



# OFFLU avian data package for Zoonotic influenza VCM

September 2024 to February 2025

## SCOPE

In this document we present a summary of avian influenza A virus events reported from 1<sup>st</sup> September 2024 to 17<sup>th</sup> February 2025 and phylogenetic analysis of H5, H7, H9, H10 viruses.

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# Introduction, data sources, methods and acknowledgements

The epidemiological summary was generated using data from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) EMPRES Global Animal Disease Information System (EMPRES-i+) and the World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS) portal provided by the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH). Only data for confirmed reports in environmental samples, wild birds, captive wild birds, domestic birds and mammals were used; suspect cases were excluded where results were based solely on serology.

We thank the OFFLU avian group for their expertise and for sharing data. We acknowledge the following national laboratories, research institutes and surveillance programs and are very grateful for their collaboration: [Agence National de Sécurité Sanitaire \(France\)](#), [Animal Health Research Institute \(Egypt\)](#), [Animal and Plant Health Agency \(United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland\)](#), [Animal Production and Health Laboratory \(Austria\)](#), [Animal and Plant Quarantine Agency \(Korea, Republic of\)](#), [Auditora Fiscal Federal Agropecuária \(Brazil\)](#), [Australian Centre for Disease Preparedness \(Australia\)](#), [Bangladesh Livestock Research Institute \(Bangladesh\)](#), [Canadian Food Inspection Agency \(Canada\)](#), [Central Veterinary Research Laboratory \(Republic of Ireland\)](#), [Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University \(Bangladesh\)](#), [Disease Investigation Centre Wates \(Indonesia\)](#), [Erasmus University Rotterdam \(Netherlands\)](#), [Federal Center for Animal Health \(Russia\)](#), [Friedrich-Loeffler-Institute \(Germany\)](#), [Hokkaido University \(Japan\)](#), [Institute Pasteur Cambodia \(Cambodia\)](#), [Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale delle Venezie](#); [European Union Reference Laboratory \(EURL\) for Avian Influenza and Newcastle Disease \(Italy\)](#), [Instituto Nacional de Investigação Agrária e Veterinária \(Portugal\)](#), [Laboratório Federal de Defesa Agropecuária \(Brazil\)](#), [Laboratorio Central de Veterinaria \(Spain\)](#), [Ministério da Agricultura e Pecuária \(Brazil\)](#), [National Centre for Foreign Animal Disease \(Canada\)](#), [National Institute of High Security Animal Diseases \(India\)](#), [National Diagnostic Virology Laboratory \(United States of America\)](#), [Southeast Poultry Research Laboratory \(United States of America\)](#), [National Laboratory for Veterinary Quality Control on Poultry Production \(Egypt\)](#), [National Veterinary Research Institute \(Nigeria\)](#), [National Veterinary Institute \(Slovenia\)](#), [National Diagnostic and Research Veterinary Medical Institute \(Bulgaria\)](#), [Państwowy Instytut Weterynaryjny \(Poland\)](#), [Republican Center for the Veterinary Diagnostic \(Moldova\)](#), [Institute for Diagnosis and Animal Health \(Romania\)](#), [University of Ljubljana \(Slovenia\)](#), [University of Pretoria \(South Africa\)](#), [Veterinary Institute Skopje \(Macedonia\)](#), [Virosience EMC \(Netherlands\)](#), and [Western Cape Government \(South Africa\)](#) for sharing unpublished data and virus isolates via the OFFLU network. We would also like to thank research programs and contributors who upload their data in a timely fashion to GISAID and Genbank and acknowledge the authors, originating and submitting laboratories of the sequences. Report contributions were made by Francesco Bonfante, Lorcan Carnegie, and Amelia Coggon.

We acknowledge and thank the FAO and WOAH reference laboratory and diagnostic laboratory teams, WHO CCs: St Jude Children's Research Hospital, the Centers for Disease Control and prevention, Worldwide Influenza Centre and Hong Kong University, as well as United States Department of Agriculture-Agricultural Research Service National Animal Disease Centre and Royal Veterinary College and for sharing their expertise and data. Phylogenetic and sequence analyses were performed using the RVC and CEIRR pipeline. Avian influenza A virus haemagglutination inhibition (HI) assay data in this reporting period was generated using harmonised protocols by both IZSVe and APHA using ferret-origin reagents kindly provided by WHO CCs: CDC and WIC. Assessment of virus susceptibility to NA inhibitors was performed by IZSVe. We are also very grateful to a WHO-OFFLU initiative for the generation of additional ferret reagents at IZSVe which have been shared between WHO CCs and the OFFLU network.

Analyses were conducted by subtype. Sequences collected or released between 1<sup>st</sup> September 2024 and 17<sup>th</sup> February 2025 were downloaded from GISAID and Genbank. These were added to data kindly provided through the OFFLU network and reference datasets. Sequences were analysed preliminarily using the Augur pipeline by Nextstrain (Hadfield et al., 2018). Sequences were aligned using MAFFT v7.475 (Katoh and Standley, 2013)

using default settings. Alignments were trimmed (HA1) from the start codon using H5 numbering to the start of the cleavage site. Incomplete, poor quality or duplicate sequences were removed from the dataset. Trees were run using IQ-TREE 2.1.3 (Nguyen et al., 2015) using an ALRT test (Guindon et al., 2010). Sequences were compared against the most similar CVV using the NADC IAV bioinformatic toolkit (<https://github.com/flu-crew>) for amino acid differences. Strains were selected for testing against reference ferret antisera in haemagglutination inhibition (HI) assays based on virus availability and in-silico analysis of changes in putative antigenic sites. H9 sequence clades were assigned using the A/H9 influenza virus lineage and clade assignment tool (<https://nmdc.cn/influvir/tools/H9aiv>) (Fusaro et al., 2024).

**Note:** There has been a recent update to this nomenclature to reflect the genetic diversification of the A(H5) viruses, particularly clade 2.3.2.1c, to add 2.3.2.1d, e, f, and g (Ort et al., 2025). Where relevant, updated clade nomenclatures have been adopted in this report.

## Summary

Avian influenza outbreaks have been reported in poultry and wild birds across all continents during the latest reporting period. The global spread of Gs/Gd H5 remains primarily driven by the clade 2.3.4.4b H5N1 subtype, though other subtypes have been detected, including H5N8 in Egyptian poultry, H5N3 in the Republic of Korea, H5N2 in poultry in Canada and in the Philippines, and H5N5 in wild birds and poultry across North America and Europe, where its range is expanding into lower latitudes. In South Asia, clade 2.3.2.1a remains a concern and is believed to co-circulate with clade 2.3.4.4b in some countries, including India, while clade 2.3.2.1e<sup>†</sup> (formerly classified as clade 2.3.2.1c) remains restricted to the Mekong Delta and clade 2.3.2.1g<sup>†</sup> (formerly classified as clade 2.3.2.1c), continues to circulate in Indonesia.

In North America, clade 2.3.4.4b activity remains high, with multiple genotypes co-circulating and new virus incursions from the Pacific Flyway. The United States has reported infections of B3.13 genotype viruses in dairy cows across several states, including California, alongside continued detections in poultry and wild birds. Human cases have increased, mostly linked to cattle and poultry exposure. Recently, two separate primary introductions of H5N1 D1.1 genotype viruses in cattle have been reported in Nevada and Arizona, one of which is associated with a human case. Additionally, the first detection of H5N5 in wild birds in the U.S. has been confirmed. Canada has recorded multiple H5N1 poultry outbreaks and ongoing detections of H5N5 in wild birds and wild mammals. In South America, H5N1 has been detected this season, with poultry outbreaks reported in Colombia, Peru, and Argentina. Outbreaks in wild birds in Peru have raised concerns over potential wildlife die-offs. However, overall activity remains lower than in previous years, when significant outbreaks and die-offs were observed further south. In Africa, H5N1 and H5N8 remain active in Egypt, with continued HPAI detections in Nigeria and Niger. South Africa has reported no recent H5 activity. Clade 2.3.4.4b has not been detected in Oceania, but Australia and New Zealand maintain active surveillance, particularly during migratory bird seasons, to monitor for potential incursions. The detection of clade 2.3.4.4b H5N1 in Antarctic and sub-Antarctic islands after the austral winter is a serious ecological concern, suggesting either novel introductions or overwintering of the virus.

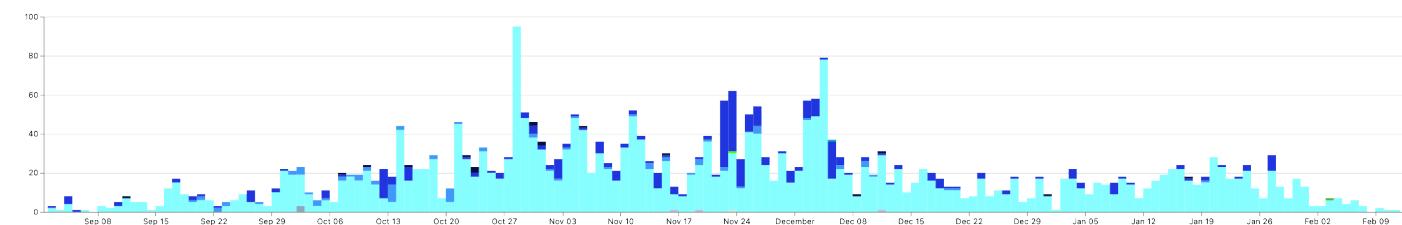
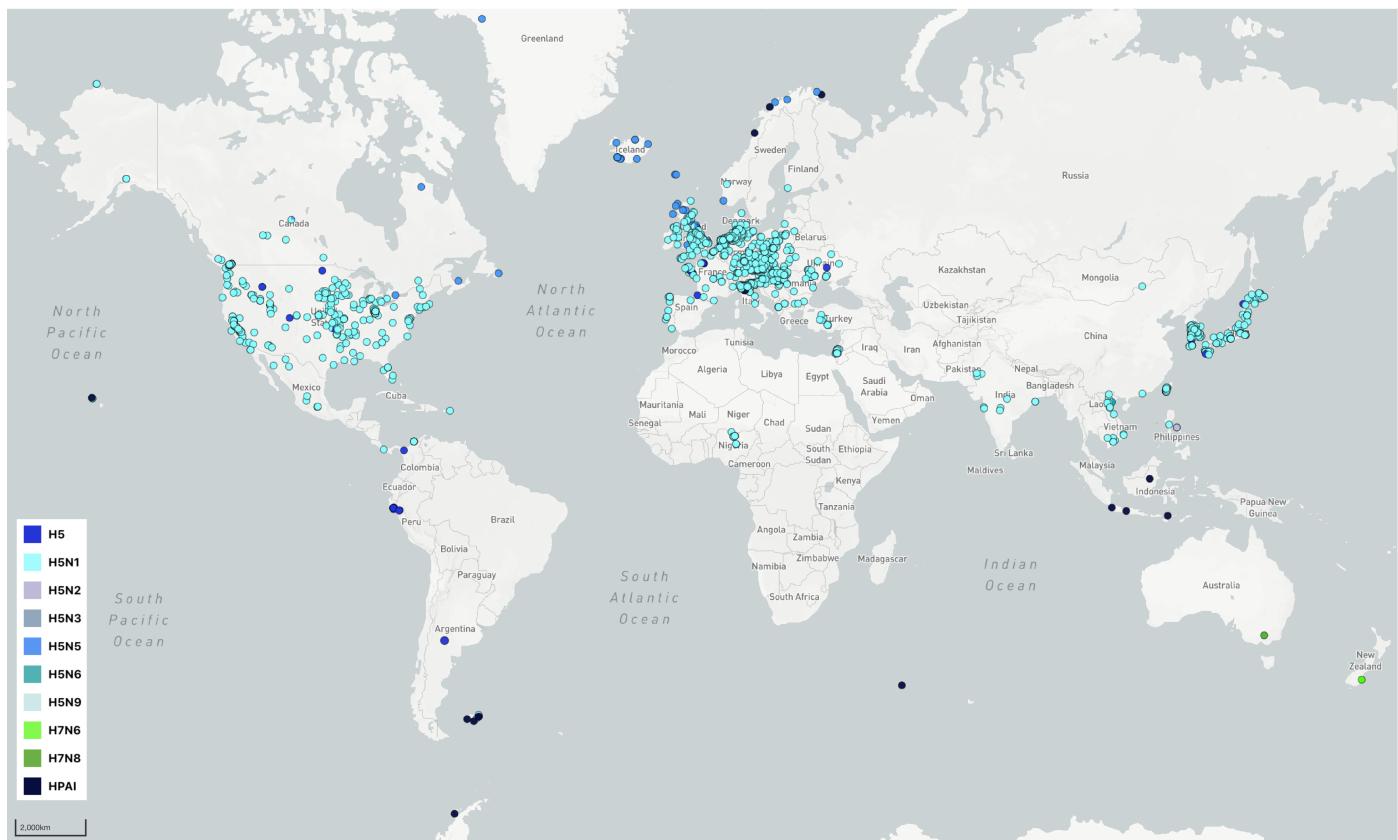
Europe continues to experience widespread outbreaks in domestic poultry, alongside significant wild bird mortality, particularly among waterfowl. While the number of circulating genotypes has declined, H5N1 virus activity remains high, primarily driven by a single genotype that emerged in late 2023 in Eastern Europe. In Western Europe, limited outbreaks of a gull-adapted H5N1 genotype have been reported, with notable impacts on coastal bird populations. Since September 2024, Northern Europe has seen a rapid increase in H5N5 outbreaks in wild birds of the Laridae family, along with recent mammal infections, including grey seals in the UK and cats in Iceland.

In Asia, Japan is experiencing its largest H5 clade 2.3.4.4b outbreak since 2020. Vietnam has reported sporadic outbreaks in poultry and wild birds. The Republic of Korea has detected H5N3 clade 2.3.4.4b in wild birds and H5N1 clade 2.3.4.4b in poultry, with a large number of H5N1 outbreaks affecting various poultry production systems between December 2024 and February 2025. Indonesia saw increased H5N1 activity at the end of 2024, while the Philippines reported a stable situation with few detections of H5N1 and H5N2 in poultry.

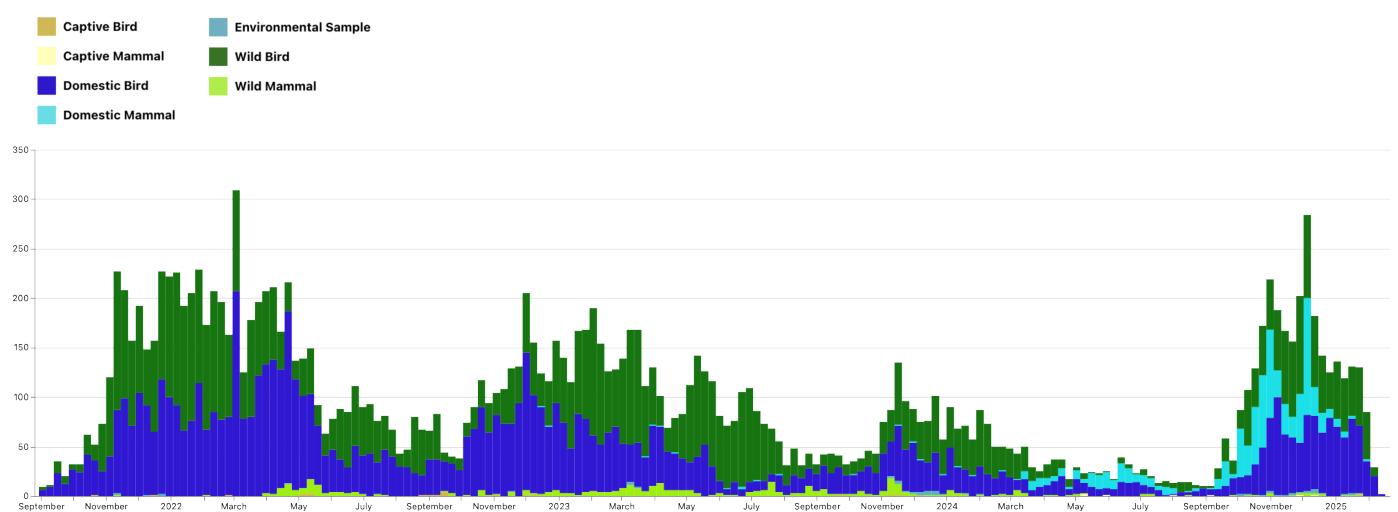
Additionally, several H7 viruses have been detected in poultry, including separate incursions of HPAI viruses in poultry in New Zealand and Australia. H9N2 continues to be detected in chickens and other galliformes poultry species, with human cases repeatedly reported in China. These viruses remain endemic in poultry across Central Asia, South and Southeast Asia, North and West Africa, and the Middle East, particularly in live bird markets. H10 subtype viruses adapted to galliformes continue to circulate in poultry in China and other countries in South and Southeast Asia.

Finally, avian influenza vaccination efforts are expanding in regions with endemic H5 clades or ongoing outbreaks, including parts of Europe, Asia, Africa, and South America. North America and Europe are conducting field trials on vaccine candidates for H5 clade 2.3.4.4b, targeting dairy cows and poultry. The United States and Canada have lifted restrictions on certain French poultry imports, which were initially imposed due to H5N1 vaccination in French ducks. Additionally, the USDA has granted conditional approval for an avian influenza poultry vaccine.

# Global avian influenza events in animals



**Figure 1.** Microreact map showing the geographical and temporal distribution of confirmed Gs/Gd H5 and HPAI H7 highly pathogenic avian influenza outbreaks (excluding human cases) reported to WOAH via the WAHIS platform and to national authorities gathered through FAO EMPRES-I. Data shown falls within the reporting period of 1st September 2024 to present (last updated 17<sup>th</sup> February 2025). Points are coloured by subtype and the outbreak date is represented along the bottom timeline.



