit) in Aughnacloy, County Tyrone, through laboratory testing.

A total of seven outbreaks of HPAI subtype H5N1 were confirmed in poultry and other captive birds in NI between 7 December 2021 and 10 October 2022. All outbreaks were promptly reported to the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH, founded as OIE) via World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS). All outbreaks were confirmed by real-time polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) followed by testing at the WOAH and UK National Reference Laboratory, Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) and EU Reference Laboratory, Legnaro, Italy (IZSve). A summary of the outbreaks confirmed in NI can be seen in Annex 2. One of these Ips (AI/36/2021) resulted in disease control zones extending into the Republic of Ireland.

Furthermore, the Republic of Ireland (ROI) had six outbreaks of HPAI subtype H5N1 in its territory during this period, where the disease control zones extended into NI. The map at Annex 3 shows all disease control zones that were established in NI from both NI and ROI outbreaks during this period.

All necessary disease control activities were conducted in these areas as required in collaboration with the competent authority in the Republic of Ireland as appropriate.

Occurrence of outbreaks of HPAI in poultry

Five outbreaks of HPAI subtypes of virus, H5N1 were confirmed in poultry premises between 7 and 22 December 2021.

Occurrence of HPAI in other captive birds (non-poultry)

HPAI subtype H5N1 was also confirmed in two other captive bird premises on 8 February 2022 and 10 October 2022.

All outbreaks of HPAI subtype H5N1 in poultry and non-poultry were confirmed as the Eurasian strain by genetic sequencing.

More detail of these outbreaks can be found in Annex 2.

3. Control and eradication measures in response to HPAI outbreak

Avian Influenza is a notifiable disease in the UK in accordance with national legislation¹. Vaccination for avian influenza is not permitted for poultry in NI. It is however permitted in zoo birds in compliance with [The Avian Influenza and Influenza of Avian Origin in Mammals Regulations \(Northern Ireland\) Order 2007](#). To date, no zoo birds have been vaccinated.

NI implemented a rapid and effective stamping out disease control programme to eradicate the disease and control the outbreaks, by following [The Avian Influenza and Influenza of Avian Origin in Mammals Regulations \(Northern Ireland\) Order 2007](#) and its [Notifiable Epizootic Avian Disease Control Strategy](#). All control measures and inspections were carried out promptly by the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA), which is the government veterinary service in NI. The Notifiable Epizootic Avian Disease Control Strategy is consistent with the *Terrestrial Code* and [Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2020/687](#).

A rapid effective stamping out policy was implemented at all infected poultry premises in accordance with the *Terrestrial Code*. Measures at infected premises included the humane culling of all birds on the infected premises, disposing of 85,621 poultry carcasses in a bio-secure manner via rendering. Cleansing and disinfection of the infected premises, equipment, vehicles, and anything that could spread the virus within and outside of the infected premises was also undertaken to destroy AI virus. The last HPAI outbreak in poultry was confirmed on 22 December 2021, culling of all birds and disposal of carcasses was completed on 23 December 2021. Initial C&D in

¹ National legislation: [The Avian Influenza and Influenza of Avian Origin in Mammals \(England\) \(No.2\) Order 2006](#)
[The Avian Influenza and Influenza of Avian Origin in Mammals \(Scotland\) Order 2006](#)
[The Avian Influenza and Influenza of Avian Origin in Mammals \(Wales\) \(No.2\) Order 2006](#)
[The Avian Influenza and Influenza of Avian Origin in Mammals Regulations \(Northern Ireland\) Order 2007](#)

accordance with national legislation was completed on the premises on 23 December 2021 with final cleansing and disinfection completed and approved by DAERA 22 April 2022.

A protection zone (PZ) of 3-km radius and a surveillance zone (SZ) of 10-km radius were established around six of the infected premises (See map at Annex 3) following confirmation of HPAI outbreak including those in the Republic of Ireland where the disease control zones extended into NI. Measures in disease control zones (PZ & SZ) included, movement restrictions of poultry, poultry products including hatching eggs, other captive birds, and other things likely to transmit disease to, from and within the zone. Personnel and vehicles entering or leaving poultry and other captive bird premises in the disease control zones were required to observe appropriate biosecurity measures aimed at preventing the spread of AI virus in accordance with [the Avian Influenza and Influenza of Avian Origin in Mammals Regulations \(Northern Ireland\) Order 2007](#) and the [Notifiable Epizootic Avian Disease Control Strategy](#). The seventh infected premise was a zoological collection of captive birds kept for conservation and education purposes. Following a favourable veterinary risk assessment a 3-km disease control zone (Captive Bird Monitoring Zone (CBMZ)) with derogations on certain controls was introduced.

