强烈反對政府立法將賽鴿列入

<<2006年公眾衛生<<動物及禽鳥>><<展覽>>(修訂)規例>>

理由一：香港現行養殖賽鴿人士將賽鴿視為個人愛好及寵物，並無進行公共展覽或以展覽進行牟利活動，因此，政府要求賽鴿人士領取上述牌照才可繼續飼養賽鴿實屬錯誤荒唐。

理由二：根據1998年11月14日漁農處發給梁善明先生飼養賽鴿牌照之先例(見附件)，無理由讓現行賽鴿飼養者錯誤地領取公共展覽牌照。這樣做有違公正，公平之法律精神。

我們强烈要求香港政府行政會議、立法會各位尊貴的議員正視我等可憐市民正在遭受的不公平待遇，早日對賽鴿的飼養者發出像梁善明先生相似的牌照。並迅速更正政府相關部門之前對養鴿者領取牌照的誤導。

支持者簽名如下：

張麗真	蔡秀青	張紫芸	Tummy
Linda	Yeri	宝宝	刘友征
何玉兒	何惠渝	徐樹輝	黃玉璋
蕭志雄	馮艾華	李禮傑	吳錦津
梁玉华	黃玉明	蘭切盛	簡百楊
黃文英	彭壽康	何妙儀	周轉好
Sundy	Tummy	Lisa	Bonnie
陳寶雄	陳燕瓊	黃华	陳九好
楊明	梁群英	陳賢	李承強
鄺惠英	蘇福	歐陽麗芳	蔡美玉
吳彬	吳偉文	楊良明	劉合和
洪坚	馮福	胡恩萍	曹秀蓮
梁用儀	何倩	何詠	司徒豪
張詠琪	陳南	顏貴	何漢杰
韋根英	麥壽明	羅由好	Cheng

申請人聲明

本人聲明：在 (動物及禽鳥)展覽牌照申請書/豁免許可證內所述的存養禽鳥的處所 (地址) _____

_____

，並無違反處所所在的大廈公契或地政條例，及一切有關的建築物條例。本人承諾，如本人提供之資料有所變更，會即時以書面通知漁農自然護理署。

本人明白如上述聲明有任何虛假，漁農自然護理署有權取消已發出之展覽牌照/豁免許可證。

檔案編號 : 23/2TT/112

姓名 : 梁 Z. 華

簽署 : 梁 Z. 華

日期 : 2006年 8月 23日

香港特別行政區政府
漁農自然護理署
九龍長沙灣道三零三號
長沙灣政府合署五樓

Hong Kong Special Administration Region
Agriculture, Fisheries & Conservation Department
5/F., Cheung Sha Wan Government Offices
303 Cheung Sha Wan Road, Kowloon

本署檔號Our ref. : ( ) in LSK 23/277 / 112
電話Tel. No. : 2694 7254
傳真號碼Faxline No. : 2311 3731
電子郵件信箱E-mail : mailbox@afcd.gov.hk

掛號郵遞 Registered Mail
日期Date: 31 AUG 2006

MR. LEUNG, YUK WA

商業地址 :
Business Address :

先生/女士：

關於閣下申領~~騎馬場地牌照 / 動物寄養所牌照~~ /展覽牌照 / ~~牛奶場牌照~~一事，現謹通知，漁農自然護理署署長已批准閣下申領/續領牌照經營此業務，這牌照沒有在任何方面豁免你遵守其他規例。你本身有責任確保自己遵守所有政府部門的有關條件及規例。

牌照費爲 2,720.00 元。請在七日內向本辦事處繳費，牌照會在繳費後付上。如用現金繳費，請在星期一至五早上九時至下午十二時三十分、下午一時三十分至四時三十分及星期六早上九時至十一時三十分把款項交予本辦事處。如用支票付款，請將支票劃線，以香港特別行政區政府爲抬頭人。郵寄可寄九龍長沙灣道三零三號長沙灣政府合署五樓漁農自然護理署署長收。

漁護署人員會在展覽場地進行檢查，高級獸醫官*和任何督察*必須被允許進入存放或展覽動物的地方。

*"高級獸醫官及督察" 應遵照 第139章 公眾衞生(動物及禽鳥)條例的釋義。

請備三張護照相大小的相片。

漁農自然護理署署長孔郭惠清
(廖國威代行)

Dear MR. LEUNG,

I refer to your application for the issue / renewal of a ~~Riding Establishment/Boarding Establishment~~ / Exhibition / ~~Dairy Licence,~~ and have to inform you that the Director has approved the issue / renewal of a licence to carry on the business. This licence does not in any way exempt you from other relevant regulations and it is your responsibility to ensure that conditions & regulations relevant to all Government departments are met.