# H5 Influenza A viruses

## Activity table (H5)

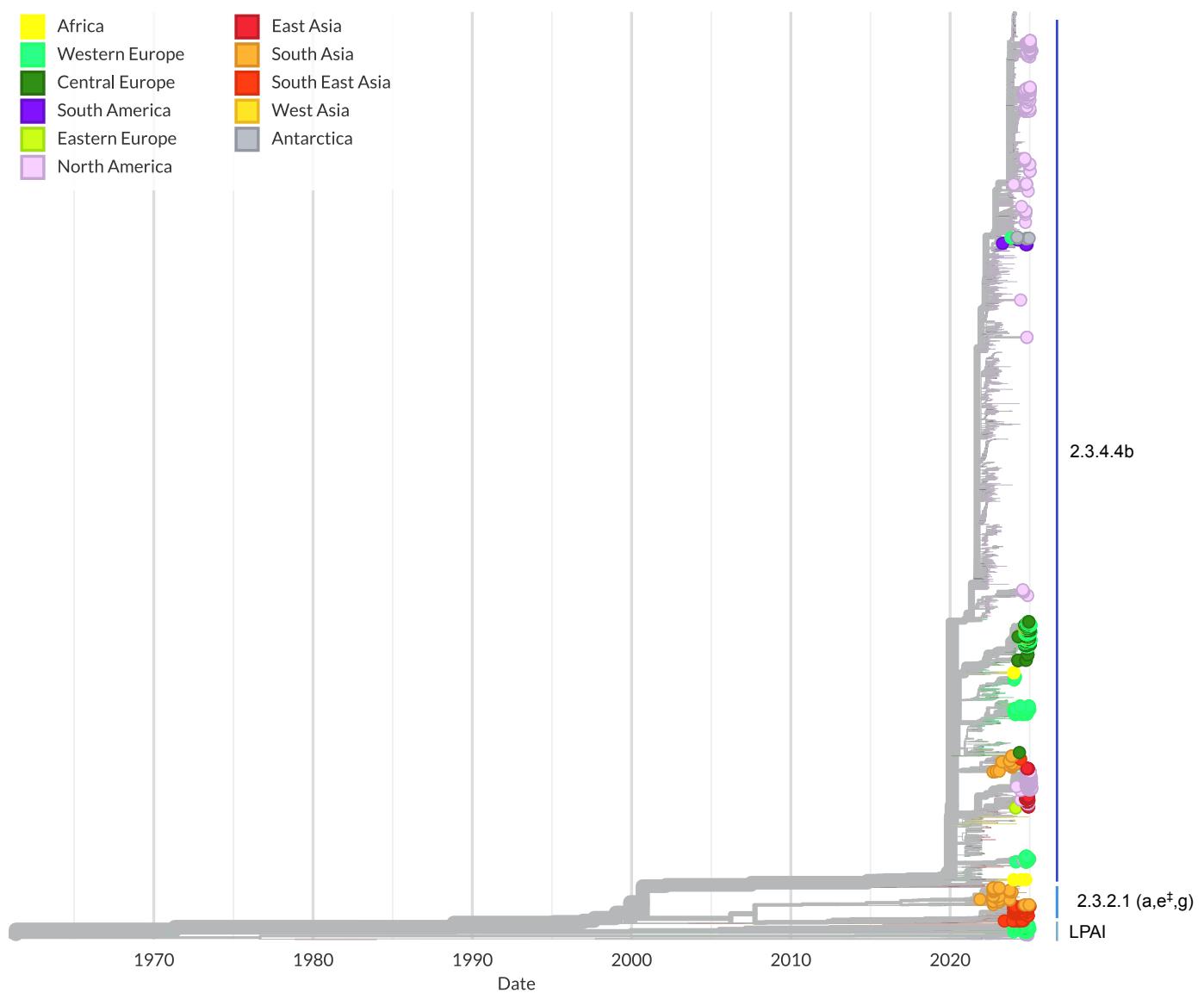
**Table 1.** Gs/Gd lineage activity since 24<sup>th</sup> September 2024 as collected by OFFLU in this report until 17<sup>th</sup> February 2025.

Country, area or territory	Host	Genetic clade
Antarctica (including both the Antarctic Peninsula and subantarctic islands)	Wild birds	unknown (H5), clade 2.3.4.4b (H5N1)
	Mammal (southern elephant seal, elephant seal, crab eater seal)	unknown (H5)
Albania	Poultry	2.3.4.4b (H5N1)
Austria	Poultry	2.3.4.4b (H5N1)
	Wild birds	2.3.4.4b (H5N1)
Argentina	Poultry	unknown (H5)
Bangladesh	Poultry	2.3.2.1a (H5N1)
Belgium	Poultry	2.3.4.4b (H5N1)
	Wild birds	2.3.4.4b (H5N5); 2.3.4.4b (H5N1)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Poultry	unknown (H5N1)
	Wild birds	unknown (H5N1)
Bulgaria	Poultry	2.3.4.4b (H5N1)
Canada	Human	2.3.4.4b (H5N1)
	Poultry	2.3.4.4b (H5N1); 2.3.4.4b (H5N2)
	Wild birds	2.3.4.4b (H5N1); 2.3.4.4b (H5N5)
	Mammal (striped skunk, red fox, ringed seal, ringed seal)	2.3.4.4b (H5N1); 2.3.4.4b (H5N5)
Cambodia	Human	2.3.2.1e <sup>†</sup> (H5N1)
	Poultry	2.3.2.1e <sup>†</sup> (H5N1)
	Wild birds	2.3.2.1e <sup>†</sup> (H5N1)
China	Poultry	2.3.4.4b (H5N1), 2.3.4.4b (H5N6), 2.3.4.4h (H5N1), 2.3.4.4h (H5N6)
	Wild birds	unknown (H5)
Taiwan, China	Poultry	unknown (H5N1)
	Wild birds	unknown (H5N1)
Colombia	Poultry	unknown (H5N1); unknown (H5)
Croatia	Poultry	2.3.4.4b (H5N1)
	Wild birds	2.3.4.4b (H5N1)
Czech Republic	Poultry	2.3.4.4b (H5N1)
	Wild birds	2.3.4.4b (H5N1)
Denmark	Poultry	unknown (H5N1)
	Wild birds	unknown (H5N1)
Egypt	Poultry	unknown (H5N1); 2.3.4.4b (H5); unknown (H5N8)
Falkland Islands	Wild birds	2.3.4.4b (H5N1); unknown (H5)
	Mammal (South American sea lion)	unknown (H5)
Faroe Islands	Wild birds	unknown (H5N5)
Finland	Wild birds	unknown (H5N1)
France	Poultry	2.3.4.4b (H5); 2.3.4.4b (H5N1)
	Wild birds	2.3.4.4b (H5N1)
Crozet and Kerguelen Islands (French Southern and Antarctic Lands)	Wild birds	2.3.4.4b (H5N1)
	Mammal (southern elephant seal)	2.3.4.4b (H5N1)
Germany	Poultry	2.3.4.4b (H5); 2.3.4.4b (H5N1)
	Wild birds	2.3.4.4b (H5N1)
Greenland	Wild birds	unknown (H5N5)
Greece	Wild birds	unknown (H5N1)
Hungary	Poultry	unknown (H5N1)
	Wild birds	unknown (H5N1)
Iceland	Poultry	2.3.4.4b (H5N5), unknown (H5N1)
	Wild birds	2.3.4.4b (H5N5)
	Mammal (cats, mink)	2.3.4.4b (H5N5)
India	Poultry	2.3.4.4b, 2.3.2.1a (H5N1)
	Wild Birds	unknown (H5)
	Mammal (cats)	unknown (H5N1)
	Captive mammals (tigers)	2.3.2.1a (H5N1)
Indonesia	Poultry	unknown (H5)
Ireland, Republic of	Wild birds	2.3.4.4b (H5N1)
Israel	Poultry	2.3.4.4b (H5N1)
	Wild birds	2.3.4.4b (H5N1)
Italy	Poultry	2.3.4.4b (H5N1)
	Wild birds	2.3.4.4b (H5N1)
	Mammal (cats, red fox)	2.3.4.4b (H5N1)
Japan	Poultry	2.3.4.4b (H5N1)
	Wild birds	2.3.4.4b (H5N1)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Poultry	2.3.4.4b (H5N1), 2.3.2.1e <sup>†</sup> (H5N1)

Lithuania	Poultry	unknown (H5)
	Wild birds	unknown (H5)
Mexico	Wild birds	unknown (H5N1)
Moldova, Republic of	Poultry	2.3.4.4b (H5N1)
	Wild birds	2.3.4.4b (H5N1)
Netherlands (the Kingdom of)	Poultry	2.3.4.4b (H5N1); 2.3.4.4b (H5N5)
	Wild birds	2.3.4.4b (H5N5); 2.3.4.4b (H5N1)
	Mammals (unspecified)	2.3.4.4b (H5N1)
Nepal	Poultry	unknown (H5N1)
Niger	Poultry	unknown (H5N1)
Nigeria	Poultry	unknown (H5N1)
North Macedonia	Poultry	unknown (H5N1)
	Wild birds	2.3.4.4b (H5N1)
Norway	Wild birds	2.3.4.4b (H5N5); unknown (H5)
	Mammal (otter, Eurasian lynx)	2.3.4.4b (H5N5)
Peru	Poultry	unknown (H5)
	Wild birds	unknown (H5)
	Mammal (unspecified)	unknown (H5)
Panama	Poultry	unknown (H5N1)
Philippines	Poultry	unknown (H5N1); unknown (H5N2)
Poland	Poultry	2.3.4.4b (H5N1)
	Wild birds	2.3.4.4b (H5N1)
Portugal	Poultry	unknown (H5N1)
	Wild birds	unknown (H5N1)
Puerto Rico	Poultry	unknown (H5N1)
Korea, Republic of	Poultry	2.3.4.4b (H5N1)
	Wild birds	2.3.4.4b (H5N1); 2.3.4.4b (H5N3)
Romania	Poultry	2.3.4.4b (H5N1)
	Wild birds	2.3.4.4b (H5N1)
Russian Federation	Poultry	2.3.4.4b (H5N1)
	Wild birds	2.3.4.4b (H5N1)
Serbia	Wild birds	unknown (H5N1)
Slovakia	Poultry	2.3.4.4b (H5N1)
	Wild birds	2.3.4.4b (H5N1)
Slovenia	Poultry	2.3.4.4b (H5N1)
	Wild birds	2.3.4.4b (H5N1)
	Mammal (red fox)	2.3.4.4b (H5N1)
Spain	Wild birds	2.3.4.4b (H5N1)
Switzerland	Wild birds	unknown (H5N1)
Türkiye	Poultry	unknown (H5N1)
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the)	Human	2.3.4.4b (H5N1), unknown (H5)
	Poultry	2.3.4.4b (H5N1); 2.3.4.4b (H5N5)
	Wild birds	2.3.4.4b (H5N5); 2.3.4.4b (H5N5)
	Mammal (grey seals)	2.3.4.4b (H5N5)
Ukraine	Poultry	unknown (H5); unknown (H5N1)
	Wild birds	unknown (H5N1)
United States of America (the)	Human	2.3.4.4b (H5N1), 2.3.4.4b (H5)
	Poultry	2.3.4.4b (H5N1); 2.3.4.4b (H5N9)
	Mammals (cats, cattle, swine, cougar, polar bear, red fox, mountain lion, bottlenose dolphin, eastern gray squirrel, harbor seal, house mouse, deer mouse, bobcat, mountain lion, raccoon, coyote, black rats)	2.3.4.4b (H5N1)
	Captive mammals (cheater, mountain lion, cougar, geoffroy's cat, canada lynx, serval, eurasian lynx, tiger, bobcat)	2.3.4.4b (H5N1)
	Wild birds	2.3.4.4b (H5N1); 2.3.4.4b (H5N2); 2.3.4.4b (H5N5)
	Captive birds (swamp hen, kookaburra, indian goose)	2.3.4.4b (H5N1)
Viet Nam	Human	unknown (H5)
	Poultry	2.3.2.1e <sup>†</sup> (H5N1); 2.3.4.4b (H5N1); unknown (H5N6);
	Captive mammals (tigers, leopard, lions)	2.3.2.1e <sup>†</sup> (H5N1)

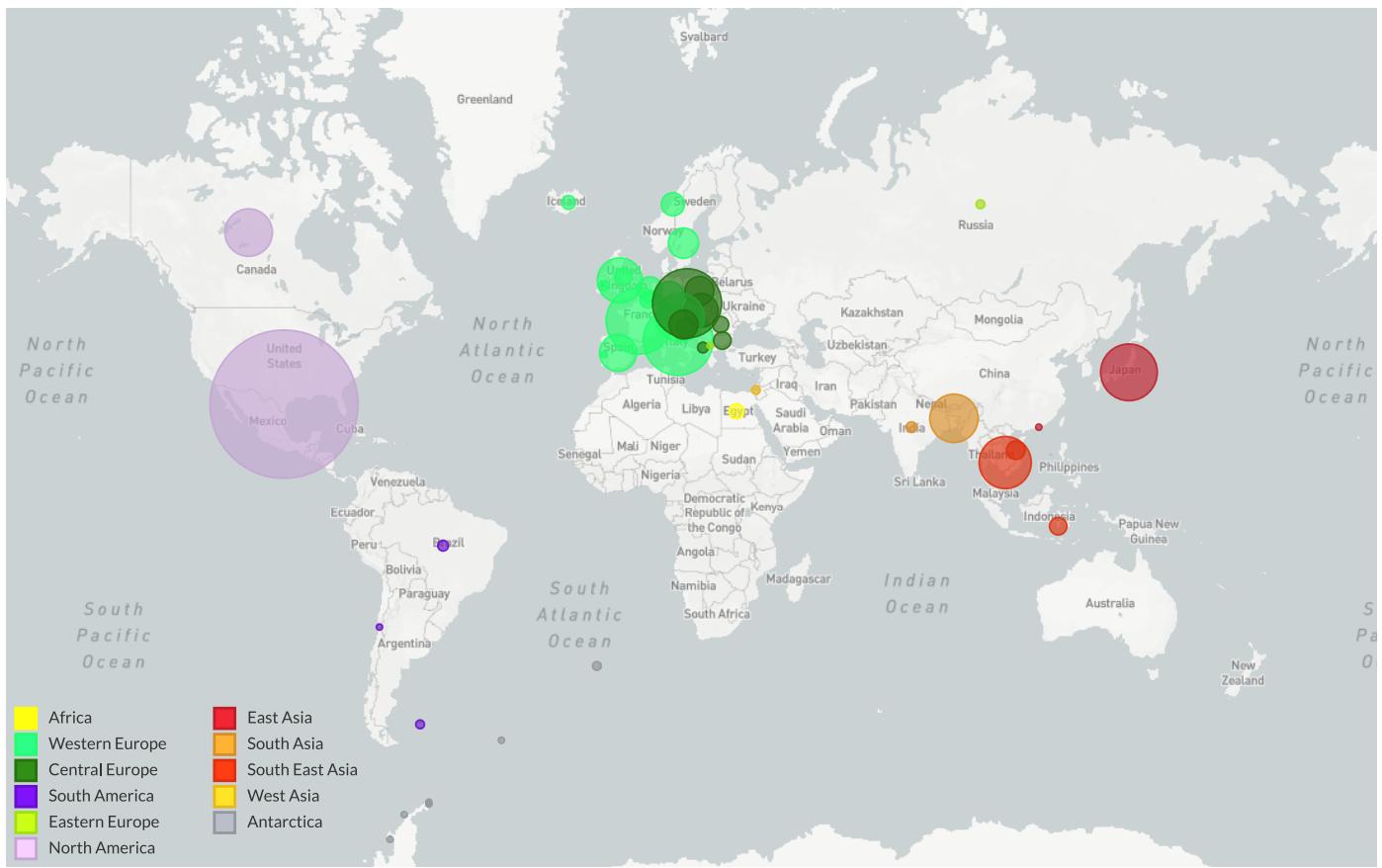
<sup>†</sup>Formerly classified as H5 clade 2.3.2.1c.

## H5 phylogenetic tree coloured by region



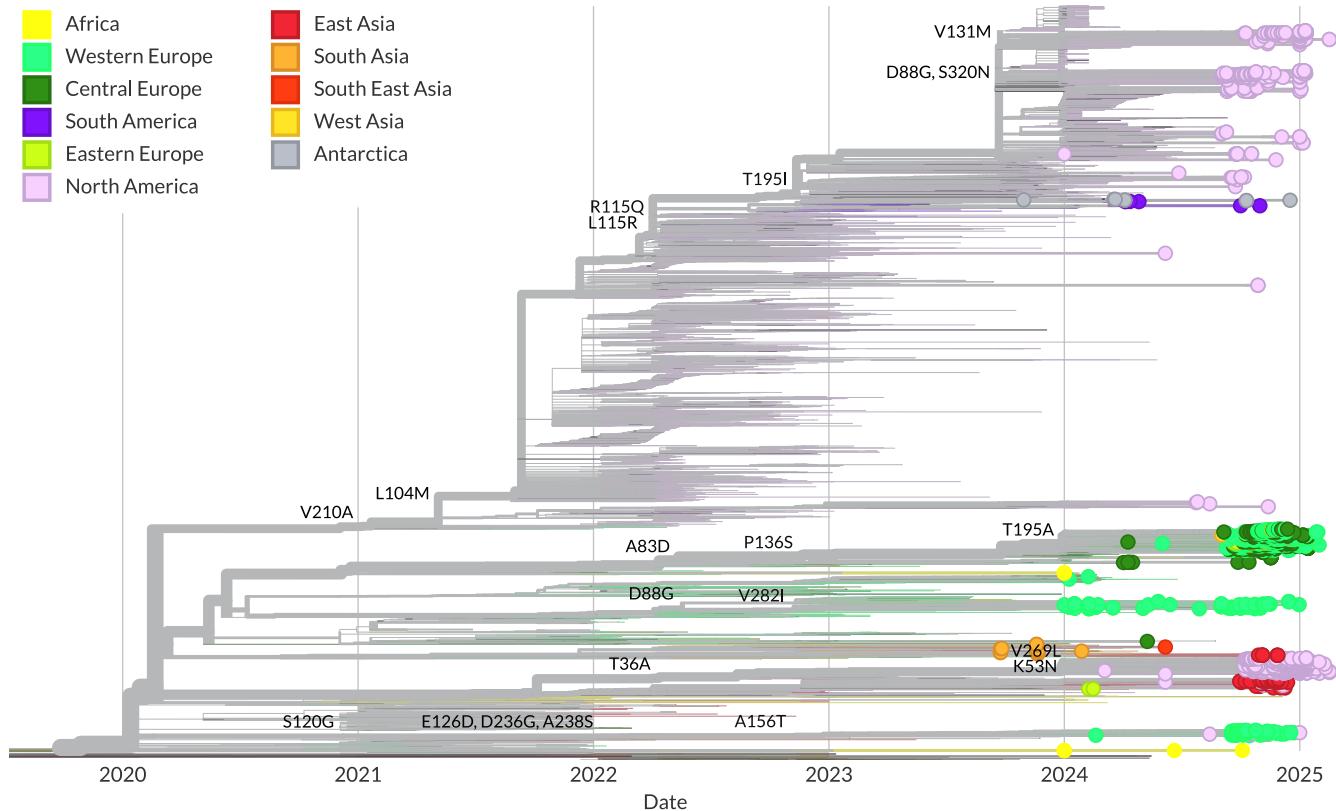
**Figure 3.** Avian H5 global summary time resolved phylogenetic tree. Analyses were conducted with reference sequences, sequences shared through the OFFLU network and data downloaded from GISAID (17<sup>th</sup> February 2025). Sequences from GISAID released within the reporting period or submitted to OFFLU since September 2024 are coloured by region.