A census of all poultry and other captive bird premises in the PZs and the CBMZ was undertaken. DAERA carried out additional awareness raising with all poultry and other captive bird keepers in the zones including writing to them to outline the restrictions in place and provide biosecurity advice. All poultry premises in the PZ were visited by DAERA veterinarians to carry out a veterinary clinical inspection and sampling undertaken where required. All poultry premises in the CBMZ received two telephone veterinary consultations. No evidence of HPAI virus was identified. All commercial poultry premises in the surveillance zones were contacted to raise awareness and ensure prompt reporting of suspected cases. Taking account of the disease profile of the infected premises (IP) and the type of holding selected premises in the SZ were visited by an official veterinarian who carried out a clinical investigation and high-risk flocks of non-indicator species were sampled and tested.

Any premises which reported clinical suspicion were immediately followed up by an official veterinarian visit and where disease could not be ruled out, samples were taken and tested. As a result of the above active surveillance in the disease control zones around the infected premises, no further cases of avian influenza were detected in poultry in NI.

A detailed epidemiological investigation was carried out following the confirmation of each case to identify potential source and spread. No further outbreaks were identified through epidemiological investigations. Two epidemiological reports are being progressed in respect of the 2021/22 and 2022/23 outbreaks and will be published on the DAERA website on completion.

Restocking (re-population) of infected premises with sentinel birds is undertaken in accordance with national legislation. Restocking is not permitted until at least 21 days after final cleansing and disinfection has been completed and approved by DAERA. Where sentinel restocking has been undertaken, clinical inspection and sampling of poultry were undertaken before premises were restocked. Further clinical inspection and sampling were undertaken during the 21 days following placement of birds. All results have been negative.

Additional disease prevention and control measures

A range of additional measures were put in place during the period of heightened risk of incursion of avian influenza from wild birds in NI, to protect poultry and stop the spread of the virus. Enhanced mandatory biosecurity measures were implemented in NI on 17 November 2021, by declaring an Avian Influenza Prevention Zone which included a ban on gatherings. To strengthen preventative actions and following a risk assessment, a housing order was introduced on 29 November 2021 requiring all poultry and other captive birds to be housed or confined in a manner which prevented access to wild birds. The measures were withdrawn gradually, following risk assessment once the risk level was assessed to have reduced. Subsequently from the beginning of October 2022, to mitigate against disease incursion, enhanced mandatory biosecurity measures were again implemented in NI on 17 October 2022. To further strengthen preventative actions and following a risk assessment, a housing order along with a ban on certain gatherings was introduced on 28 November 2022. At present these measures are still in force across NI.

4. Early warning system and surveillance for HPAI in Northern Ireland

Northern Ireland has an effective surveillance programme to rapidly detect early incursion of disease and to demonstrate freedom from HPAI in poultry. The programme includes both passive surveillance in poultry and wild birds and active surveillance in poultry in accordance with Chapter 1.4. and Articles 10.4.26. to 10.4.30. of the *Terrestrial Code* as follows

4.1. Passive surveillance in poultry

Obligation to report a clinical suspicion of avian influenza

Avian influenza is a notifiable disease in the UK, including NI. The reporting of suspicion of AI by poultry keepers/owners and private veterinarians is a legal requirement in NI. All suspect cases in NI are investigated promptly by DAERA, where disease cannot be ruled out, samples are sent to Agri-Food and Biosciences Institute (AFBI) Official Laboratory for laboratory testing. Details of the passive surveillance conducted in NI from January 2021 to March 2023 included in table at Annex 4.

Awareness programme

DAERA continues to monitor for incursions of AI and regularly engages with poultry industry stakeholders to raise awareness of the disease situation globally including the need to always practice strict biosecurity measures and report suspicion of notifiable avian diseases. During high-risk periods in particular, DAERA hosts weekly meetings with stakeholders to continue to raise awareness of the importance of biosecurity. Press notices, social media platforms, text alert service and newsletters are used regularly to raise awareness to poultry industry and general public on the disease situation, the need for all bird keepers or owners to practice strict biosecurity and protect the health of their birds.