The cost of your licence is $2,720.00 and you are requested to pay this amount within 7 days at this office after which the licence will be handed to you. Cash payment should be made during the hours of Monday to Friday 9:00 a.m.to 12:30 p.m. and 1:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. and Saturday 9:00 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. Cheques should be made payable to " The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region" and crossed. Cheques can be sent by post and addressed to the Director of Agriculture, Fisheries & Conservation, 5/F Cheung Sha Wan Government Offices, 303 Cheung Sha Wan Road, Kowloon.

The exhibition is subjected to inspection(s) by AFCD officers. The senior veterinary officer* and any inspector* must be allowed access to the place where the animals are being kept or exhibited.

*"Senior veterinary officer and inspector" should be interpreted as defined in the Public Health (Animals and Birds) Ordinance, Cap. 139

Please bring along with you three photographs of passport size.

Yours faithfully,

(KW Liu)
for Director of Agriculture, Fisheries & Conservation

覆函請寄交漁農自然護理署署長
All replies must be addressed to Director of Agriculture, Fisheries & Conservation

OIE (國際跨政府有關動物疾病組織) 致德國鴿友 Gisela van Beers 的電郵:

謝謝你八月一日來信查詢有關禽流感.

OIE 陸地動物健康規則裡家禽的定義是不包括賽鴿的, 除非它們的用途是作爲肉食. 所以, 有關入口賽鴿, 無論原產國家, 地區和區域 的NAI 現狀如何, 條文2.7.12.6 都應該適用.

請參閱OIE網頁, 在今年五月已修改的第二.7.12.章.

Tomoko Ishibashi
Chargee de mission
International Trade Department
OIE

Cecilia Lam

From: Reinhart Wagner
Sent: Sunday, September 17, 2006 9:28 AM
To: David Lam
Subject: URGENT URGENT URGENT

Importance: High

>> >> Thank you for your inquiry of 1 August regarding avian influenza.
>>
>> The definition of poultry in the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code does
> not
>> include racing pigeons, unless they are used for the production of meat.
>> Therefore, for importing racing pigeons, Article 2.7.12.6 should be
> applied
>> regardless of the NAI status of the country, zone or compartment of
> origin.
>> Please visit the OIE website for Chapter 2.7.12. which was revised last
> May
>> (http://www.oie.int/eng/normes/chapitre_2.7.12.pdf).
>>
>> Sincerely yours,
>>
>> Tomoko Ishibashi
>> Chargée de mission
>> International Trade Department
>> OIE
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>> -----Message d'origine-----
>> De : Gisela van Beers
>> Envoyé : mardi 1 août 2006 15:02
>>
>> Objet : questions regarding OIE Code regarding racing pigeons
>>
>>
>> Dear madam,
>> dear sir!
>>
>> We have been informed you are dealing with Avian Influenza and are able
> to
>> answer to our questions.
>>
>> We would like to ship racing pigeons from Germany to South Africa, but we
>> don't get any permit for the import. South African veterinarians define
>> racing pigeons to refer to OIE Code though in our opinion position 2 of
> your
>> code clearly says:
>>
>> Poultry is defined as all birds reared or kept in captivity for the
>> production of meat or eggs for consumption, for the production of other
>> commercial products, for restocking supplies of game or of breeding these
>> categories of birds.
>>
>> In our opinion any position refers to racing pigeons - are we really
> wrong?
>>
>> Nevertheless - even when they keep on refering to it -
>> Germany gained status free from AI since three months period after

> cleaning
>> and desinfection on friday, 28th of July, correct? When will it be
> published
>> on internet? Will they be allowed to refuse our permit then any longer?
>>
>> We really appreciate your help and hope you are able to help us in a
>> struggle going for months now. Even the EU statement of European
> Commission
>> from 09-03-06, as added, wasn't accepted. What can or should we do else
>> to
>> satisfy veterinarian that don't accept all these official statements?
>>
>> We are looking forward to your answer and thank you very much for your
>> support.
>>
>> Best regards
>> Gisela van Beers
>> Jungbluthstr. 35
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>

漁農自然護理處發出有關禽流感在香港的進展報告:

信中提到該處于人于2005年在香港各農場,批發及零售市場,寵物店和野鳥區用了很强烈的監督系統和測驗,都没有發現禽流感病毒在賽鴿身上發現.