## H5 Influenza A viruses - map



**Figure 4.** A map showing the geographic origins of viruses released on GISAID (as of 17<sup>th</sup> February 2025) or submitted to OFFLU during the reporting period. Points are colour-coded by region.

## Gs/Gd H5 2.3.4.4b phylogenetic tree

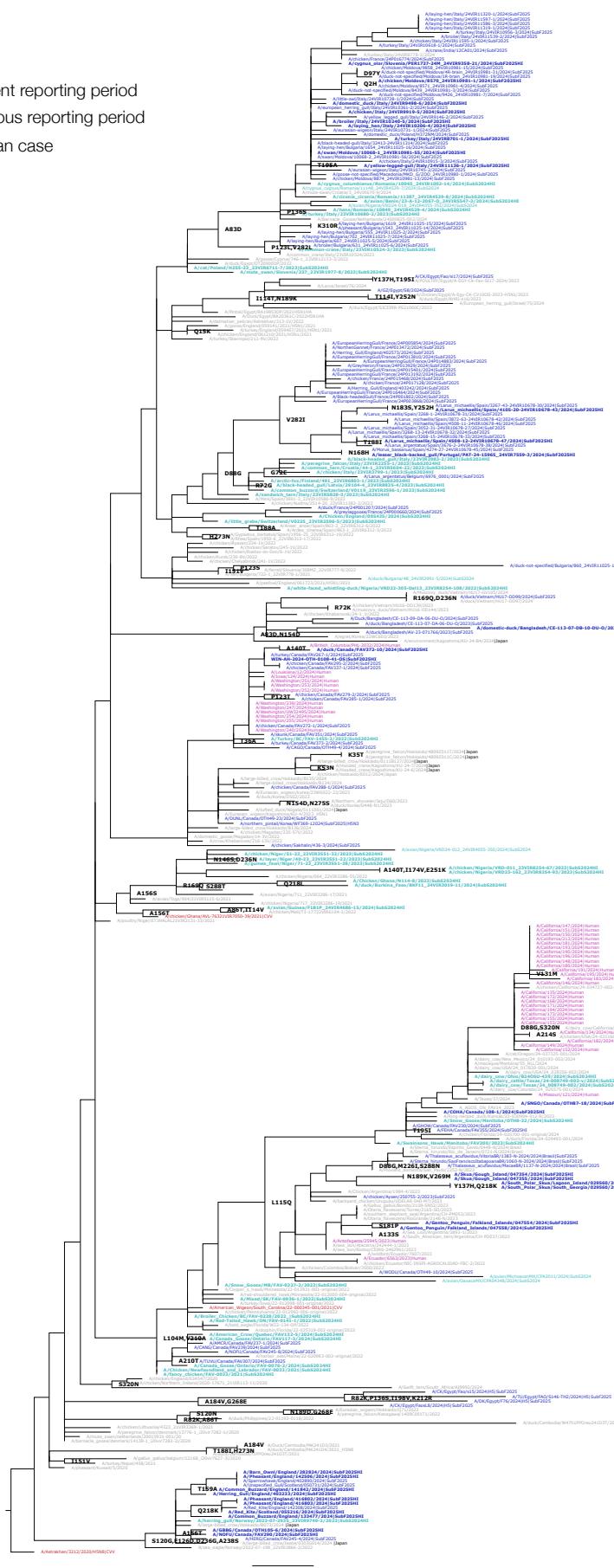


**Figure 5.** Gs/Gd lineage clade 2.3.44b time resolved phylogenetic tree. Sequences from GISAID (**17<sup>th</sup> February 2025**) released within the reporting period or submitted to OFFLU since **September 1<sup>st</sup> 2024** are coloured by region. Amino acid annotations are included along the branches.

# Gs/Gd H5 2.3.4.4b subsampled phylogenetic tree

## Key

- Current reporting period
- Previous reporting period
- Human case
- CVW

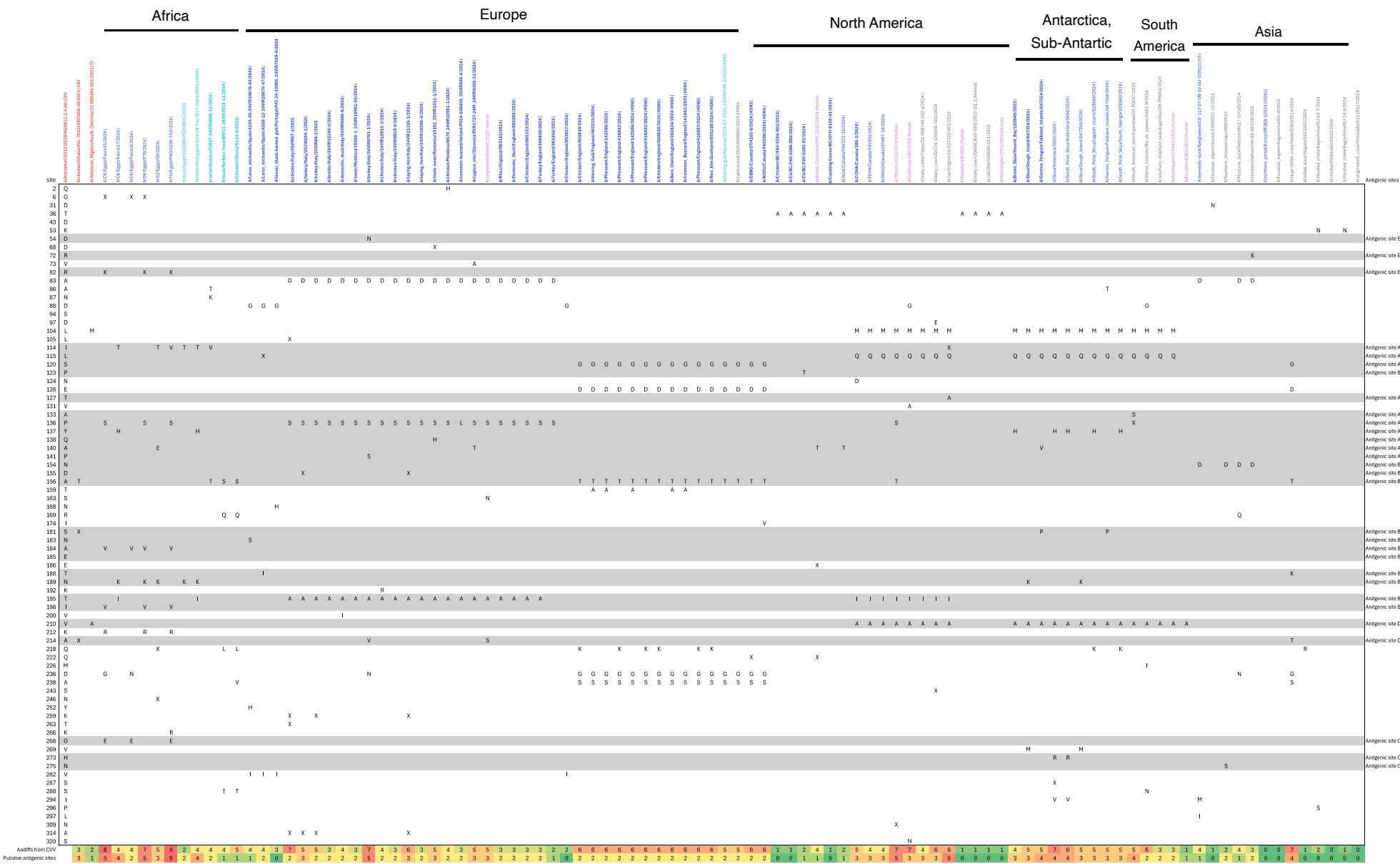


**Figure 6.** Phylogenetic tree of the Gs/Gd lineage clade 2.3.4.4b, rooted by the Astrakhan CVW, with amino acid changes annotated along the branches. The tree was subsampled using PARNAS, retaining sequences submitted to OFFLU since September 1<sup>st</sup> 2024, all CVWs, and recently antigenically characterised viruses. Dark blue indicates sequences from the current reporting period, light blue represents the previous reporting period, bold labels highlight antigenically characterised strains, CVWs are marked in red, and human cases are shown in pink.

Gs/Gd H5 2.3.4.4b amino acid difference tables

**Table 2.** Avian H5 2.3.4.4b clade sequence comparison to the within clade CWs. Dark blue indicates sequences from the current reporting period, light blue represents the previous reporting period, bold labels highlight antigenically characterized strains for these reporting periods, CVVs are indicated in red, and human cases are marked in pink. Changes in putative antigenic sites are highlighted grey.

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## Gs/Gd H5 2.3.4.4b antigenic data

**Table 3.** Avian H5 2.3.4.4b antigenic characterisation of a subsection of viruses submitted to OFFLU (this reporting period) against CVV and reference post infection antisera. Fold changes are coloured. Amino acid changes compared to the within-clade CVV are annotated.

		Reference Ferret Antisera					Test Antisera				
		Clade	Subtype	Clade	Subtype	Clade	Subtype	Clade	Subtype	Clade	Subtype
Semester											
<b>APHA Sep 24 – Feb 25</b>	Reference Antigen	Homologous					Homologous				
		2.3.4.4b	H5N8	2.3.4.4b	H5N8	2.3.4.4b	H5N8	2.3.4.4b	H5N1	2.3.4.4b	H5N1
		2.3.4.4b	H5N8	2.3.4.4b	H5N8	2.3.4.4b	H5N1	2.3.4.4b	H5N1	2.3.4.4b	H5N1
		2.3.4.4b	H5N1	2.3.4.4b	H5N1	2.3.4.4b	H5N1	2.3.4.4b	H5N1	2.3.4.4b	H5N1
		2.3.4.4b	H5N1	2.3.4.4b	H5N1	2.3.4.4b	H5N1	2.3.4.4b	H5N1	2.3.4.4b	H5N1
	Test antigen	A/turkey/Israel/238/2019					A/turkey/Israel/238/2019				
		2.3.4.4b	H5N8	320	160	40	1280	320	1280	5120	AA diffs compared to Astrakhan
		2.3.4.4b	H5N8	640	640	20	640	320	640	5120	L115Q, A140V, S181P, V210A
		2.3.4.4b	H5N1	80	320	160	1280	160	1280	5120	L104M, L115Q, N189K, V210A, V269M
		2.3.4.4b	H5N1	160	80	80	1280	80	1280	5120	S120G, E126D, A156T, Q218K, D236G, A238S
<b>IzSVe Sep 24 – Feb 25</b>	Reference Antigen	A/ASTRAKHAN/3212/2020					A/ASTRAKHAN/3212/2021				
		2.3.4.4b	H5N8	320	320	640	5120	320	320	5120	AA diffs compared to Astrakhan
		2.3.4.4b	H5N8	640	320	160	5120	640	320	5120	L115Q, A140V, S181P, V210A
		2.3.4.4b	H5N1	80	320	160	5120	80	320	5120	L104M, L115Q, N189K, V210A, V269M
		2.3.4.4b	H5N1	160	80	40	640	160	80	640	S120G, E126D, A156T, Q218K, D236G, A238S
	Test antigen	A/American wigeon/South Carolina/22-000345-001/2021					A/American wigeon/South Carolina/22-000345-001/2021				
		2.3.4.4b	H5N8	320	160	40	1280	320	160	1280	AA diffs compared to Astrakhan
		2.3.4.4b	H5N8	640	640	20	640	320	640	5120	L115Q, A140V, S181P, V210A
		2.3.4.4b	H5N1	80	320	160	1280	80	320	1280	L104M, L115Q, N189K, V210A, V269M
		2.3.4.4b	H5N1	160	80	40	640	160	80	640	S120G, E126D, A156T, Q218K, D236G, A238S
<b>APHA Sep 24 – Feb 25</b>	Reference Antigen	A/chicken/Ghana/AVL-763/21/VIR7050-39/2021					A/chicken/Ghana/AVL-763/21/VIR7050-39/2021				
		2.3.4.4b	H5N8	320	160	40	1280	320	160	1280	AA diffs compared to Astrakhan
		2.3.4.4b	H5N8	640	640	20	640	320	640	5120	L115Q, A140V, S181P, V210A
		2.3.4.4b	H5N1	80	320	160	1280	80	320	1280	L104M, L115Q, N189K, V210A, V269M
		2.3.4.4b	H5N1	160	80	40	640	160	80	640	S120G, E126D, A156T, Q218K, D236G, A238S
	Test antigen	A/poultry/Niger/ET3/HALAL/21/VIR2131-33/2021					A/poultry/Niger/ET3/HALAL/21/VIR2131-33/2021				
		2.3.4.4b	H5N8	320	160	40	1280	320	160	1280	AA diffs compared to Astrakhan
		2.3.4.4b	H5N8	640	640	20	640	320	640	5120	L115Q, A140V, S181P, V210A
		2.3.4.4b	H5N1	80	320	160	1280	80	320	1280	L104M, L115Q, N189K, V210A, V269M
		2.3.4.4b	H5N1	160	80	40	640	160	80	640	S120G, E126D, A156T, Q218K, D236G, A238S
<b>IzSVe Sep 24 – Feb 25</b>	Reference Antigen	A/ASTRAKHAN/3212/2020					A/ASTRAKHAN/3212/2021				
		2.3.4.4b	H5N8	320	320	640	5120	320	320	5120	AA diffs compared to Astrakhan
		2.3.4.4b	H5N8	640	320	160	5120	640	320	5120	L115Q, A140V, S181P, V210A
		2.3.4.4b	H5N1	80	320	160	5120	80	320	5120	L104M, L115Q, N189K, V210A, V269M
		2.3.4.4b	H5N1	160	80	40	640	160	80	640	S120G, E126D, A156T, Q218K, D236G, A238S
	Test antigen	A/chicken/Moldova/8570_24/VIR10981-1/2024					A/chicken/Moldova/8570_24/VIR10981-1/2024				
		2.3.4.4b	H5N1	10	160	1280	5120	10	160	1280	AA diffs compared to Astrakhan
		2.3.4.4b	H5N1	20	80	640	1280	20	80	640	L115Q, A140V, S181P, V210A
		2.3.4.4b	H5N1	<10	80	320	1280	<10	80	320	L104M, L115Q, N189K, V210A, V269M
		2.3.4.4b	H5N1	80	40	320	640	80	40	320	S120G, E126D, A156T, Q218K, D236G, A238S
<b>APHA Sep 24 – Feb 25</b>	Reference Antigen	A/cygnus_olor/Slovenia/PER1737-24M/PV19358-21/2024					A/cygnus_olor/Slovenia/PER1737-24M/PV19358-21/2024				
		2.3.4.4b	H5N1	<10	80	320	1280	<10	80	320	AA diffs compared to Astrakhan
		2.3.4.4b	H5N1	80	40	320	640	80	40	320	L115Q, A140V, S181P, V210A
		2.3.4.4b	H5N1	80	40	320	640	80	40	320	L104M, L115Q, N189K, V210A, V269M
		2.3.4.4b	H5N1	160	640	1280	5120	160	640	1280	S120G, E126D, A156T, Q218K, D236G, A238S
	Test antigen	A/lesser_black-backed_gull/Portugal/PAT-24-15965_24/VIR7559-4/2024					A/lesser_black-backed_gull/Portugal/PAT-24-15965_24/VIR7559-4/2024				
		2.3.4.4b	H5N1	<10	40	640	1280	<10	40	640	AA diffs compared to Astrakhan
		2.3.4.4b	H5N1	80	40	320	640	80	40	320	L115Q, A140V, S181P, V210A
		2.3.4.4b	H5N1	80	40	320	640	80	40	320	L104M, L115Q, N189K, V210A, V269M
		2.3.4.4b	H5N1	160	640	1280	5120	160	640	1280	S120G, E126D, A156T, Q218K, D236G, A238S
<b>IzSVe Sep 24 – Feb 25</b>	Reference Antigen	A/lesser_black-backed_gull/Portugal/PAT-24-15965_24/VIR7559-4/2024					A/lesser_black-backed_gull/Portugal/PAT-24-15965_24/VIR7559-4/2024				
		2.3.4.4b	H5N1	<10	40	640	1280	<10	40	640	AA diffs compared to Astrakhan
		2.3.4.4b	H5N1	80	40	320	640	80	40	320	L115Q, A140V, S181P, V210A
		2.3.4.4b	H5N1	80	40	320	640	80	40	320	L104M, L115Q, N189K, V210A, V269M
		2.3.4.4b	H5N1	160	640	1280	5120	160	640	1280	S120G, E126D, A156T, Q218K, D236G, A238S
	Test antigen	A/lesser_black-backed_gull/Portugal/PAT-24-15965_24/VIR7559-4/2024					A/lesser_black-backed_gull/Portugal/PAT-24-15965_24/VIR7559-4/2024				
		2.3.4.4b	H5N1	<10	40	640	1280	<10	40	640	AA diffs compared to Astrakhan
		2.3.4.4b	H5N1	80	40	320	640	80	40	320	L115Q, A140V, S181P, V210A
		2.3.4.4b	H5N1	80	40	320	640	80	40	320	L104M, L115Q, N189K, V210A, V269M
		2.3.4.4b	H5N1	160	640	1280	5120	160	640	1280	S120G, E126D, A156T, Q218K, D236G, A238S
<b>APHA Sep 24 – Feb 25</b>	Reference Antigen	A/lesser_black-backed_gull/Portugal/PAT-24-15965_24/VIR7559-4/2024					A/lesser_black-backed_gull/Portugal/PAT-24-15965_24/VIR7559-4/2024				
		2.3.4.4b	H5N1	<10	40	640	1280	<10	40	640	AA diffs compared to Astrakhan
		2.3.4.4b	H5N1	80	40	320	640	80	40	320	L115Q, A140V, S181P, V210A
		2.3.4.4b	H5N1	80	40	320	640	80	40	320	L104M, L115Q, N189K, V210A, V269M
		2.3.4.4b	H5N1	160	640	1280	5120	160	640	1280	S120G, E126D, A156T, Q218K, D236G, A238S
	Test antigen	A/lesser_black-backed_gull/Portugal/PAT-24-15965_24/VIR7559-4/2024					A/lesser_black-backed_gull/Portugal/PAT-24-15965_24/VIR7559-4/2024				
		2.3.4.4b	H5N1	<10	40	640	1280	<10	40	640	AA diffs compared to Astrakhan
		2.3.4.4b	H5N1	80	40	320	640	80	40	320	L115Q, A140V, S181P, V210A
		2.3.4.4b	H5N1	80	40	320	640	80	40	320	L104M, L115Q, N189K, V210A, V269M
		2.3.4.4b	H5N1	160	640	1280	5120	160	640	1280	S120G, E126D, A156T, Q218K, D236G, A238S