Detailed biosecurity guidance² has also been produced for poultry keepers/owners to implement in order to reduce the risk of direct and indirect introduction of avian influenza virus into poultry premises from wild birds and other sources of contamination.

4.2. Active surveillance programme in poultry

Active serological surveillance of avian influenza viruses in domestic poultry is carried out annually in NI, as required by [The Avian Influenza and Influenza of Avian Origin in Mammals Regulations \(Northern Ireland\) Order 2007](#). The programme is risk-based and targeted and is consistent with the sampling guidelines laid down [Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2020/689](#). Serum samples are taken from a number of birds on each premises and screened for the presence of antibodies to AI viruses of subtypes H5 and H7. Sampling is stratified throughout NI so that it is representative of the whole of the zone. NI contributes to the UK annual poultry survey sampling approximately 20 flocks per annum however following the outbreaks in 2021 and 2022 additional flocks were sampled to provide further assurance that the zone of NI was free from HPAI. A full epidemiological investigation, together with PCR testing is used in the case of a non-negative serological result to confirm whether the relevant flock is infected by an avian influenza virus. Serum samples are tested at an official laboratory, the Agri-Food and Biosciences Institute (AFBI), with any positive findings sent to APHA, Weybridge and the WOA/FAO and EU Reference Laboratory, Legnaro, Italy (IZSVe) for confirmatory testing. The results of AI surveillance in poultry undertaken in 2021 and 2022 across NI are detailed tables 1 and 2 below.

² [Biosecurity guidance for all bird keepers in NI](#)

Table 1: Results of NI surveillance programme for avian influenza in poultry in 2021

Poultry category sampled	Flocks	Number of samples	Number of seropositive for H5	Number of seropositive for H7
Fowl (Breeders)	18	205	0	0
Fowl (Layers)	38	406	0	0
Pheasants	4	40	0	0
Turkey (Fatteners)	1	10	0	0
Ducks	5	140	0	0

Table 2: Results of NI surveillance programme for avian influenza in poultry in 2022

Poultry category sampled	Flocks	Number of samples	Number of seropositive for H5	Number of seropositive for H7
Fowl (Breeders)	41	471	0	0
Fowl (Layers)	46	495	0	0
Pheasants	3	24	0	0
Turkey (Fatteners)	1	10	0	0
Ducks	4	160	17	0

Note: The serologically positive duck results were from a single flock. A thorough epidemiological investigation was carried out with no evidence of notifiable avian influenza infection found.

4.3. Active surveillance in Disease Control Zones established around infected premises

In addition to the active serological surveillance of avian influenza viruses in domestic poultry that is carried out annually in NI disease control surveillance is carried out in zones established around infected premises.

The number of and type of visits including number of flocks sampled is detailed in Table 3

Table 3: Results of NI Disease Control Surveillance

NI outbreak no.	Clinical Visits	Remote Visits	Clinical Visits resulting from tracings	Remote Visits resulting from tracings	Flocks Sampled (NB all samples negative)
AI/36/2021	15	128	10	5	6
AI/37/2021	94	554	0	0	3
AI/41/2021	37	462	20	4	0
AI/42/2021	28	507	3	3	3
AI/48/2021	29	251	10	22	0
AI/04/2022	26	144	0	0	0
AI/17/2022	2	61	0	0	0

4.4. Wild bird monitoring

In Northern Ireland, DAERA operates [passive surveillance in wild birds](#) as an early warning detection system which allows for members of the public and veterinarians to notify the Department of dead wild birds. The birds are collected by DAERA officials and submitted to AFBI for avian influenza testing. The results of this surveillance are available on the DAERA Avian Influenza Map Viewer [here](#).

A list of species to be targeted for wild bird avian influenza surveillance is provided by the [Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2020/689](#) in accordance with the scientific opinion provided by the European Food Safety Agency (EFSA) which is tailored to wild bird species found in NI/UK and is updated regularly.

In the 2021/22 season, the first case of HPAI H5N1 in wild birds was confirmed in a swan and a greylag goose on 23 November 2021. During November and December 2021, 10 cases of HPAI H5N1 were disclosed in various species at various locations in NI. During the 2022/2023 season (from 01.10.2022), as of 24 March 2023, HPAI H5N1 has been confirmed in 15 wild birds at various locations throughout NI.