4 pages

漁農自然護理署

九龍長沙灣道三〇三號
長沙灣政府合署五樓

AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT

Cheung Sha Wan Government Offices
303 Cheung Sha Wan Road,
5th floor, Kowloon, Hong Kong

本署檔案 OUR REF. : AF GR LSK 24/64/13 Pt. 2
來函檔案 YOUR REF : ( ) in
電話號碼 Tel. No. : (852) 2150 7059
電郵地址 E-mail Add. : michelle_yeung@afcd.gov.hk
傳真號碼 Fax No. : (852) 2375 3563

30 May 2006

Mr. David Lam
Telok Real Estate Partners Limited

Dear Mr. Lam,

Avian Influenza status in Hong Kong

Thank you very much for your letter dated 17 May 2006.

Please find attached a circular letter regarding the avian influenza status in Hong Kong for your information.

Should you have further queries, please feel free to contact me direct on 2150-7059.

Yours faithfully,

Dr. Michelle YEUNG
Senior Veterinary Officer (Import and Export)
for Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation

漁農自然護理署

九龍長沙灣道三〇三號
長沙灣政府合署五樓

AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT

Cheung Sha Wan Government Offices
303 Cheung Sha Wan Road,
5th floor, Kowloon, Hong Kong

本署檔案 OUR REF. : AF GR LSK 24/64/13
來函檔案 YOUR REF : ( ) in
電話號碼 Tel. No. : (852) 2150 7141, 2150 7063
電郵地址 E-mail Add. : icsenquiry@afcd.gov.hk
傳真號碼 Fax No. : (852) 2375 3563

17 May 2006

Dear Sir/Madam,

Circular Letter regarding avian influenza status in Hong Kong

Please find below some background information on the **highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI)** situation and the relevant surveillance system in Hong Kong.

Background

In Hong Kong, we have gained extensive experience with HPAI H5N1 viruses since 1997. The last HPAI H5N1 virus was found in poultry farm in 1 Feb 2003 and in retail poultry market environment in May 2003. In 2006, H5N1 viruses were found in a total of 17 dead wild birds including 2 abandoned chicken during the enhanced local dead wild bird surveillance exercise. The dead chicken were not known to be related to any local poultry farms or live poultry markets. There have been no outbreaks of H5N1 in local poultry farms or markets since mid 2003. The first dead chicken was found in a property in Sha Tau Kok frontier closed area and the second chicken was found astray on a street in Tuen Mun.

In Hong Kong, the use of virological and serological surveillance for detection of avian influenza incursion is in place. The virological surveillance program based on the use of RT-PCR and/or virus isolation tests is usually applied to poultry, captive birds, wild birds and their environments (eg. farms, markets, parks, wetlands, etc). The serological surveillance targets mainly the monitoring of vaccine responses in poultry and captive birds although it is also used to detect incursion of AI viruses in sentinel birds and pigeons. .

Hong Kong maintains an intensive surveillance program on farms, in wholesale and retail markets, pet shops and wild birds. The following is a summary of testing undertaken in 2005.

1. **Farms**

   There were 129 licensed chicken farms and 13 pigeon farms in Hong Kong. No other poultry farms were operating in Hong Kong. These farms were inspected weekly by officers of this Department. The conditions of farm licence embraced more than 50 terms aiming to achieve high biosecurity to prevent incursion of infectious diseases including HPAI. All chickens were vaccinated with a killed H5N2 vaccine with 60 unvaccinated sentinels (approximately 4%) placed in each batch serving as sentinels. Vaccinated birds were tested for antibody responses 4 weeks after the second vaccination. For low responders (less than 10% per batch on average), a third vaccination would be required. Any sick birds were swabbed for PCR testing and each month 100 birds on each of 13 farms were swabbed for PCR testing and dead birds for post-mortem investigation. Prior to sale the sentinel bird had to be counted for any missing number with their blood samples tested serologically for possible exposure to H5 viruses. A total of 6,458 samples for virus detection were tested on local farms during the year with all results being negative.

2. **Imported chicken**
Approximate 50-70% of the live chickens consumed in Hong Kong came from approved farms in Mainland China. These farms were required to implement biosecurity measures and vaccination programs similar to those on local farms. At the border, 18 birds from each consignment were serologically tested for adequate vaccine responses and cloacal swabs from random consignments were collected for PCR testing. Any dead or sick birds found were swabbed.