## Antivirals

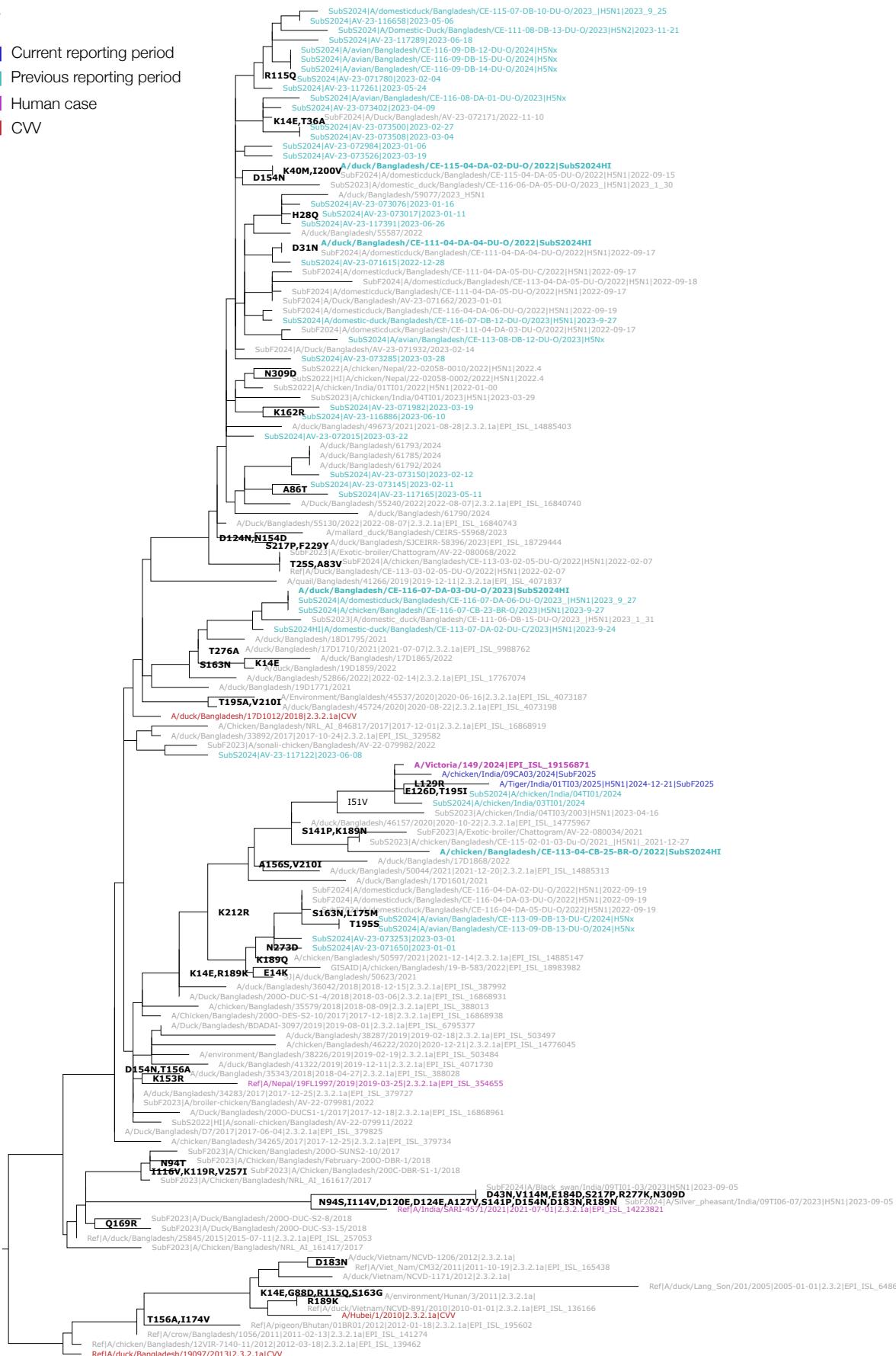
**Table 4.** Avian H5 2.3.4.4b clade viruses of different geographical origin were assessed for their susceptibility to neuraminidase inhibitors (Oseltamivir and Zanamivir) by means of a fluorescence assay based on the enzymatic cleavage of the substrate 20-(4-methylumbelliferyl)-a-D-N-acetylneuraminic acid (MUNANA). The presence of a \*\*\* indicates presence of NA truncation. Substitution known (bold) or suspected (light) to affect antiviral susceptibility. Dash lines refers to absence of substitution of interest/concern.

Region	Strain	Subtype	Genetic markers	Oseltamivir	Zanamivir
Europe	A/cygnus_olor/Slovenia/PER1737-24M_24VIR9358-21/2024	H5N1	-	2,0	0,5
	A/chicken/Moldova/8570_24VIR10981-1/2024	H5N1	-	1,9	0,2
	A/laying_hen/Italy/24VIR10206-4/2024	H5N1	-	1,8	0,4
	A/Larus_michaellis/Spain/4508-12_24VIR10678-47/2024	H5N1	-	2,1	0,5
	A/lesser_black-backed_gull/Portugal/PAT-24-15965_24VIR7559-4/2024	H5N1	Q136H	6,5	5,2
	A/red-fox/Italy/25VIR819-1/2024	H5N1	-	2,2	0,4
	A/mallard_duck/Italy/24VIR10241-1/2024	H5N1	-		
	A/mute-swan/Slovenia/PER1992TA-24_25VIR818-5/2024	H5N1	V149I	1,7	0,4
	A/mute-swan/Slovenia/PER22235MA-24_25VIR818-12/2024	H5N1	<b>S110F</b>	1,9	0,6
North America	A/COHA/Canada/108-1/2024	H5N1	-	3,6	0,4
	A/Chicken/BC/FAV-0284-001/2024	H5N1	<b>H275Y</b>	726,6	1,0
	A/Cackling_Goose/BC/OTH-0108-41/2024	H5N1	-	3,1	0,9
	A/GBBG/NL/OTH105-6/2024***	H5N5	-	1,2	1,2
	A/NOFU/Canada/FAV290/2024***	H5N5	-	0,9	1,9
Africa	A/avian/Guinea/F1B1P_24VIR4686-15/2024***	H5N1	-	2,2	0,5
	A/duck/Burkina_Faso/BKF11_24VIR3019-11/2024***	H5N1	-	2,6	0,6
	A/chicken/Nigeria/164A_22VIR3286-69/2022***	H5N1	S247N	12,8	2,2
	A/avian/Nigeria/711_22VIR3286-17/2021***	H5N1	V149F	1,3	0,9
Control Virus	A/California/4/2009	H1N1	-	1,0	0,9

# Gs/Gd H5 2.3.2.1a subsampled phylogenetic tree

## Key

- Current reporting period
- Previous reporting period
- Human case
- CVW



0.008

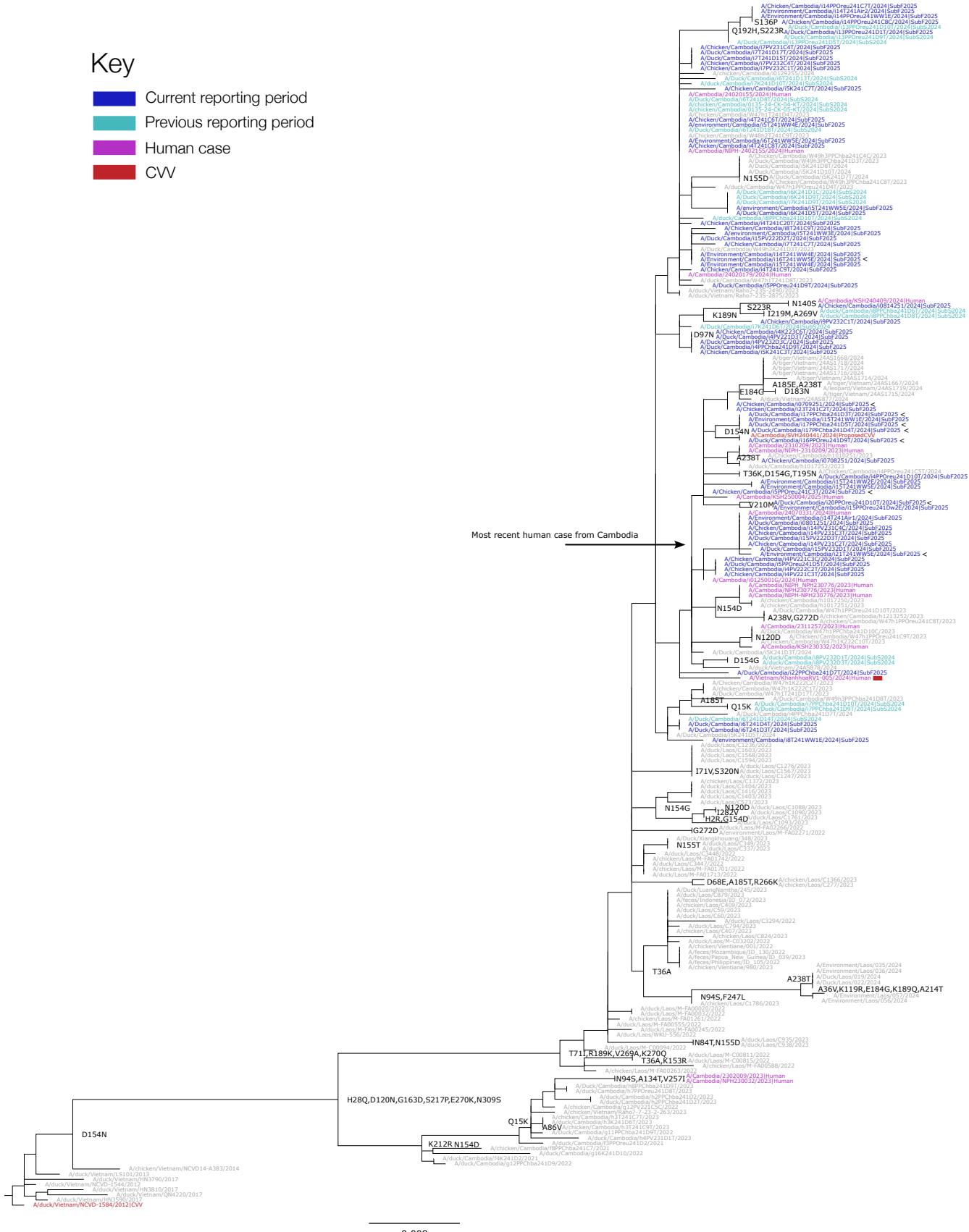
**Figure 7.** Gs/Gd lineage clade 2.3.2.1a phylogenetic tree, with amino acid changes along the branches. The tree was downsized using PARNAS. Sequences submitted to OFFLU since September 2024 are retained, along with all CVVs and strains which have been antigenically characterised. Dark blue indicates sequences from the current reporting period, light blue represents the previous reporting period, bold labels highlight antigenically characterized strains for these reporting periods, CVWs are indicated in red, and human cases are marked in pink.

## Gs/Gd H5 2.3.2.1a amino acid difference table

**Table 5.** Avian H5 2.3.2.1a clade sequence comparison to the within clade CVs. Dark blue indicates sequences from the current reporting period, light blue represents the previous reporting period, bold labels highlight antigenically characterized strains for these reporting periods, CVs are indicated in red, and human cases are marked in pink. Changes in putative antigenic sites are highlighted grey.

site	Bangladesh																							
	India																							
1	A/duck/Bangladesh/17D1012/2018 CVW																							
2	A/duck/Bangladesh/19097/2013 CVN																							
3	A/Victoria/149/2024 Human																							
11	SubF2025 A/chicken/India/01TI03/2025																							
12	SubS2024 A/chicken/India/03TI01/2024																							
13	SubS2024 A/chicken/India/04TI03/2003 H5N1 2023-04-16																							
14	SubS2024HI A/chicken/Bangladesh/CE-113-04-CB-25-BR-O/2022																							
34	SubS2024HI A/duck/Bangladesh/CE-116-07-DA-03-DU-O/2023																							
36	SubS2024HI A/domesticduck/Bangladesh/CE-115-07-DB-10-DU-O/2023																							
51	SubS2024HI A/domestic-duck/Bangladesh/CE-113-07-DA-02-DU-C/2023																							
71	SubS2024 A/Domestic-Duck/Bangladesh/CE-111-08-DB-13-DU-O/2024																							
88	SubS2024 A/Avian/Bangladesh/CE-113-09-DB-12-DU-O/2023																							
115	SubS2024 A/Avian/Bangladesh/CE-113-09-DB-12-DU-O/2023																							
123	Antigenic site																							
124	Antigenic site A																							
126	Antigenic site A																							
129	Antigenic site A																							
137	Antigenic site A																							
140	Antigenic site A																							
141	Antigenic site A																							
154	Antigenic site B																							
156	Antigenic site B																							
163	Antigenic site B																							
175	Antigenic site D																							
185	Antigenic site B																							
189	Antigenic site B																							
195	Antigenic site B																							
210	Antigenic site B																							
212	Antigenic site D																							
226	Antigenic site D																							
273	Antigenic site C																							
276	Antigenic site C																							
285	Antigenic site C																							
Aadiffs from CVW																								
Putative antigenic sites																								

## Gs/Gd H5 2.3.2.1e<sup>†</sup> subsampled phylogenetic tree



**Figure 8.** H5 clade 2.3.2.1e<sup>†</sup> (formerly classified as clade 2.3.2.1c) subsampled phylogenetic tree. The tree was downsized using PARNAS. Sequences submitted to OFFLU since September 2024 are retained, along with all CVVs and strains which have been antigenically characterised. Dark blue indicates sequences from the current reporting period, light blue represents the previous reporting period, bold labels highlight antigenically characterized strains for these reporting periods, CVVs are indicated in red, and human cases are marked in pink. Red box indicates possible Vietnam virus replacement for proposed Cambodia virus CVV.

## Gs/Gd H5 2.3.2.1e<sup>‡</sup> amino acid difference table

**Table 6.** Avian H5 clade 2.3.2.1e<sup>‡</sup> (formerly classified as clade 2.3.2.1c) sequence comparison to the within clade CVVs. Dark blue indicates sequences from the current reporting period, light blue represents the previous reporting period, bold labels highlight antigenically characterized strains for these reporting periods, CVVs are indicated in red, and human cases are marked in pink. Changes in putative antigenic sites are highlighted grey.