The haemagglutinin cleavage site for all avian influenza virus isolates sequenced from wild bird cases was homologous; and corresponded to the motif identified in all seven poultry and other captive birds outbreaks; i.e. of the viral sequences analysed from NI birds all were HPAI H5N1 and shared the same cleavage site motif.

5. Measures implemented to maintain freedom

Both European Union (EU) legislation and national legislation are enforced in addition to strategies for effective risk management, risk communication to stakeholders, and enhanced on-farm biosecurity to safeguard the NI poultry industry from the risk posed by notifiable avian influenza.

DAERA, on the basis of a veterinary risk assessment, can implement mandatory enhanced biosecurity measures in accordance with national legislation [The Avian Influenza and Influenza of Avian Origin in Mammals Regulations \(Northern Ireland\) Order 2007](#) to reduce the risk of transmission of avian influenza to poultry from wild birds by declaring an Avian Influenza Prevention Zone. These measures were implemented during the heightened risk period in last quarter of 2021 and again in October 2022 (see section 3).

In addition to the legislative powers which DAERA can use to mitigate the risk, DAERA has implemented a comprehensive biosecurity awareness programme for avian influenza which involved the publication of regular disease updates to a wide range of stakeholders which can be accessed on the dedicated [Avian Influenza page](#) of the DAERA website. During high-risk periods in particular, DAERA holds regular meetings with stakeholders to heighten awareness of the importance of biosecurity, operates a text alert service to communicate quickly with registered flock keepers and issues regular disease updates, biosecurity advice and information to the poultry industry via email.

Online social media platforms are used to communicate with poultry and other captive bird owners to raise awareness to the risk and mitigating measures that they can take to prevent avian influenza.

Imports of poultry and poultry products into NI are carried out in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 10.4 of the *Terrestrial Code*. All imports of poultry, poultry products and hatching eggs are subject to veterinary certification in accordance with [Regulation \(EU\) 2016/429](#) (Animal Health Law), [Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2020/688](#) and [Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2020/692](#). The Animal Health Law is directly applicable to all EU Member States, including NI (under the NI Protocol as part of the UK Withdrawal agreement with the EU). The scope of these import controls including veterinary certification extends to movements of captive birds, poultry and poultry products from Great Britain to NI.

6. Conclusion

Considering that:

- Avian influenza is a notifiable disease in the United Kingdom including Northern Ireland;
- prior to the occurrence of the new outbreak in December 2021, Northern Ireland had been free from

H5N1 viruses in poultry;

- a continuous awareness programme about the disease is in place;
- a stamping out policy, including cleansing and disinfection was applied to infected poultry premises following confirmation of outbreaks (the last cleansing and disinfection was completed and approved on 22 April 2022);
- 28 days have elapsed as prescribed in Article 10.4.6. of the *Terrestrial Code* since the end of the cleansing and disinfection of the last infected premises;
- surveillance has been carried out in accordance with Articles 10.4.26. to 10.4.30. of the *Terrestrial Code*.

The WOA Delegate of the United Kingdom declares that the zone (Northern Ireland) complies with the requirements for “a zonal freedom from infection with high pathogenicity avian influenza viruses (HPAI) in poultry” as of 31 March 2023, in compliance with the provisions of Chapter 1.6. and Article 10.4.6. of the *Terrestrial Code* (2022) and consistent the information provided to WAHIS.

Statement to be included in the self-declaration document.

I, the undersigned, Professor Christine Middlemiss, Delegate of United Kingdom to the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH, founded as OIE), takes responsibility for the self-declaration of freedom from High Pathogenicity Avian Influenza viruses in accordance with the provisions of Article 10.4.6. of the *Terrestrial Code*.