3. **Wholesale markets**
All dead birds were collected and swabbed for PCR test and virus isolation. 30 pooled swabs of cages and the environment were collected monthly for virus isolation. During the year, 1,457 dead bird swabs and 356 environmental/cage swabs were taken and all tested negative for HPAI viruses.

4. **Retail markets**
All dead birds found were swabbed and/or submitted for post-mortem investigation. 220-240 fresh faecal swabs were collected each month from 12-13 selected markets covering the whole region for virus isolation. A total of 2,860 pooled samples were taken for the year with all tested negative for HPAI viruses.

5. **Wild birds**
Our conservation staff collected cloacal swabs from trapped live birds and swabs from fresh faecal droppings of birds. In addition, dead wild birds found were submitted for post-mortem investigation. A total of 1,717 dead birds were tested during the year.

6. **Recreation parks**
Dead birds were either submitted for post-mortem investigation at Tai Lung Veterinary Laboratory or sampled for tissues for testing. In addition swabs of fresh faecal droppings were collected for virus isolation. In 2005, 2,843 faecal samples were tested with all negative for HPAI viruses.

7. **Pet birds**
All imported pet birds were required to be tested negative for H5 and H7 viruses prior to departure from the exporting country. Imports from HPAI infected countries were not permitted. Imports from countries with a recent history of HPAI or neighbouring HPAI infected countries were subjected to hold and test procedures. There were 119,975 birds imported to Hong Kong in 2005. Pet shops were monitored every 2 weeks by staff of this Department. 2,729 swabs of faecal droppings from these shops were collected with all tested negative for HPAI viruses.

The results of our continuous and intensive surveillance program show that Hong Kong has remained free of HPAI in our domestic poultry populations since 2003 despite the rage of epizootic H5N1 viruses in the nearby regions. It is our belief that this great achievement resulted from the joint effort of relevant industries, the government and the public through the implementation of different polices including, not limited to, strict biosecurity measures at all levels, universal vaccination and effective comprehensive surveillance program.

Yours faithfully,

Dr. Michelle YEUNG
Senior Veterinary Officer (Import and Export)
for Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation

世界衛生組織有關H5N1禽流感的事故表

由1996年到2006年五月，香港跟加拿大都没有發現賽鴿感染禽流感的個案.

11 pages

World Health Organization

H5N1 avian influenza: timeline

8 May 2006

Previous events in Asia

date	animals	humans
1996	Highly pathogenic H5N1 virus is isolated from a farmed goose in Guangdong Province, China.	
1997	Outbreaks of highly pathogenic H5N1 are reported in poultry at farms and wet markets in Hong Kong.	Human infections with H5N1 are reported in Hong Kong. Altogether, 18 cases (6 fatal) are reported in the first known instance of human infection with this virus.
Feb 03		Two cases of H5N1 (one fatal) are confirmed in a Hong Kong family with a recent travel history to Fujian Province, China. A third family member died of severe respiratory disease while in mainland China, but no samples were taken.

Wave I

date	animals	humans
Mid-03	H5N1 virus begins to cause outbreaks in Asia, but these go undetected and unreported.	
Dec 03	Two tigers and two leopards, fed on fresh chicken carcasses, die unexpectedly at a zoo in Thailand. Subsequent investigation identifies H5N1 in tissue samples. This is the first report of influenza causing disease and death in big cats.	
19 Dec 03	**Republic of Korea** confirms highly pathogenic H5N1 as cause of poultry deaths at three farms.	
8 Jan 04	**Viet Nam** reports H5N1 in poultry.	
11 Jan 04		**Viet Nam** identifies H5N1 as the cause of human cases of severe respiratory disease with high fatality. Sporadic cases are reported through mid-March.
12 Jan 04	**Japan** reports H5N1 in poultry.	
23 Jan 04	**Thailand** reports H5N1 in poultry.	**Thailand** reports two laboratory-confirmed cases of human infection with H5N1. Sporadic cases are reported through mid-March.
24 Jan 04	**Cambodia** reports H5N1 in poultry.	

World Health Organization

27 Jan 04	**Lao PDR** reports H5N1 in poultry.	
1 Feb 04		Investigation of a family cluster of cases, which occurred in Viet Nam in early January, cannot rule out the possibility of limited human-to-human transmission.
2 Feb 04	**Indonesia** reports H5N1 in poultry.	
4 Feb 04	**China** reports H5N1 in poultry.	
20 Feb 04	Anecdotal evidences suggests H5N1 infection in a single household of domestic cats in Thailand.	
18 March 04		*Research*[1] Case studies of 10 patients in Viet Nam point to close contact with infected poultry as the probable source of infection in most cases, but conclude that, in two family clusters, limited human-to-human transmission within the family cannot be ruled out.
Mid-March 04		Reports of human cases end. In total, 12 cases (8 fatal) occurred in Thailand, and 23 cases (16 fatal) occurred in Viet Nam.