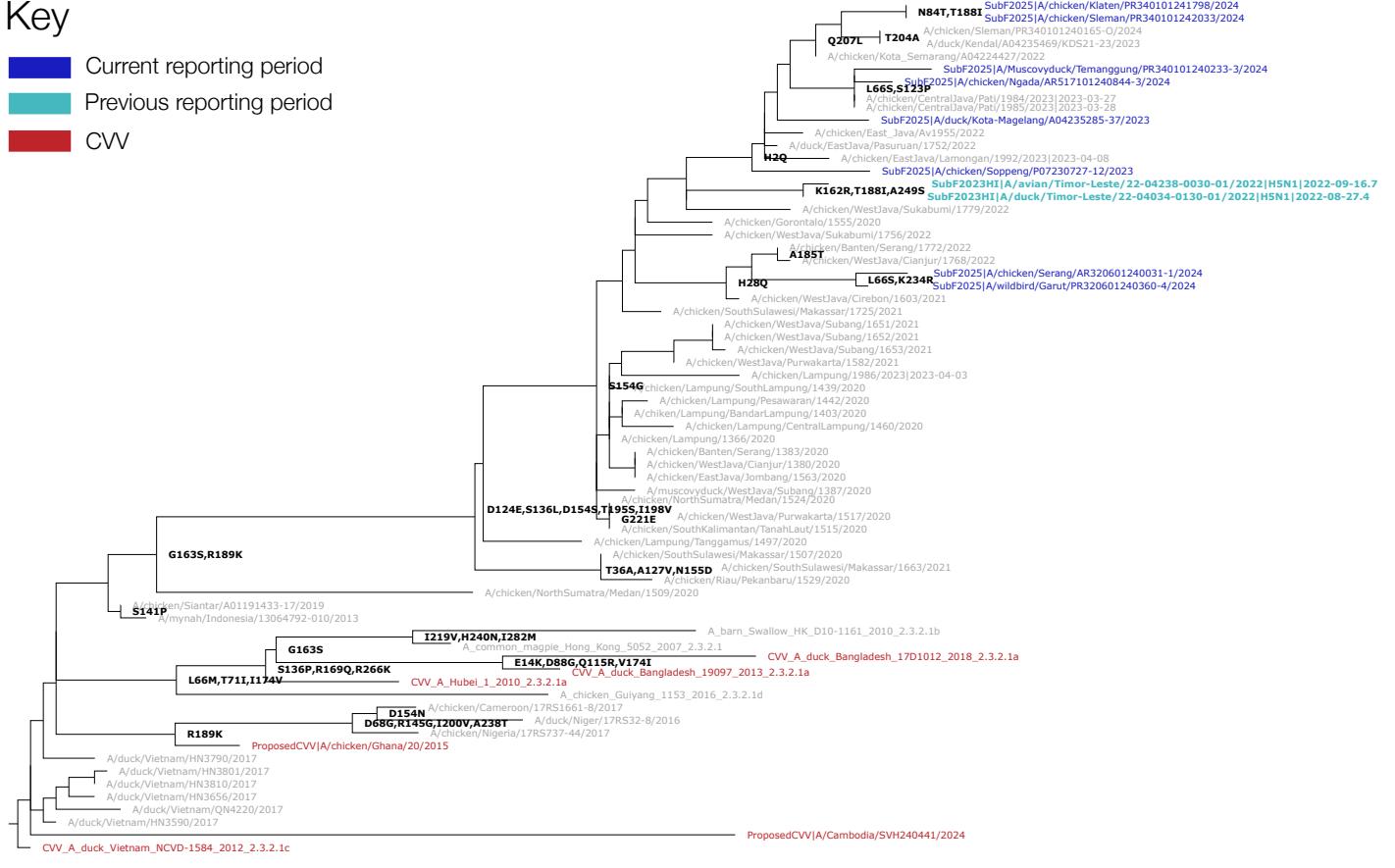
### Cambodia

site	A/Cambodia/SVH240441/2024 ProposedCVV	A/Duck/Vietnam/NCVD-1584/2012 CVV	A/Vietnam/KhanhhoaRV1-005/2024 Human	A/Cambodia/KSH250004/2025 Human	A/Environment/Cambodia/i167241WW5E/2024 SubF2022	A/Duck/Cambodia/i16PPoreu241D9T/2024 SubF2025	A/Duck/Cambodia/i17PPChba241D3T/2024 SubF2025	A/Duck/Cambodia/i17PPChba241D4T/2024 SubF2025	A/Duck/Cambodia/i17PPChba241D5T/2024 SubF2025	A/Duck/Cambodia/i17PPChba241D6T/2024 SubF2025	A/Duck/Cambodia/i17PPChba241D7T/2024 SubF2025	A/Environment/Cambodia/i217241WW5E/2024 SubF2022	A/Duck/Cambodia/i22PPChba241D7T/2024 SubF2025	A/Chicken/Cambodia/i23T241C2T/2024 SubE2025	A/Duck/Cambodia/i13PPoreu241D10T/2024 SubSS2024	A/Duck/Cambodia/i13PPoreu241D10T/2024 SubSS2024	A/Leopard/Vietnam/24AS1719/2024	A/Tiger/Vietnam/24AS1667/2024	A/Tiger/Vietnam/24AS1714/2024	A/Environment/Laos/057/2024	A/Duck/Laos/022/2024	A/Duck/Laos/019/2024	Antigenic site			
15	Q																									
28	Q	H																								
36	T																									
49	P																									
50	L																									
71	I	T																								
94	N																									
119	K																									
120	N	D																								
133	A																									
134	A																									
136	S																									
154	N	D	D																							
156	A		T																							
163	D	G																								
165	N																									
183	D																									
184	E																									
185	A																									
189	K	R																								
192	Q																									
195	T	S																								
198	I																									
210	V																									
214	A																									
217	P	S																								
223	S																									
238	A																									
247	F																									
269	A	V																								
270	Q	E																								
309	S	N																								
Aaddfs from CVV		10	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	1	3	0	2	0	0	1	1	5	6	5	8	8	8
Putative antigenic sites		3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	4	4	3	5	4	4

# Gs/Gd H5 2.3.2.1g<sup>†</sup> subsampled phylogenetic tree

## Key

- Current reporting period
- Previous reporting period
- CVV

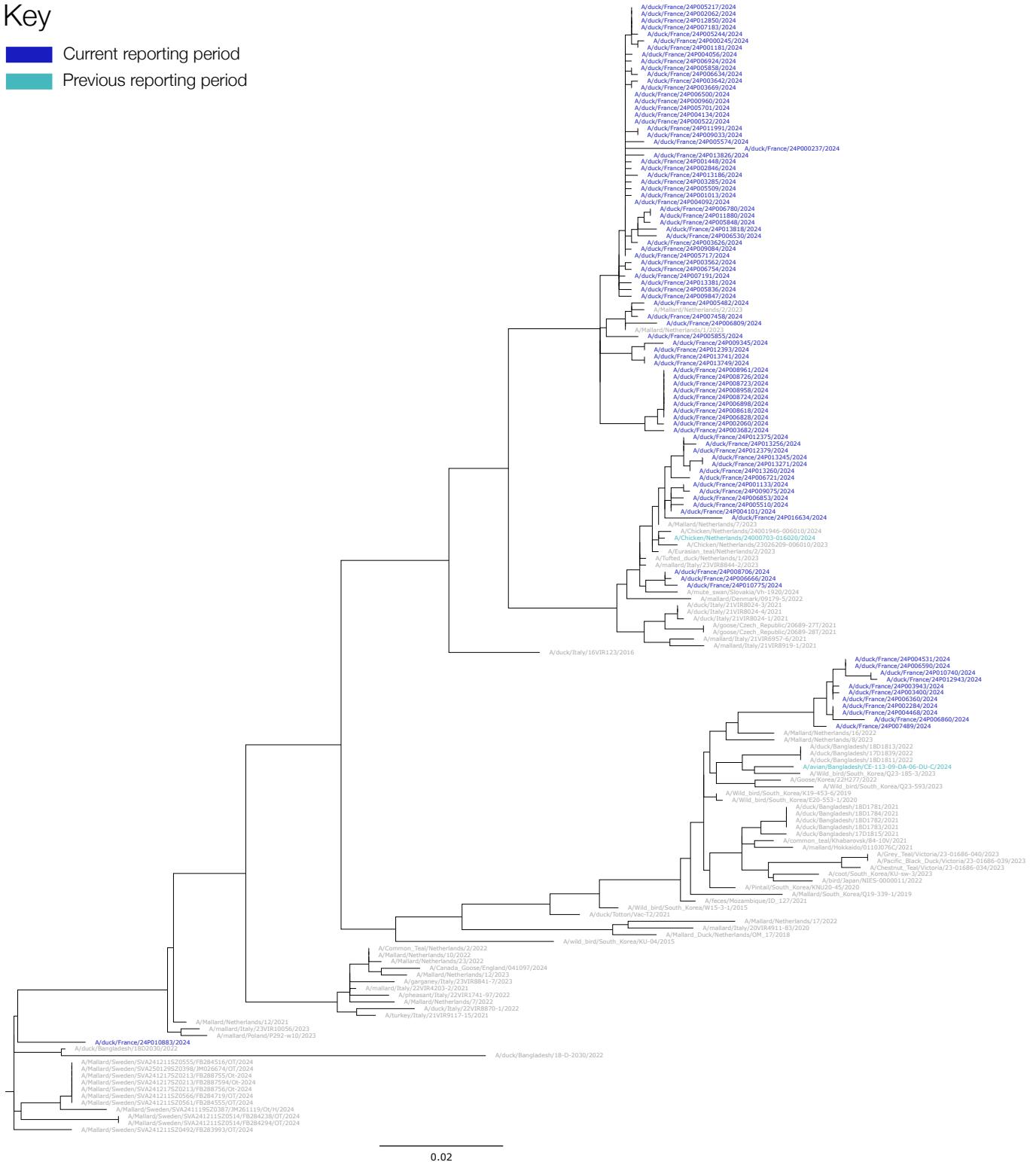


**Figure 9.** Gs/Gd lineage clade 2.3.2.1g<sup>†</sup> (formerly classified as clade 2.3.2.1c) subsampled phylogenetic tree. The tree was downsized using PARNAS. Sequences submitted to OFFLU since September 2024 are retained, along with all CVVs and strains which have been antigenically characterised. Dark blue indicates sequences from the current reporting period, light blue represents the previous reporting period, bold labels highlight antigenically characterized strains for these reporting periods, CVVs are indicated in red.

## LPAI H5 subsampled phylogenetic tree: Eurasian lineage

## Key

 Current reporting period  
 Previous reporting period

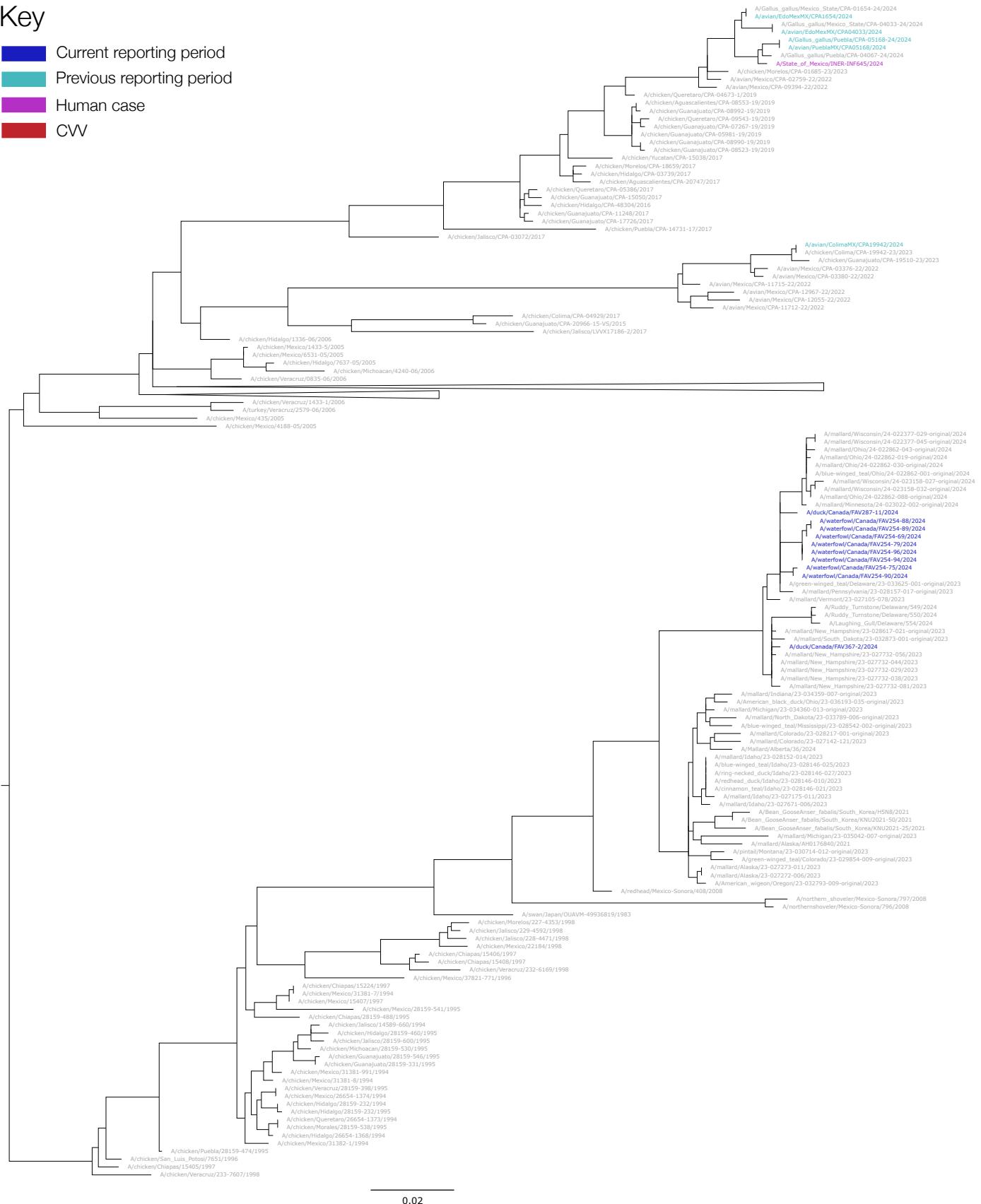


**Figure 10.** LPAI H5 phylogenetic tree: Eurasian lineage. Sequences were downloaded from GISAID and collected through OFFLU. Sequences are coloured according to collection date. Dark blue indicates sequences from the current reporting period, light blue represents the previous reporting period.

# LPAI H5 subsampled phylogenetic tree: American lineage

## Key

- Current reporting period
- Previous reporting period
- Human case
- CW



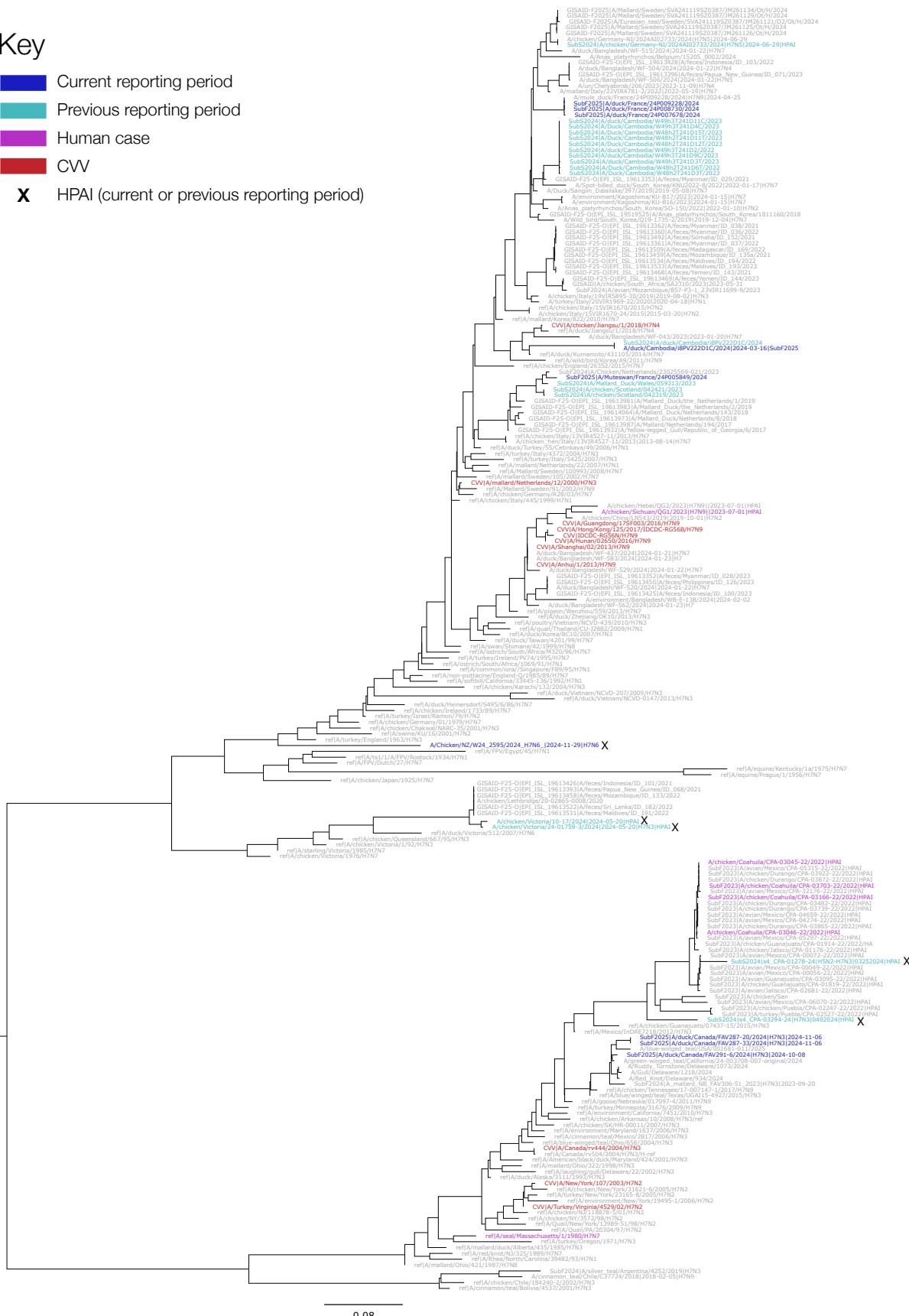
**Figure 11.** LPAI H5 phylogenetic tree: American lineage. Sequences were downloaded from GISAID and collected through OFFLU. Sequences are coloured according to collection date. Sequences from humans are pink. Dark blue indicates sequences from the current reporting period, light blue represents the previous reporting period, and human cases are marked in pink.

# H7 Influenza A viruses

## H7 subsampled phylogenetic tree

## Key

- Current reporting period
  - Previous reporting period
  - Human case
  - CVV
  - X HPAI (current or previous reporting period)



**Figure 12.** H7 subsampled phylogenetic tree. The tree was downsized using PARNAS. Sequences submitted to OFFLU since September 2024 are retained, along with all CVVs. Dark blue indicates sequences from the current reporting period, light blue represents the previous reporting period, CVVs are indicated in red, and human cases are marked in pink.