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Drawn up on 31 March 2023

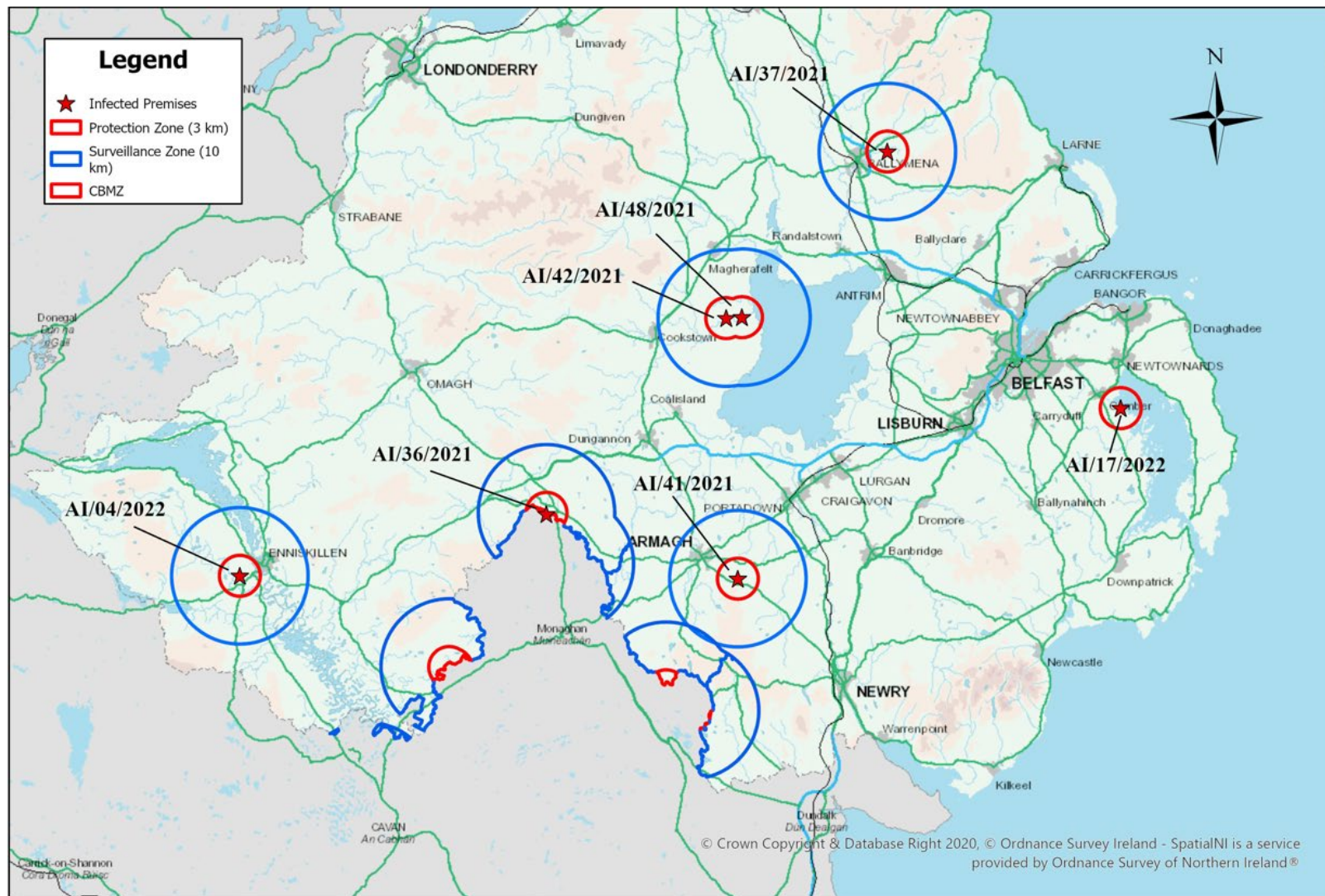
Signature of the Delegate: Christine Middlemiss, UK Chief Veterinary Officer