Wave II

date	animals	humans
Jun/Jul 04	China, Indonesia, Thailand and Viet Nam report recurrence of H5N1 in poultry.	
8 Jul 04	*Research*[2] Research identifies the dominant Z genotype in poultry, considers possible role of wild birds in spread, and concludes that H5N1 has found a new ecological niche in poultry, but is not yet fully adapted to this host.	
13 Jul 04	*Research*[3] Research shows that H5N1 has become progressively more lethal for mammals and can kill wild waterfowl, long considered a disease-free natural reservoir.	
Jul 04		*Research*[4] A case report is published indicating atypical human H5N1 infection in Thailand (from March 04), with fever and diarrhoea but no respiratory symptoms. The report suggests that the clinical spectrum of disease may be broader than previously thought.

23 Jul 04	Japan announces control of the H5N1 poultry outbreak and is considered disease-free by OIE.	
7 Aug 04	**Malaysia** reports H5N1 in poultry.	
12 Aug 04		**Viet Nam** reports 3 new human cases, all fatal. Dates of hospital admission are from 19 July to 8 August.
20 Aug 04	*Research*[5] Chinese researchers report preliminary findings of H5N1 infection in pigs. No evidence suggests that pig infections are widespread, and the finding appears to have limited epidemiological significance.	
2 Sept 04	*Research*[6] Research shows that domestic cats experimentally infected with H5N1 develop severe disease and can spread infection to other cats. Prior to this research, domestic cats were considered resistant to disease from all influenza A viruses.	
7 Sept 04		A 4th fatal case is reported in Viet Nam.
9 Sept 04		**Thailand** confirms a fatal case of human infection.
21 Sept 04	Republic of Korea announces control of the H5N1 poultry outbreak and is considered disease-free by OIE.	
28 Sept 04		Thailand confirms 2 further human cases.
4 Oct 04		Thailand confirms 4th human case.
11 Oct 04	Outbreak begins in zoo tigers in Thailand said to have been fed chicken carcasses. Altogether, 147 tigers out of a population of 441 die or are euthanized.	
22 Oct 04	Highly pathogenic H5N1 is confirmed in two eagles illegally imported into Europe (Brussels) from Thailand.	
25 Oct 04		Thailand confirms 5th and final case in second wave.
29 Oct 04	*Research*[7] Research confirms that domestic ducks can act as silent reservoirs, excreting large quantities of highly pathogenic virus yet showing few if any signs of illness.	
Nov 04		No further human cases are reported. Altogether, 5 cases (4 fatal) occurred in Thailand, and 4 cases (4 fatal) occurred in Viet Nam in this second wave.

World Health Organization

Wave III

date	animals	humans
Dec 04	Poultry outbreaks ongoing in Indonesia, Thailand, and Vietnam and possibly also in Cambodia and Lao PDR.	
30 Dec 04		**Viet Nam** reports a new case.
3 Jan 05	Malaysia (Peninsular) announces control of the H5N1 poultry outbreak and is now considered disease-free by OIE.	
6 Jan 05		Viet Nam reports 2 further cases.
14 Jan 05		Total cases in Viet Nam rise to 6. Sporadic cases continue to be reported over the coming months, making Viet Nam the hardest hit country.
27 Jan 05		*Research*[8] Research concludes that a girl in Thailand probably passed the virus to at least her mother in Sept 04, causing fatal disease. This is the first published account of probable secondary human transmission, resulting in severe disease, of any avian influenza virus.
2 Feb 05		**Cambodia** reports its first human case, which is fatal.
17 Feb 05		*Research*[9] Research retrospectively identifies at least one fatal atypical case in Viet Nam (from Feb 04), presenting with diarrhoea and encephalitis, but normal chest X-rays.
29 Marc 05		Cambodia reports its 2nd case, also fatal.
12 Apr 05		Cambodia reports its 3rd case, also fatal.
30 April 05	Wild birds begin dying at Qinghai Lake in central China, where hundreds of thousands of migratory birds congregate. Altogether, 6,345 birds from different species die in the coming weeks.	
4 May 05		Cambodia reports its 4th case, also fatal.
8 June 05	China reports poultry outbreak in Xinjiang Autonomous Region.	