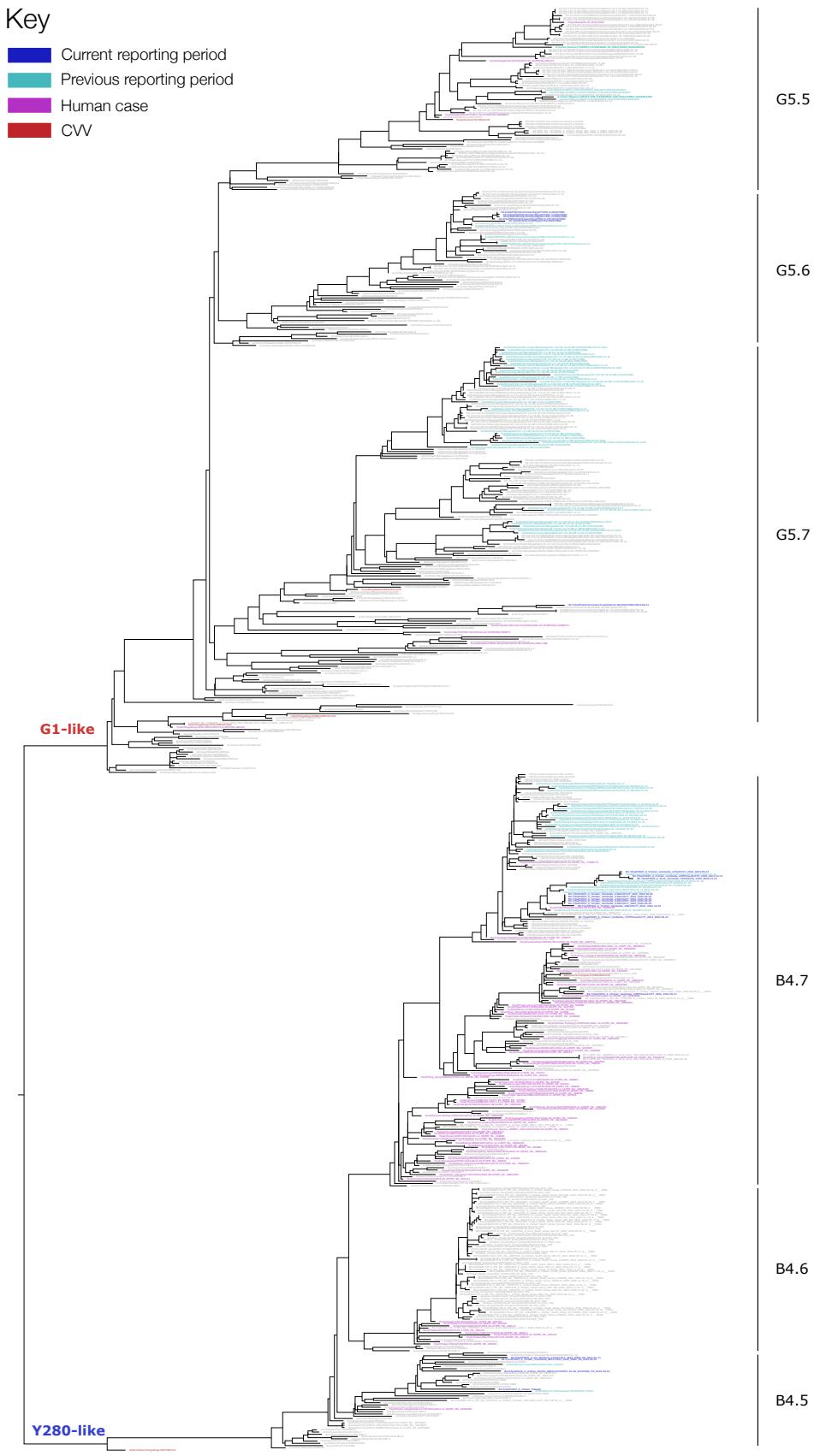
OEFLUorian data package for WHO Vaccine Composition Meeting February 2005

## H7 amino acid difference tables

**Table 7.** Avian H7 clade sequence comparison to the within clade CWs. Dark blue indicates sequences from the current reporting period, light blue represents the previous reporting period, and CVs are indicated in red. Changes in putative antigenic sites are highlighted grey.

# H9 Influenza A viruses

## H9 phylogenetic tree

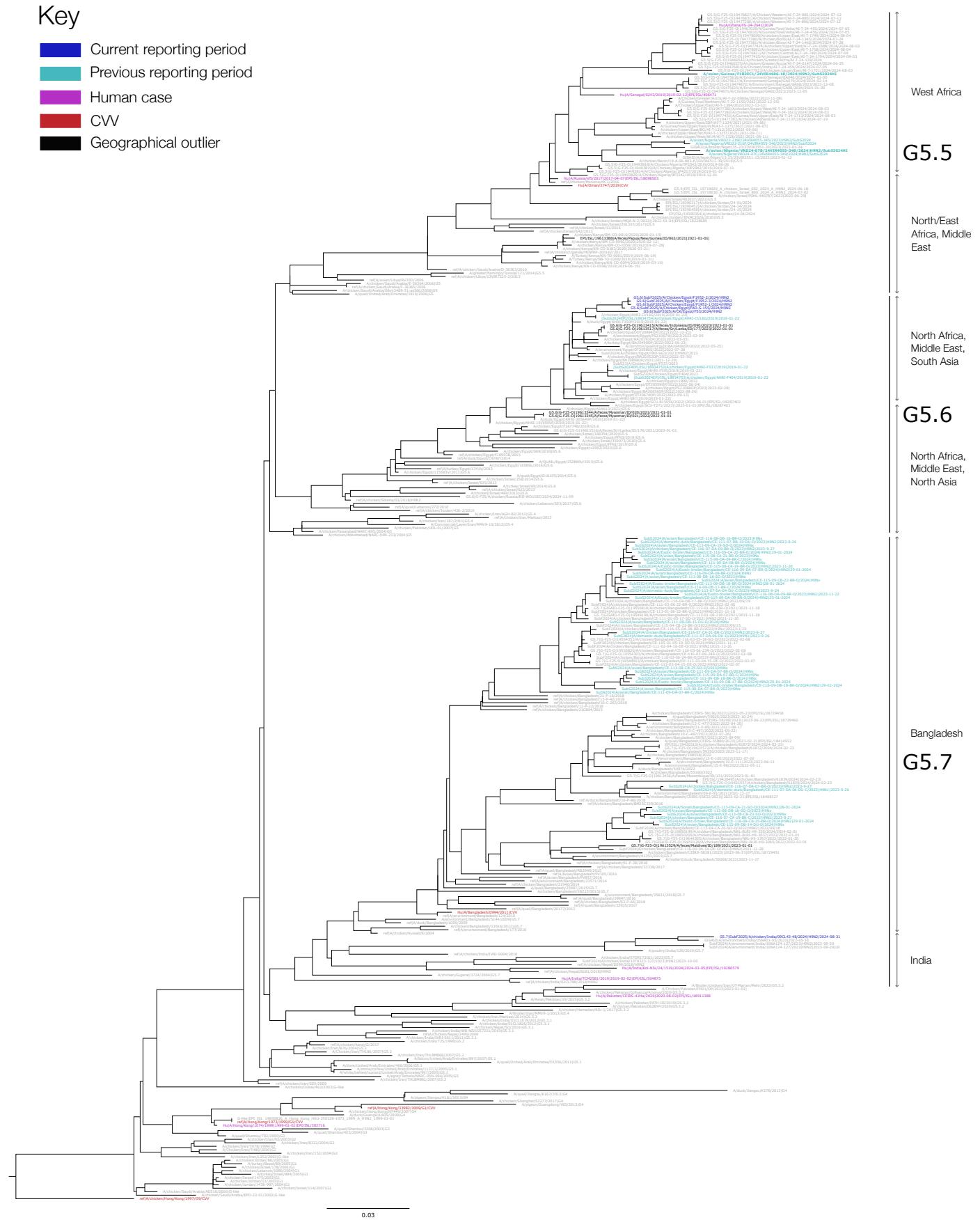


**Figure 13.** H9 subsampled phylogenetic tree providing overview of clade diversity. Analyses were conducted with reference sequences and data downloaded from GISAID, Genbank and kindly shared through the OFFLU network. Dark blue indicates sequences from the current reporting period, light blue represents the previous reporting period, bold labels highlight antigenically characterized strains for these reporting periods, CVWs are indicated in red, and human cases are marked in pink. H9 sequence clades were assigned using the A/H9 influenza virus lineage and clade assignment tool (<https://hmdc.cn/influvir/tools/H9aiv>) (Fusaro et al., 2024).

# H9 G1 (G5.5, G5.6, G5.7) subsampled phylogenetic tree

## Key

- Current reporting period
- Previous reporting period
- Human case
- CVV
- Geographical outlier



**Figure 14.** H9 G1 lineage subsampled phylogenetic tree. Analyses were conducted with reference sequences and data downloaded from GISAID, Genbank and kindly shared through the OFFLU network. Dark blue indicates sequences from the current reporting period, light blue represents the previous reporting period, bold labels highlight antigenically characterized strains for these reporting periods, CVVs are indicated in red, and human cases are marked in pink. H9 sequence clades were assigned using the A/H9 influenza virus lineage and clade assignment tool (<https://hmdc.cn/influvir/tools/H9ai>) (Fusaro et al., 2024).

## H9 G1 amino acid difference tables

**Table 8.** Avian H9 G1-like sequence comparison to the within clade CVs. Dark blue indicates sequences from the current reporting period, light blue represents the previous reporting period, bold labels highlight antigenically characterized strains for these reporting periods, CVs are indicated in red, and human cases are marked in pink. Changes in putative antigenic sites are highlighted grey.

# H9 Y280 (B4.5, B4.6, B4.7) subsampled phylogenetic tree

## Key

- Current reporting period
- Previous reporting period
- Human case
- CVW



**Figure 15.** H9 Y280 lineage maximum likelihood phylogenetic tree. Analyses were conducted with reference sequences and data downloaded from GISAID, Genbank and kindly shared through the OFFLU network. Dark blue indicates sequences from the current reporting period, light blue represents the previous reporting period, bold labels highlight antigenically characterized strains for these reporting periods, CVWs are indicated in red, and human cases are marked in pink. H9 sequence clades were assigned using the A/H9 influenza virus lineage and clade assignment tool (<https://nmdc.cn/influvir/tools/H9aiV>) (Fusaro et al., 2024).

# H9 Y280 amino acid difference tables

**Table 9.** Avian H9 Y280-like sequence comparison to the within clade CVWs. Dark blue indicates sequences from the current reporting period, light blue represents the previous reporting period, bold labels highlight antigenically characterized strains for these reporting periods, CVWs are indicated in red, and human cases are marked in pink. Changes in putative antigenic sites are highlighted grey.

		Cambodia																			
		Indonesia																			
site		Antigenic Sites																			
2	K	R	M	M																	
32	L	M	M																		
33	L																				
34	H		Q	Q																	
36	E																				
48	Q		V	V	H	H	H	H													
51	I	V																			
53	D	E		E																	
57	V	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I		
60	L																				
68	D	E																			
69	L	P	P	P	P	P	S	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		
70	S	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	M	L	L	L		
71	L	P	P	P																	
72	E	D					G	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	
73	G	E	E	E	E	E		E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	
74	R	K		K																	
79	I	V	V	V	V																
86	V	I	A						T	T	T	T	T	T	I	I	T	I	I	I	
87	N	D			D				D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	
94	N	S																			
98	L			I																	
104	L		V																	R	
109	R	K																		R	
112	Q	R	R	R																R	
114	I		V	T																R	
115	Q		L	L	L	L														V	
121	I																			Antigenic site A	
125	S		T																	Antigenic site A	
127	D		N	N	S	S	S	S												Antigenic site A	
131	T	N	N	N	K	K	K	K	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	K	N	N	N	Antigenic site A	
132	A	T	T	T					T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	Antigenic site A	
135	D	G	G	G	S				G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	Antigenic site A	
140	S	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Antigenic site A	
145	T	N	Y	N					N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Antigenic site B	
146	R		Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q									Q	Q	Q	Antigenic site B	
148	D	N	N	N	N	N	N	N												Antigenic site B	
149	G	N	N	N	N	N	N	N									S	N	S	Antigenic site B	
150	N		A	A	A	A	A	A												Antigenic site B	
153	T	I	I	I	I	I	I	I												Antigenic site B	
162	Q								H											Antigenic site D	
163	G		E	E	E															Antigenic site D	
165	N	S	S	S													S				
174	H	N							N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Antigenic site B	
177	T		S																	Antigenic site B	
178	D	E	E																	Antigenic site B	
179	D		T	T	T	T	T													Antigenic site B	
180	T	V	V	V	V	A	A	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	Antigenic site B	
182	R			T	T	T	T													Antigenic site B	
183	N	T																		Antigenic site B	
187	R	K																		Antigenic site B	
190	T																S				
199	I	M	M		T	T	T	T	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M		
202	I	V																			
214	N	S																			
221	N																S				
228	K																R		R	R	
238	D		N	N	N				V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V		
242	I	V																			
246	Y		H																		
248	H	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
249	I																V				
251	S	L							L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L		
260	K	R	R	R	R				R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		
264	K	T																			Antigenic site C
265	R	K															K	K			
267	S		D																		Antigenic site C
281	T																				
300	I		V														V		V	V	
302	I			L	M													R			
303	K																				

Aadiffs from CVW Putative antigenic sites

25	19	32	26	24	23	19	22	19	19	19	19	19	19	23	18	21	29	23	24
11	6	14	11	14	13	12	12	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	5	7	11	7	7

## H10 Influenza A viruses

## H10 subsampled phylogenetic tree

## Key

- Current reporting period
  - Previous reporting period
  - Human case
  - CVW



**Figure 16.** H10 maximum likelihood phylogenetic tree. Analyses were conducted with reference sequences and data downloaded from GISAID, Genbank and kindly shared through the OFFLU network. Dark blue indicates sequences from the current reporting period, light blue represents the previous reporting period, and human cases are marked in pink.

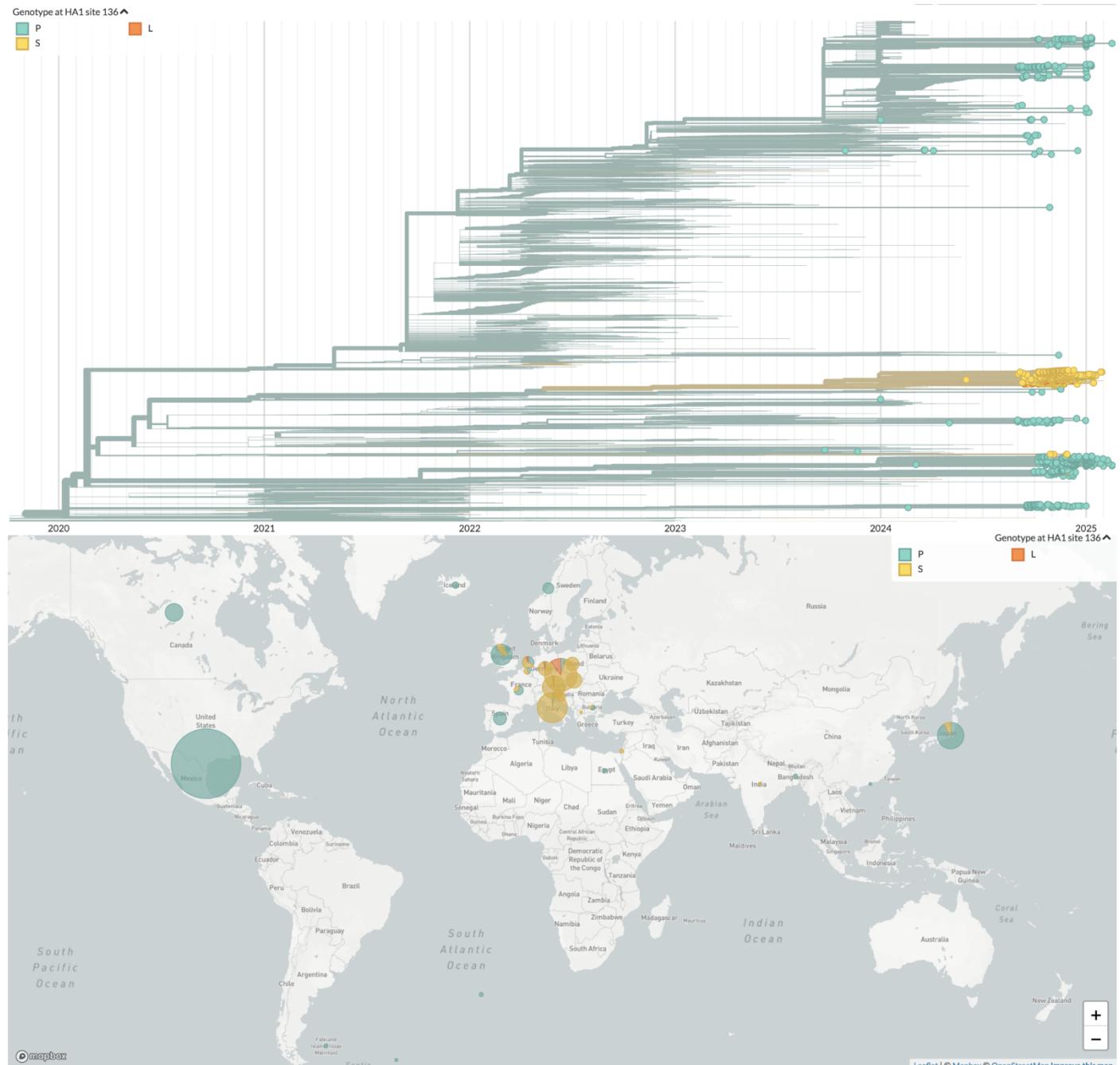
# H10 amino acid difference table

**Table 10.** Avian H10 sequence comparison to the within clade CVs. Dark blue indicates sequences from the current reporting period, light blue represents the previous reporting period, bold labels highlight antigenically characterized strains for these reporting periods, CVs are indicated in red, and human cases are marked in pink. Changes in putative antigenic sites are highlighted grey.