Summary of HPAI outbreaks in NI December 2021 to October 2022

NI outbreak number	WAHI S event ID	WAHIS outbreak no.	HPAI start date	HPAI confirmation date	Location	Premises type	Poultry/ other captive birds	Number of susceptible birds	WAHIS closure date	Cleansing and disinfection completion and approval date
AI/36/2021	4056	OB_93729	28/11/2021	07/12/2021	Aughnacloy, County Tyrone	Commercial breeder ducks	Poultry	22100	11/01/22	21/04/2022
AI/37/2021	4056	OB_93734	26/11/2021	07/12/2021	Broughshane, County Antrim	Backyard mixed poultry	Poultry	32	03/01/22	16/02/2022
AI/41/2021	4056	OB_94126	8/12/2021	17/12/2021	Armagh, County Armagh	Free range commercial layers	Poultry	13400	13/01/22	18/04/2022
AI/42/2021	4056	OB_94127	9/12/2021	17/12/2021	Coagh, County Tyrone	Commercial fattening ducks	Poultry	22540	15/01/22	20/04/2022
AI/48/2021	4056	OB_94477	17/12/2021	22/12/2021	Ballinderry, County Londonderry	Commercial broiler parent breeders	Poultry	27520	22/01/22	22/04/2022
AI/04/2022	4030	OB_97278	24/01/2022	08/02/2022	Enniskillen, County Fermanagh	Mixed species backyard flock	Other captive birds (non-poultry)	29	10/03/22	02/09/2022
AI/17/2022	4643	OB_107971	05/10/2022	10/10/2022	Comber, County Down	Zoological collection	Captive wild fowl for conservation and educational purposes (non-poultry)	149	16/12/2022	25/11/2022

Figure 1: Map showing the disease control zones around HPAI H5N1 infected poultry premises in NI (December 2021 – January 2023, inclusive). NB. This map also includes disease control zones around infected premises in the ROI which extended into NI as outlined in section 2.



Annex 4

Details of the passive surveillance conducted in NI from January 2021 to March 2023

Note AI/01/2021 positive layers previously included in 2020/21 outbreak and subsequent UK self-declaration of the recovery from infection with high pathogenicity avian influenza viruses (HPAI) in poultry 3 September 2021.

2021 (Date of Suspicion)	Location	Type	Number of susceptible birds	Negated on clinical Y/N	Samples taken Y/N	Lab Result
AI/01/2021 (04/01/21)	Lisburn	Layers	31,000	N	Y	Positive
AI/02/2021 (04/01/21)	Dungannon	Layers	16,000	N	Y	Negative
AI/03/2021 (04/01/21)	Broughshane	Layers	32,000	N	Y	Negative
AI/04/2021 (05/01/21)	Warrenpoint	Hobby	9 Peacocks	N	Y	Negative
AI/05/2021 (05/01/21)	Randalstown	Turkeys	2,000	N	Y	Negative
AI/06/2021 (08/01/21)	Seaforde	Backyard	12 chickens	N	Y	Negative
AI/09/2021 (09/01/21)	Pomeroy	Parent Breeder	32,000	N	Y	Negative
AI/11/2021 (18/01/21)	Annahilt	Backyard	4 ducks	N	Y	Negative
AI/12/2021 (18/01/21)	Belleek	Layers	6,000	N	Y	Negative
AI/13/2021 (22/01/21)	Ballygawley	Day Olds	10,000	N	Y	Negative
AI/14/2021 (22/01/21)	Randalstown	Day Olds	12,000	N	Y	Negative
AI/15/2021 (22/01/21)	Mayobridge	Day Olds	10,000	N	Y	Negative
AI/16/2021 (25/01/21)	Pomeroy	Layers	11,000	N	Y	Negative
AI/17/2021 (09/02/21)	Antrim	Backyard	7 hens 3 ducks 3 geese	N	Y	Negative
AI/18/2021 (09/02/21)	Eglinton	Layers	800	N	Y	Negative
AI/19/2021 (22/02/21)	Armagh	Backyard	8 hens 12 ducks 6 guinea fowl	N	Y	Negative
AI/20/2021 (19/04/21)	Portglenone	Rearing Pullets	10,000	N	Y	Negative
AI/21/2021 (02/05/21)	Ballymoney	Layers	6,000	N	Y	Negative
AI/22/2021 (06/05/21)	Dungannon	Rearers	10,000	N	Y	Negative
AI/23/2021 (17/05/21)	Claudy	Backyard Ducks	9	N	Y	Negative
AI/24/2021 (08/09/21)	Magherafelt	Layers	8,000	N	Y	Negative