30 Jun 05		A WHO investigative team finds no evidence that H5N1 has improved its transmissibility in humans in Viet Nam.
6 Jul 05	*Research*[10] Research on viruses isolated from dead birds in Qinghai Lake suggests the outbreak was caused by a new H5N1 variant that may be more lethal to wild birds and experimentally infected mice.	
14 Jul 05	*Research*[11] Research on viruses isolated from dead birds in Qinghai Lake demonstrates transmission of the virus among migratory geese and suggests that the virus may be carried along winter migratory routes.	
15 Jul 05	Tests on three civets that died in late June in Viet Nam detect H5N1, marking the first infection of this species with the virus. The endangered Owston's palm civets were raised in captivity; source of infection is unknown.	
21 Jul 05		**Indonesia** reports its first human case. Infection in two other family members is considered likely, but cannot be laboratory confirmed. Subsequent investigation is unable to determine the source of infection.
23 Jul 05	**Russia** reports outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza, subsequently confirmed as H5N1, in poultry in western Siberia. The outbreak spreads to affect 6 administrative regions in Siberia. Dead migratory birds are reported in the vicinity of outbreaks.	
2 Aug 05	**Kazakhstan** reports an outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza, subsequently confirmed as H5N1, in poultry in areas adjacent to Siberia. Dead migratory birds are reported in the vicinity of outbreaks.	
5 Aug 05		Viet Nam now has 64 confirmed cases in the third wave, of which 21 were fatal.
10 Aug 05	China reports outbreak in Tibet Autonomous Region.	
12 Aug 05	**Mongolia** reports the death of 89 migratory birds at two lakes. H5N1 is subsequently identified in these birds.	
16 Sept 05		Indonesia confirms its 2nd case.

22 Sept 05		Indonesia confirms its 3rd case.
29 Sept 05		Indonesia confirms its 4th case. *Research*[12] Research describes the clinical features of H5N1 infection and reviews recommendations for the management of cases.
Oct 05		*Research*[13] Research on the evolution of human and animal viruses circulating in Asia in 2005 suggests that several amino acids located near the receptor-binding site are undergoing change, some of which may affect antigenicity or transmissibility.
6 Oct 05		*Research*[14, 15] Research describes reconstruction of the lethal 1918 pandemic virus, concludes that this virus was entirely avian, and finds some similarities with H5N1.
10 Oct 05		Indonesia confirms its 5th case.
13 Oct 05	Highly pathogenic H5N1 is confirmed in poultry in **Turkey**.	
15 Oct 05	Highly pathogenic H5N1 is confirmed in poultry in **Romania**.	
19 Oct 05	China reports its first poultry outbreak since August 2005. Several new outbreaks are reported in the coming weeks.	
20 Oct 05	Taiwan, China, reports the detection of highly pathogenic H5N1 in a cargo of exotic songbirds smuggled from mainland China.	**Thailand** reports its 1st new case since 8 October 2004.
23 Oct 05	Highly pathogenic H5N1 is confirmed in an imported parrot, held in quarantine in the UK, that died 3 days earlier.	
24 Oct 05		Thailand and Indonesia report more cases.
26 Oct 05	**Croatia** confirms H5N1 in wild birds.	
9 Nov 05		**Viet Nam** reports its first new case since July 2005.
16 Nov 05		**China** reports its first two cases.
23 Nov 05		China reports its third case. Sporadic cases continue to be reported in the coming weeks.
29 Nov 05	China reports more fresh outbreaks in poultry. Since mid-October, 25 outbreaks have been detected in 9 provinces, resulting in the culling of around 20 million birds.	