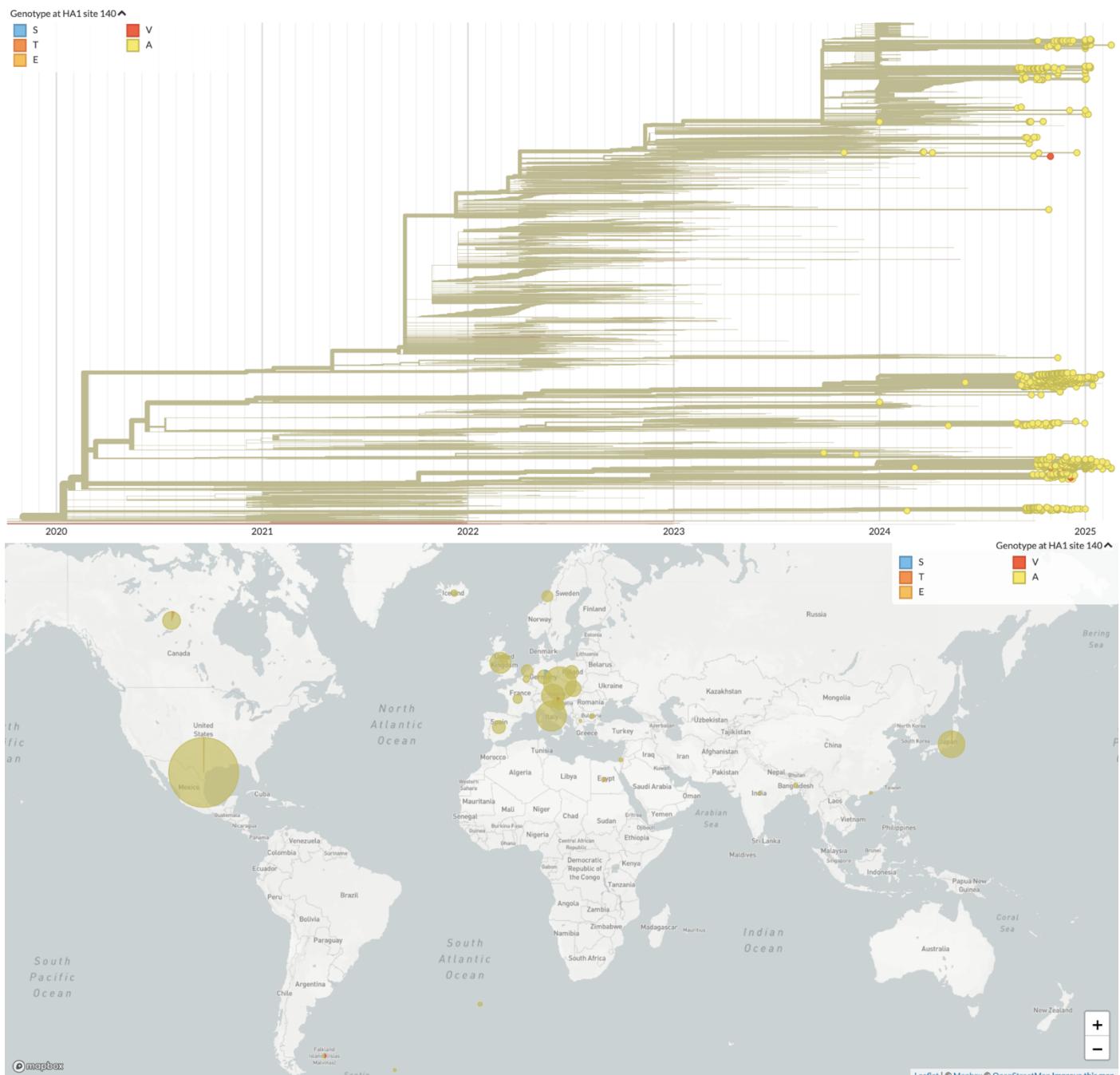
		Cambodia																			
		China																			
site		A/Jiangsu/428/2021 CV	A/Unknown/Zhejiang/ZU01/2023 Human	A/Yunnan/0110/2024 Human	A/Zhejiang/CN/C-ZU01/2023 Human	A/Duck/Cambodia/FT241D16T/2024 SubF2025	A/Duck/Cambodia/FT241D4T/2024 SubF2025	A/Duck/Cambodia/FT241D8T/2024 SubF2025	A/Chicken/Cambodia/hSPPoel241C2T/2023 SubS2024	A/Duck/Cambodia/hT241D7T/2023 SubS2024	A/Duck/Cambodia/h6/241D7T/2024 SubS2024	A/Chicken/Netherlands/24010003-006010/2024 SubS2024	A/duck/Bangladesh/17-D-2268/2023	A/mallard/Sweden/SVA241211SZ0514/FB284289/O/T/2024	A/mallard/USA/001569-001/2025	A/mallard/Michigan/24-023416-025-original/2024	A/northern_shoveler/Mississippi/24-004130-008-original/2024	A/green-winged_tea/Idaho/24-022469-005-original/2024	A/Ruddy_Turnstone/Delaware/116/2024	A/Mallard/Alberta/99/2024	
12	A	S	N	N	S	S	N	S	S	N	S	N	N	N	N	S	S	S	S	S	S
22	S	S	N	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	N	X	N	S	N	S	N	S	N
23	E	K	I	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K
24	Q	G	S	D	S	S	D	S	D	S	D	S	T	S	T	S	D	S	D	S	D
36	S	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	R	R	D	S	D	S	D	D
37	K	L	L	L					L							S	S	S	S	S	S
38	G	M																S	S	S	S
40	N	N																S	K	Y	Y
41	T	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
44	G	A																			
46	N																				
48	H	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	S	S	S	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
54	M	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
60	M	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	R	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	M
61	L	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
64	T																				
73	G												X	I							
74	T															K					
77	T																				
82	E															D	S	D	S	D	S
84	A	S	T	S	S	V	V	S	S	S	S	S	T	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
85	I																				
92	A	V	V	V	V	V	V	T	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
94	I																				
109	I																				
110	S	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	R	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	M
112	I																				
113	S															T					
115	G	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	D								
129	K																				R
130	A																				S
132	M																				
136	E	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	R	G	G	G	G	R	G	G	
143	L	F																			
150	N	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	T	T	T	S	K	S	S	S	
163	R																				
167	T	S	D	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	
168	A																				
172	I	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	I	I	I	I	I	I	V	I	
173	M	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
176	I																				
182	T																				
204	Y	Q	H	Q	N	Q	N	Q	N	Q	N	Q	A	A	A	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	
205	S	N	S	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
206	N																				
216	R	Q	L	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	
220	Q																				
222	S	G	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	G	R	G	R	G	R	G	G	
223	X	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
230	L	V	V	M	M	M	M	V	V	M	V	M	R	M	R	M	R	M	R	M	
231	V																				
232	Q	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	X	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
243	S	N																			
255	I	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	
257	R																				
263	S	T																			
264	D	G																			
266	P	T	T	S	S	S	S	A	A	A	S	S	V	V	V	S	S	V	S	S	
267	I	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	D	D	D	V	V	
270	N	G	S	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	D	D	D	D	D	
278	R	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	
279	E	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	
285	R	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	
298	Q																				
305	K																R				
306	K	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	L	L	L	V	V	
309	M	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	V	V	V	V	
320	I	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	L	M	M	L	V	V	V	V	
321	I	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	M	M	M	L	V	V	V	V	
322	Q																K				

# Annex

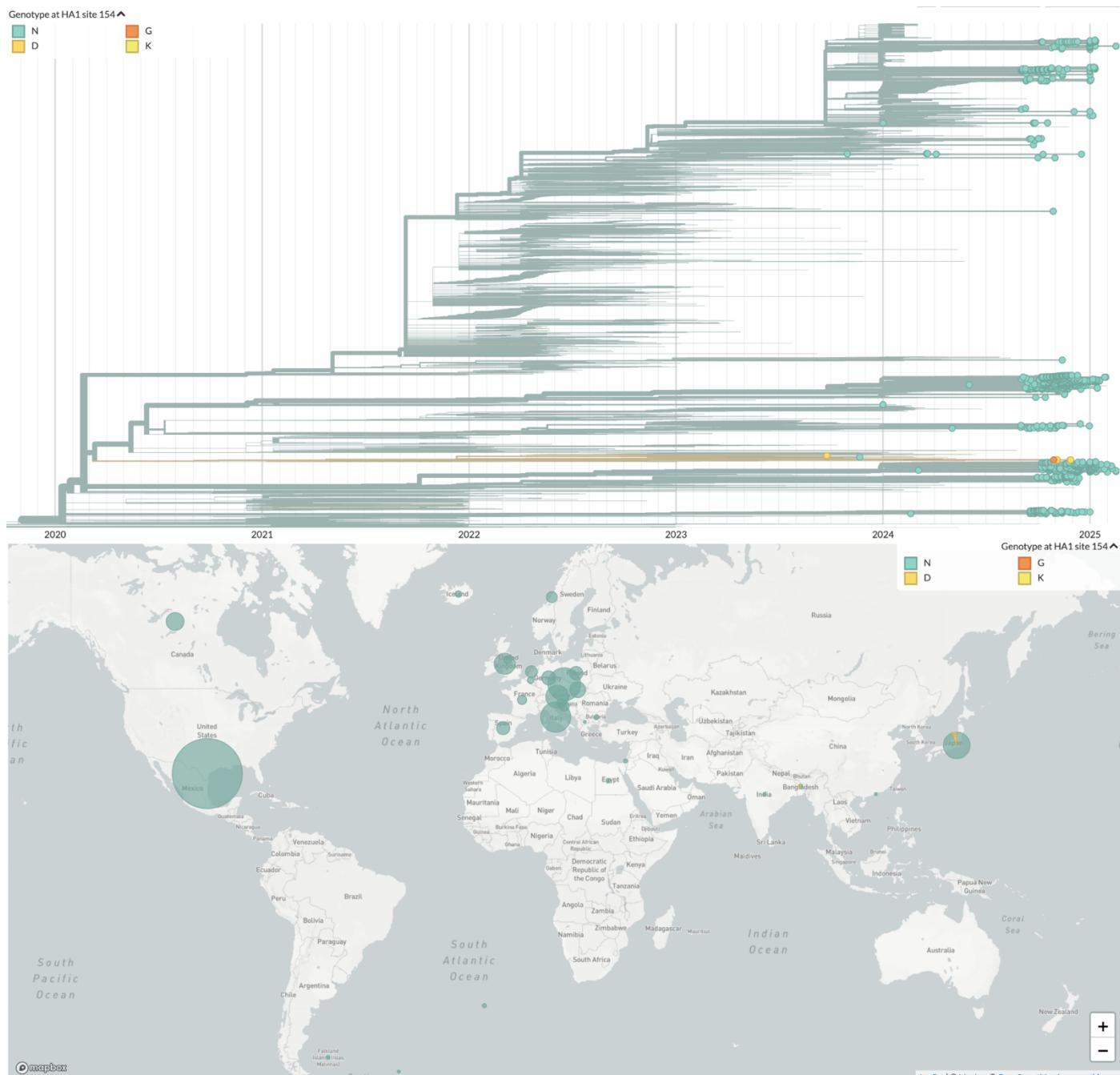
## Gs/Gd H5 2.3.4.4b mutations of concern - geographical distribution



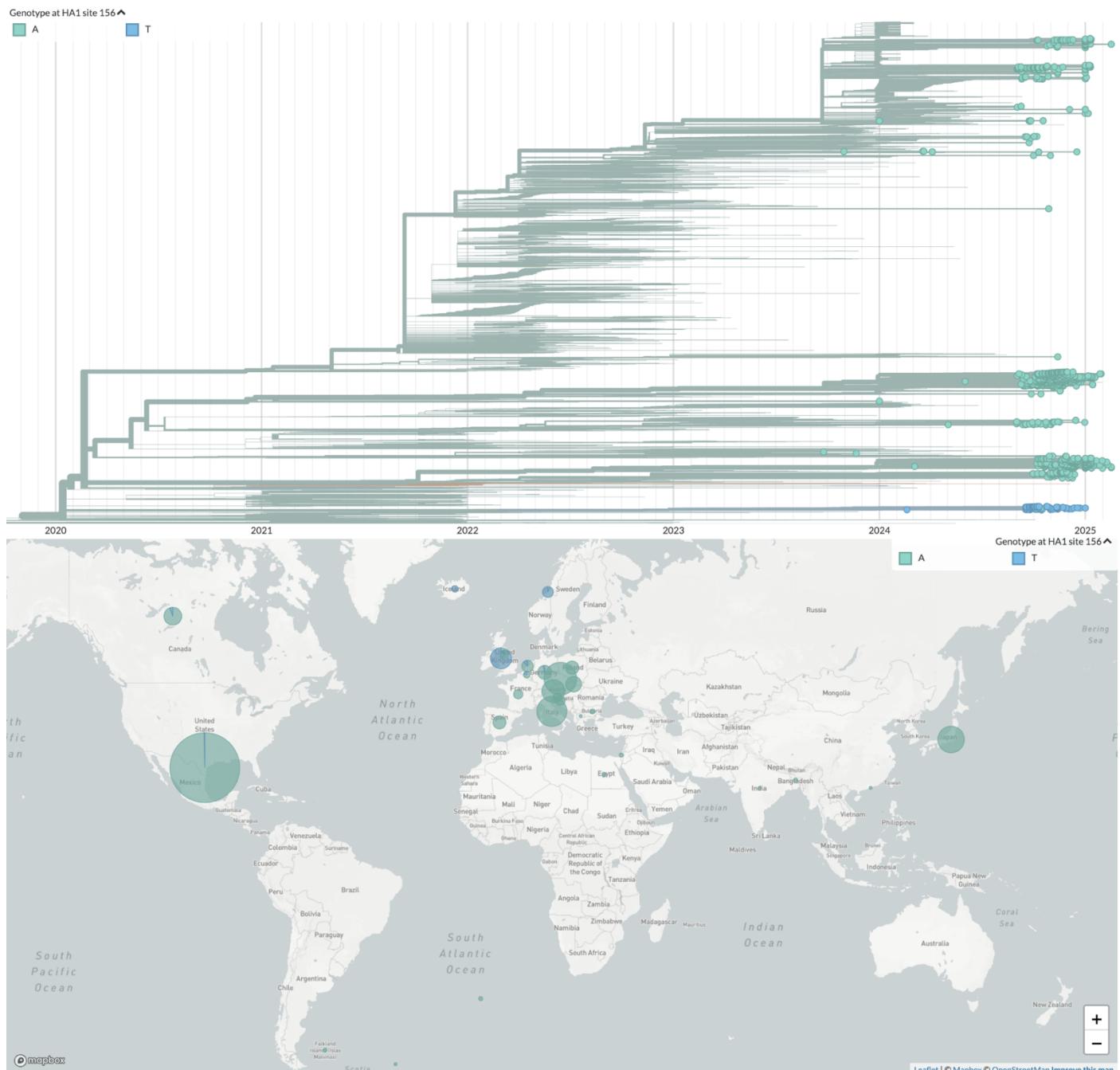
**Figure A.1.** Clade 2.3.4.4b HA1 site 136 sequences either submitted to OFFLU during this reporting period, antigenically characterised during this reporting period, or obtained from GISAID and corresponding to this reporting period.



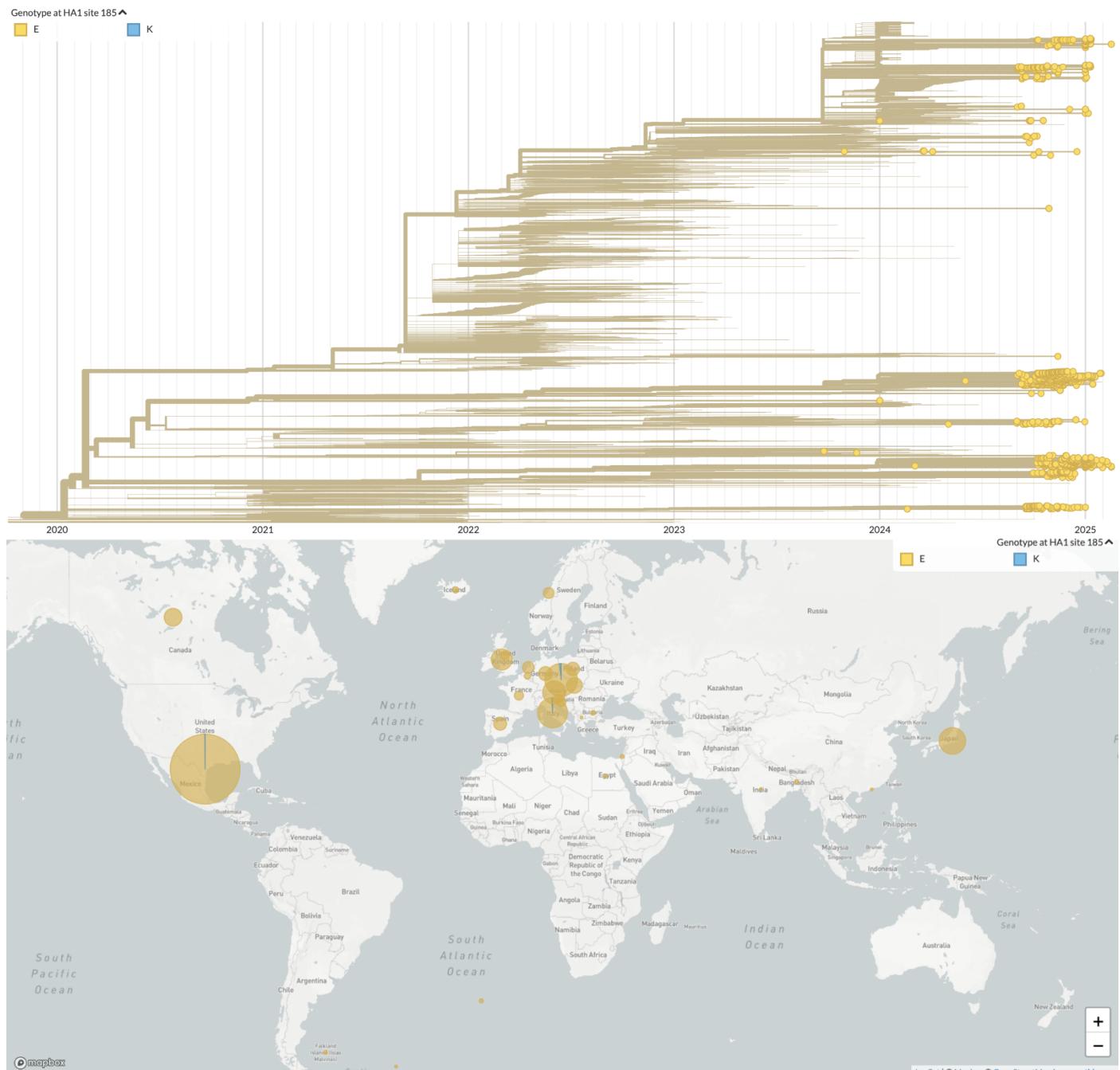
**Figure A.2.** Clade 2.3.4.4b HA1 site 140 sequences either submitted to OFFLU during this reporting period, antigenically characterised during this reporting period, or obtained from GISAID and corresponding to this reporting period.