AI/25/2021 (03/11/21)	Portaferry	Turkeys Free Range	500	N	Y	Negative
AI/26/2021 (07/11/21)	Ballymoney	Layers	21,000	N	Y	Negative
AI/27/2021 (11/11/21)	Enniskillen	Backyard Hens	6	N	Y	Negative
AI/28/2021 (17/11/21)	Lisnaskea	Broiler Breeders	18,000	N	Y	Negative
AI/29/2021 (17/11/21)	Crumlin	Free Range Turkeys	75	Y	N/A	N/A
AI/30/2021 (19/11/21)	Ballyclare	Backyard Turkeys	50	N	Y	Negative
AI/33/2021 (26/11/21)	Broughshane	Backyard	26 chickens 6 ducks	Y	N/A	N/A
AI/34/2021	Armagh	Layers	56,000	N	Y	Negative
AI/36/2021 (28/11/2021)	Augnacloy	Duck layer	22100	N	Y	Positive
AI/37/2021 (26/11/2021)	Broughshane	Backyard	32	N	Y	Positive
AI/38/2021 (03/12/21)	Omagh	Backyard	2 chickens	N	Y	Negative
AI/40/2021 (07/12/21)	Derry	Backyard chickens	5	Y	N/A	N/A
AI/41/2021 (08/12/21)	Armagh	Free Range Layers	13400	N	Y	Positive
AI/42/2021 (09/12/21)	Coagh	Fattening Ducks	22540	N	Y	Positive
AI/45/2021 (15/12/21)	Lorry in Transport	Day Olds	30,800	N	Y	Negative
AI/46/2021 (16/12/21)	Glenarm	Fattening Laying	2500 ducks 50 hens	N	Y	Negative
AI/48/2021 (17/12/21)	Ballinderry	Parent Broiler Breeder	27,520	N	Y	Positive
AI/49/2021 (21/12/21)	Mayobridge	Layer Pullet Rearing	84,000	Y	N/A	N/A
AI/50/2021 (22/12/21)	Belfast	Backyard	5 hens	N	Y	Negative
AI/51/2021 (29/12/21)	Limavady	Backyard	7 chickens	N	Y	Negative

2022 (Date of Suspicion)	Location	Type	Number of birds	Negated on Clinical Y/N	Samples Taken Y/N	Lab Result
AI/01/2022 (06/01/22)	Newry	Backyard	18 hens	N	Y	Negative
AI/02/2022 (11/01/22)	Banbridge	Layers	16,000	N	Y	Negative
AI/03/2022 (11/01/22)	Banbridge	Hobby	20 Ornamental Show Hens	N	Y	Negative
AI/04/2022 (24/01/22)	Enniskillen	Backyard	29	N	Y	Positive
AI/05/2022 (02/03/22)	Enniskillen	Backyard	12 chickens	N	Y	Negative
AI/06/2022 (07/03/22)	Ballymagorry	Backyard	40 hens	Y	N/A	N/A
AI/07/2022 (15/03/22)	Limavady	Captive Premises	9 peacocks	N	Y	Negative
AI/08/2022 (18/03/22)	Randalstown	Backyard	11 chickens 8 ducks	N	Y	Negative
AI/09/2022 (25/03/22)	Ballynahinch	Backyard	40 chickens	Y	N/A	N/A
AI/11/2022 (20/04/22)	Eskragh	Layers	24,000	N	Y	Negative
AI/12/2022 (29/04/22)	Ballinderry	Backyard	6 hens	N	Y	Negative
AI/13/2022 (12/05/22)	Crumlin	Layers	6,000	N	Y	Negative
AI/15/2022 (25/07/22)	Galbally	Layers	7,600	N	Y	Negative
AI/16/2022 (17/08/22)	Loughgall	Free Range Layers	32,000	N	Y	Negative
AI/17/2022 (05/10/22)	Comber	Captive Premises	149	N	Y	Positive
AI/18/2022 (14/10/22)	Aughnacloy	Layers	24,900	N	Y	Negative
AI/19/2022 (25/10/22)	Newtownards	Backyard	6 chickens	N	Y	Negative
AI/20/2022 (02/11/22)	Ballymena	Backyard	12	N	Y	Negative
AI/21/2022 (24/11/22)	Ballymoney	Turkey Fattening	300	N	Y	Negative
AI/22/2022 (19/12/22)	Newtownards	Backyard	24	N	Y	Negative
2023 (Date of Suspicion)	Location	Type	Number of Birds	Negated on clinical Y/N	Sample s taken Y/N	Lab Result
AI/01/2023 (04/02/23)	Moneymore	Layers	32,000	N	Y	Negative
AI/02/2023 (17/03/23)	Tempo	Broiler Ducks	18,000	N	Y	Negative
AI/03/2023 (30/03/23)	Armagh	Broilers	15,000	N	Y	Negative