World Health Organization

5 Dec 05	**Ukraine** reports its first H5N1 outbreak in domestic birds.	
11 Nov 05	Kuwait detects highly pathogenic H5N1 in a single migratory flamingo, marking the first report of this disease in the Gulf region.	
27 Dec 05	Turkey reports a fresh outbreak in the eastern province of Igdir	
5 Jan 06		**Turkey** reports its first two human cases. Sporadic cases continue to be reported in the coming weeks, but rapidly end.
23 Jan 06	Turkey reports poultry outbreaks in 11 of the country's 81 provinces.	
30 Jan 06		**Iraq** reports its first human case.
2 Feb 06	**Iraq** reports its first outbreak of H5N1, in backyard flocks in same province where human case detected.	
8 Feb 06	**Nigeria** confirms H5N1 in chickens – the first detection of this virus in Africa.	
9 Feb 06	**Azerbaijan** confirms H5N1 in migratory birds.	
11 Feb 06	**Bulgaria, Greece,** and **Italy** confirm H5N1 in wild birds (swans).	
12 Feb 06	**Slovenia** confirms H5N1 in a wild bird (swan).	
13 Feb 06	Russia reports the first H5N1 outbreaks (at large commercial farms) in its Caucasus region, near the border with Azerbaijan. More than half a million birds are destroyed.	China reports its 12th case and 8th fatality. Many of these cases occurred in areas with no reported outbreaks in poultry. Indonesia reports its 25th case and 18th fatality.
14 Feb 06	**Iran** confirms H5N1 in wild birds (swans). **Austria** confirms H5N1 in wild birds (swans) **Germany** confirms H5N1 in wild birds (swans).	
17 Feb 06	**Egypt** confirms H5N1 in domestic poultry.	Iraq reports its second human case.
18 Feb 06	**India** confirms H5N1 in domestic poultry.	
19 Feb 06	**France** confirms H5N1 in a wild duck.	
21 Feb 06	**Hungary** confirms H5N1 in wild birds (swans). **Malaysia** confirms H5N1 in a flock of free-range poultry, marking a return of the disease. The country had been considered disease-free since Jan 05.	

	Research[16] Studies of H5N1 viruses show that multiple genetically and antigenically distinct sublineages of the virus are now established in poultry in parts of Asia. Poultry-to-poultry transmission is thought to sustain endemicity of the virus in this region. H5N1 virus is isolated from apparently healthy migratory birds in southern China, suggesting that migratory birds can carry the virus over long distances.	
25 Feb 06	**Slovakia** confirms H5N1 in wild birds (swans). **Bosnia-Herzegovina** confirms H5N1 in wild birds (swans). France confirms H5N1 in farmed turkeys, marking the first appearance of this disease in domestic poultry in the EU.	
27 Feb 06	**Georgia** confirms H5N1 in wild birds (swans). **Niger** confirms H5N1 in domestic poultry.	
28 Feb 06	Germany confirms H5N1 infection in a dead domestic cat.	
1 March 06	**Switzerland** confirms H5N1 in a wild bird (duck)	
2 March 06	**Serbia-Montenegro** reports H5 in a wild bird (swan).	
5 March 06	**Poland** confirms H5N1 in wild birds (swans).	
7 March 06	**Albania** confirms H5N1 in poultry (chickens). Austria reports H5N1 in 3 healthy cats.	
8 March 06	Germany confirms fatal H5N1 infection in a further two cats.	
9 March 06	Germany confirms H5N1 infection in a stone marten, marking the first documented infection of this species with an avian influenza virus.	
12 March 06	**Cameroon** confirms H5N1 in a domestic duck. **Myanmar** confirms H5N1 in poultry.	
14 March 06		**Azerbaijan** confirms its first human cases.
15 March 06	**Denmark** confirms H5N1 in a wild bird. **Sweden** confirms H5N1 in wild birds (ducks).	
16 March 06	**Afghanistan** confirms H5N1 in poultry.	
17 March 06	**Israel** confirms H5N1 in poultry.	

20 March 06		**Egypt** confirms its first human case
21 March 06	**Pakistan** confirms H5N1 in poultry.	
23 March 06	*Research*[17,18] Two research groups publish findings that may help explain why the H5N1 virus does not easily infect humans or – like normal seasonal influenza – spread readily by coughing or sneezing. Whereas human influenza viruses attach themselves to molecules in cells lining the nose and throat, avian viruses prefer to bind to molecules located deep in the lungs. Such findings are consistent with the clinical picture of H5N1 infection, in which most patients present with symptoms of infection in the lower respiratory tract, with rapid progression to pneumonia.	
24 March 06	**Jordan** confirms H5N1 in poultry.	Cambodia confirms its first human case since April 2005.
27 March 06	Sweden detects H5N1 in a mink.	
28 March 06	**Czech Republic** confirms H5N1 in a wild bird (swan).	
4 April 06	**Burkina Faso** confirms H5N1 in poultry.	
5 April 06	Germany reports H5N1 in poultry.	
6 April 06	**UK** confirms H5 in a wild bird (swan).	
2 May 06	**Sudan** confirms H5N1 in poultry.	
5 May 06	**Côte d'Ivoire** confirms H5N1 in poultry.	