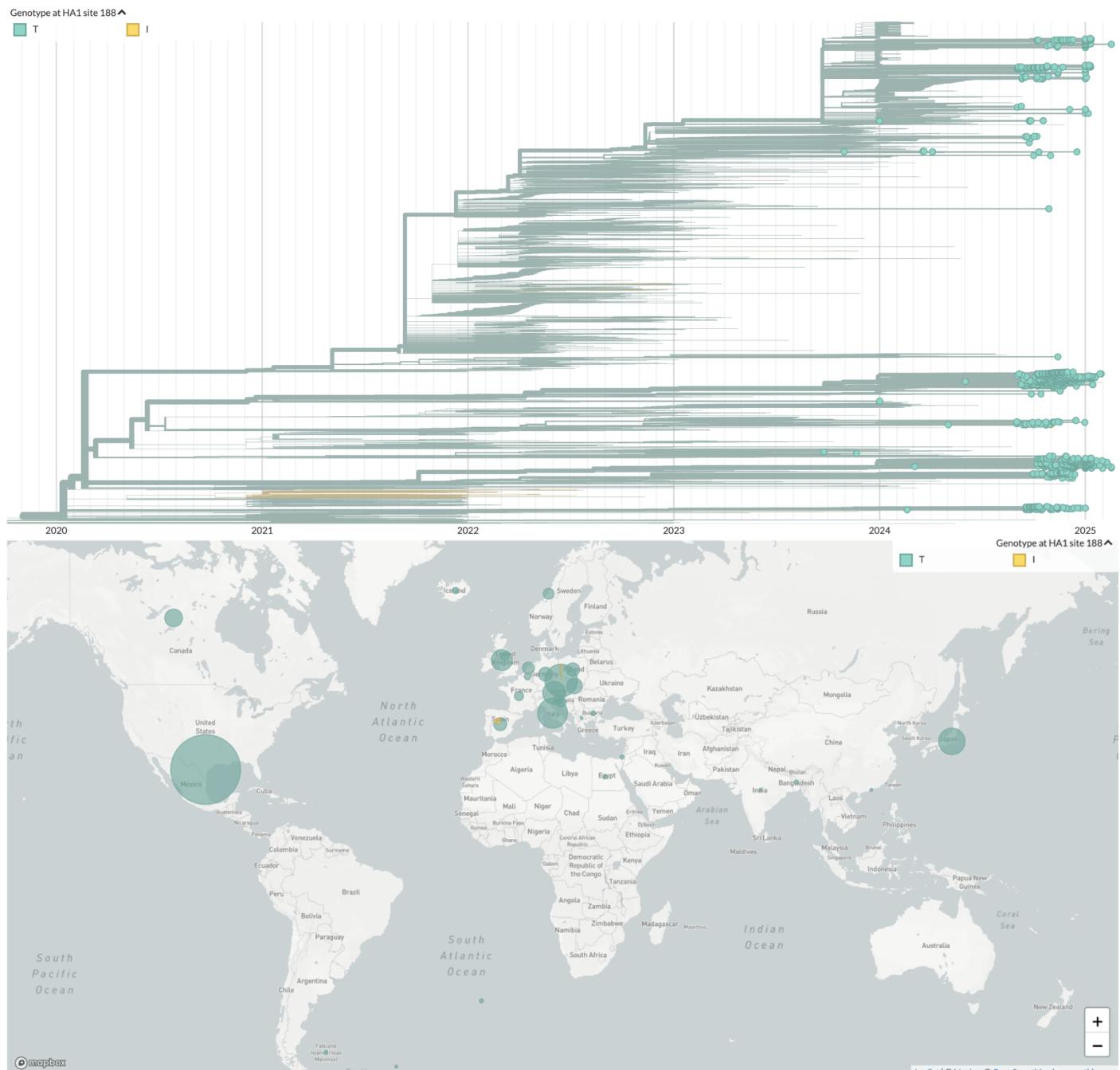
**Figure A.3.** Clade 2.3.4.4b HA1 site 154 sequences either submitted to OFFLU during this reporting period, antigenically characterised during this reporting period, or obtained from GISAID and corresponding to this reporting period.



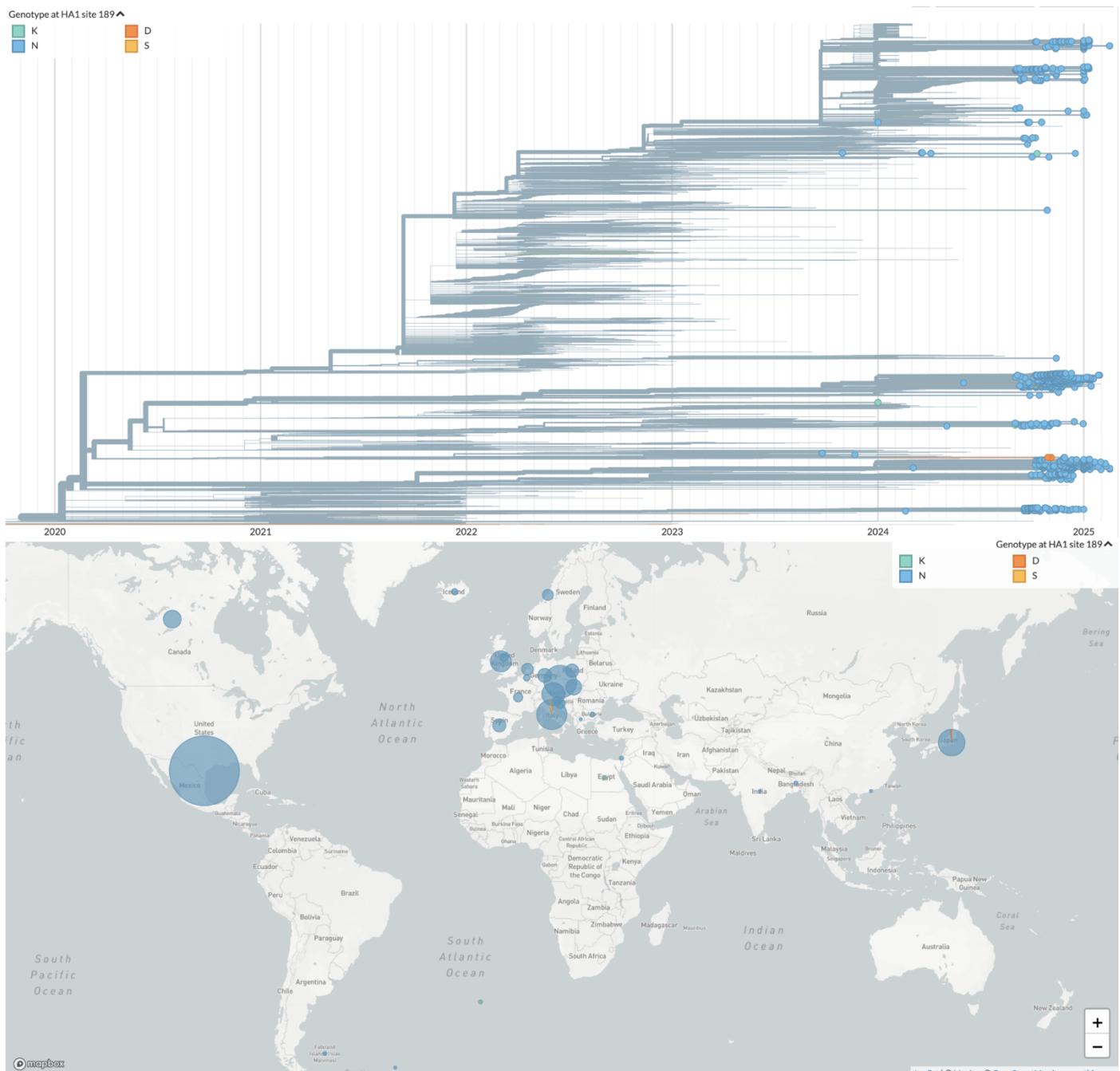
**Figure A.4.** Clade 2.3.4.4b HA1 site 156 sequences either submitted to OFFLU during this reporting period, antigenically characterised during this reporting period, or obtained from GISAID and corresponding to this reporting period.



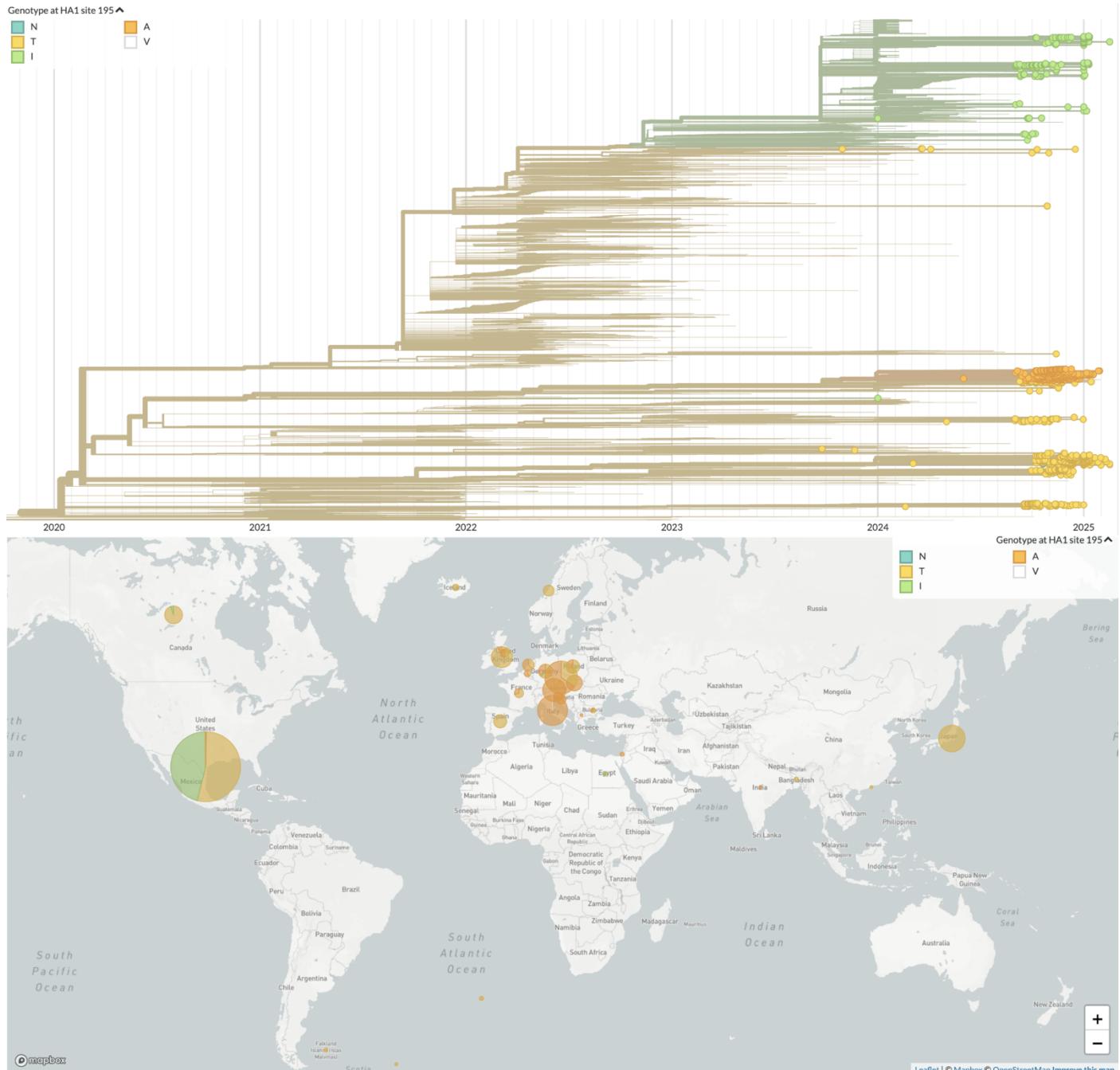
**Figure A.5.** Clade 2.3.4.4b HA1 site 185 sequences either submitted to OFFLU during this reporting period, antigenically characterised during this reporting period, or obtained from GISAID and corresponding to this reporting period.



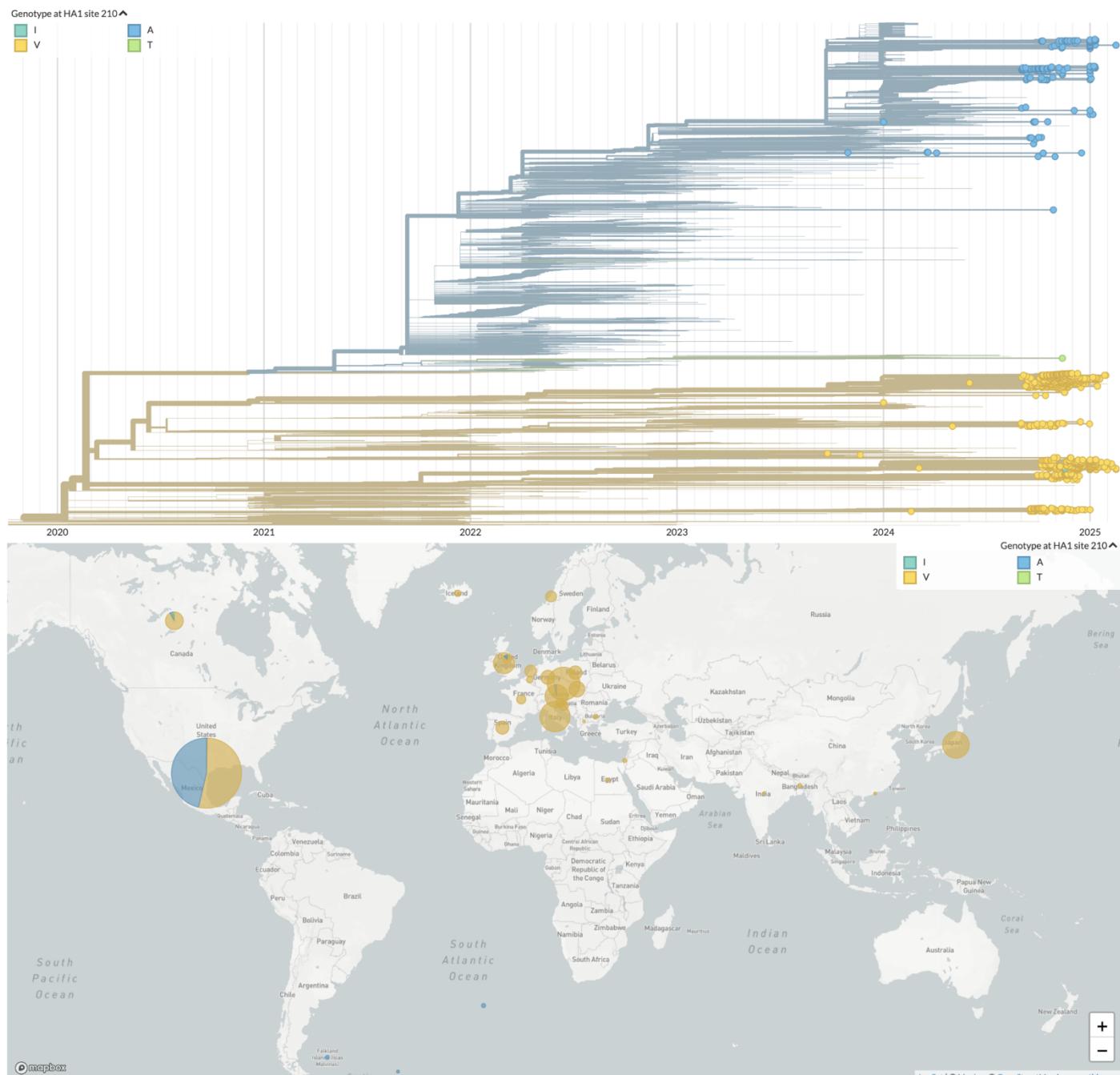
**Figure A.6.** Clade 2.3.4.4b HA1 site 188 sequences either submitted to OFFLU during this reporting period, antigenically characterised during this reporting period, or obtained from GISAID and corresponding to this reporting period.



**Figure A.7.** Clade 2.3.4.4b HA1 site 189 sequences either submitted to OFFLU during this reporting period, antigenically characterised during this reporting period, or obtained from GISAID and corresponding to this reporting period.



**Figure A.8.** Clade 2.3.4.4b HA1 site 195 sequences either submitted to OFFLU during this reporting period, antigenically characterised during this reporting period, or obtained from GISAID and corresponding to this reporting period.



**Figure A.9.** Clade 2.3.4.4b HA1 site 210 sequences either submitted to OFFLU during this reporting period, antigenically characterised during this reporting period, or obtained from GISAID and corresponding to this reporting period.