References

1 Hien TT et al. Avian influenza A (H5N1) in 10 patients in Vietnam. N Engl J Med 2004; 350:1179–88.

2 Li KS et al. Genesis of a highly pathogenic and potentially pandemic influenza virus in eastern Asia. Nature 2004; 430: 209–213.

3 Chen H et al. The evolution of H5N1 influenza viruses in ducks in southern China. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 2004; 101: 10452–57.

4 Apisarnthanarak A et al. Atypical avian influenza (H5N1). Emerg Infect Dis 2004; 10: 1321–24.

5 Verbal report at WHO international consultation.

6 Kuiken T et al. Avian H5N1 influenza in cats. Published online by Science: www.sciencemag.org/cgi/content/abstract/1102287

7 Issued (prior to publication) on WHO website: Avian influenza – situation in Asia: altered role of domestic ducks, 29 October 2004; available online at: http://www.who.int/csr/don/2004_10_29/en/index.html

8 Ungchusak K et al. Probable person-to-person transmission of avian influenza A (H5N1). N Engl J Med 2005; 352:4 333–40.

9 De Jong M et al. Fatal avian influenza A (H5N1) in a child presenting with diarrhea followed by coma. N Engl J Med 2005; 352:7 686–91.

10 Liu J et al. Highly pathogenic H5N1 influenza virus infection in migratory birds. ScienceExpress 2005. Published online at: www.sciencemag.org/cgi/contents/abstract/1115273
11 Chen H et al. H5N1 virus outbreak in migratory waterfowl. Nature 2005; 436: 191–92.
12 Writing Committee of the World Health Organization (WHO) Consultation on Human Influenza A/H5. N Engl J Med 2005; 353:13 54–65.
13 World Health Organization Global Influenza Program Surveillance Network. Emerg Infect Dis 2005; 11: 1515–21.
14 Taubenberger JK et al. Characterization of the 1918 influenza virus polymerase genes. Nature 2005; 437: 889–93.
15 Tumpey TM et al. Characterization of the reconstructed 1918 Spanish influenza pandemic virus. Science 2005; 310: 77–80.
16 Chen H et al. Establishment of multiple sublineages of H5N1 influenza virus in Asia: implications for pandemic control. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 2006; 103: 2845–2850.
17 Shinya K et al. Influenza virus receptors in the human airway. Nature 2006; 440: 435–36.
18 van Riel D et al. H5N1 virus attachment to lower respiratory tract. ScienceExpress 23 March 2006. Published online at: http://www.sciencemag.org/cgi/content/abstract/1125548

2006年九月十五日

Canadian Food Inspection Agency (加拿大食物檢查機構)
320 Bayfield Strteet, Unit 110
Barrie, ONT
L4N 5R7

Mr. Reinhart Wagner

親愛的 Mr. Wagner:

在2004年, 加拿大食物檢查機構(CFIA) 完成了一個在加拿大英屬哥倫比亞省Fraser Valley區對傳入高度傳染性禽流感病毒 (HPA1 - H7N3) 的控制反應報告. 在這報告中, 鴿子從來没有被裁定是該病毒的來源或者是對該病毒的傳播需要負上責任. 在控制這病毒期間, 各鴿子主人都遵守 CFIA 停止訓練和比賽它們的鴿子的要求.

在2005年, CFIA 從你的住宅出口了一批鴿子到澳洲. 在出口前的隔離檢疫期間, CFIA 在預備出口的鴿子身上没有隔離到禽流感病毒.

假如你對以上有任何問題, 請聯絡在下.

Brian C. Keyes
District Veterinarian
Barrie District Office - CFIA

LC Paper No. CB(2)3064/05-06(06)

Canadian Food Inspection Agency | Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments

September 15, 2006

Canadian Food Inspection Agency
320 Bayfield Street. Unit 110
Barrie, ONT
L4N 5R7

Mr. Reinhart Wagner

Dear Mr. Wagner:

In 2004 the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) completed a disease control response to an incursion of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI -H7N3) in the Fraser Valley of British Columbia, Canada.. At no time during this diesase control response was it determined that pigeons were responsible as the source or for the spreading of the HPAI virus. During the disease control efforts the pigeon owners complied with a request from CFIA to cease training and racing of their birds.

In 2005 the CFIA exported a shipment of pigeons from your premises to Australia. At no time during the pre-export quarantine period did the CFIA isolate Avian Influenza virus in the birds consigned to the shipment.

If you have any further questions concerning the above, please feel free to contact the undersigned.

kindest regards

Brian C. Keyes
District Veterinarian
Barrie District Office - CFIA

Canada