

Trade consequences of the Yorkshire (UK) HPAI outbreak

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Agenda

- Case history and epidemiology
- Control measures, application of EU rules
- Compartments – in theory
- Compartments – in practice

Link to Reports

- <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/reports-relating-to-recent-cases-of-avian-influenza-bird-flu>

Research and analysis

Reports relating to recent cases of avian influenza (bird flu)

From: [Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs](#) and [Animal and Plant Health Agency](#)
 First published: 12 March 2015
 Part of: [Animal and plant health](#)

Investigations carried out to describe and explain the outbreaks of bird flu in Yorkshire and Hampshire in 2014 and 2015.

Documents



[Epidemiology report: H7N7 Low Pathogenic Avian Influenza outbreak \(AIV2015/01\) in broiler breeder chickens February 2015](#)

PDF, 1010KB, 21 pages

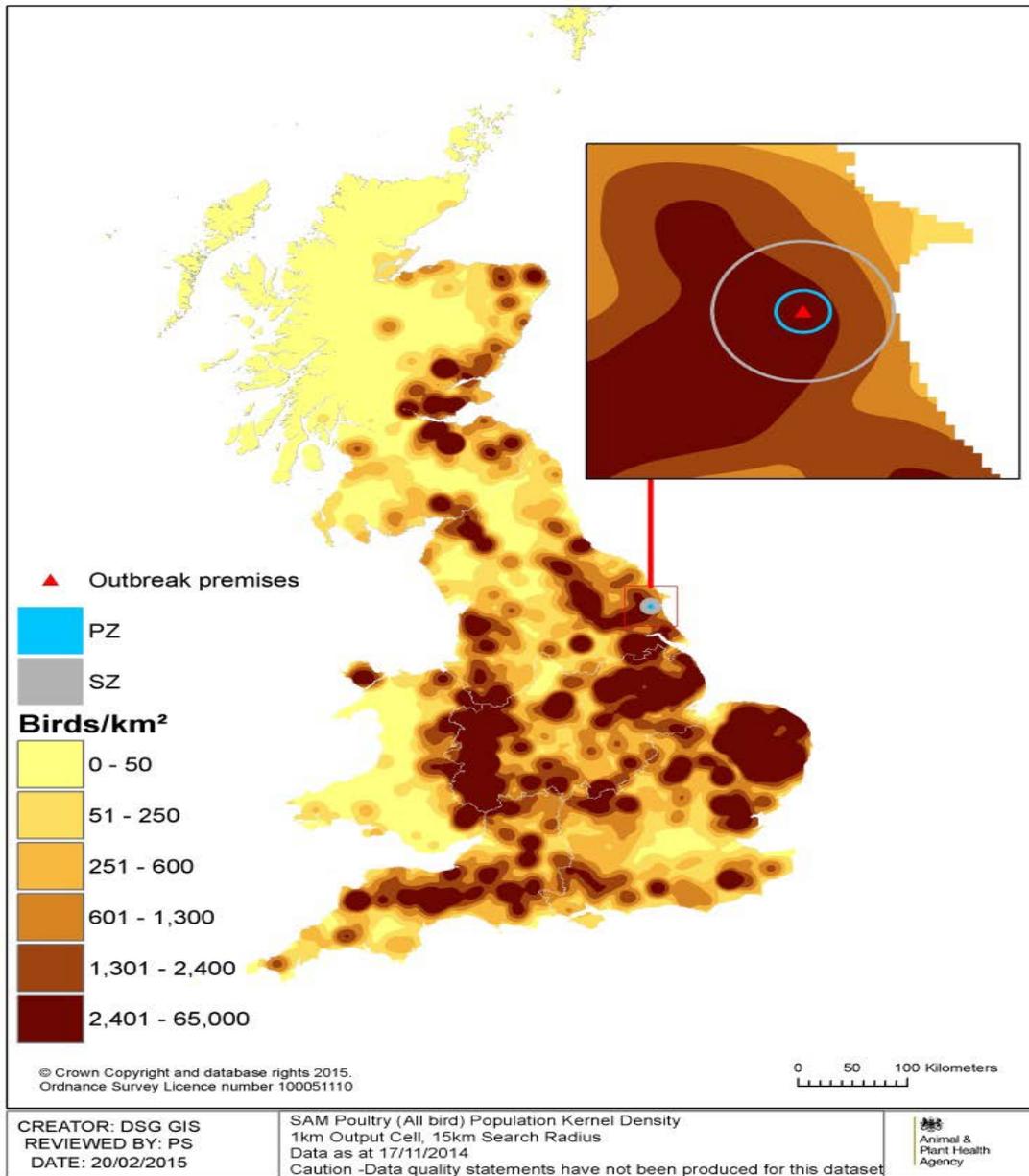


[Epidemiology report: H5N8 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza outbreak \(AIV2014/01\) in breeding ducks, November 2014](#)

PDF, 810KB, 25 pages

Case History

- H5N8 HPAI confirmed 16 November 2014
- Duck breeding flock, part of integrated breeding and growing operation with 43 associated flocks
- Most likely source = indirect contact with wild birds
- Exhaustive investigations did not identify any other infected flocks



Extent of Tracing Investigations



Compartments - OIE

- “compartmentalisation is a procedure that may be implemented by a country to define and manage animal subpopulations of distinct health status within its territory, in accordance with the recommendations in the terrestrial code for the purpose of **disease control** and/or **international trade**”

EU Directive 2005/94

- 'poultry compartment' or 'other captive birds compartment' means a holding or holdings under a common biosecurity management system containing a poultry or other captive birds sub-population with a distinct health status with respect to **avian influenza** subjected to appropriate surveillance, control and biosecurity measures;

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 16/2009 of 13 July 2009

...implementing Council Directive 2005/94/EC as regards the approval of poultry compartments and other captive birds compartments with respect to avian influenza and additional preventive biosecurity measures in such compartments

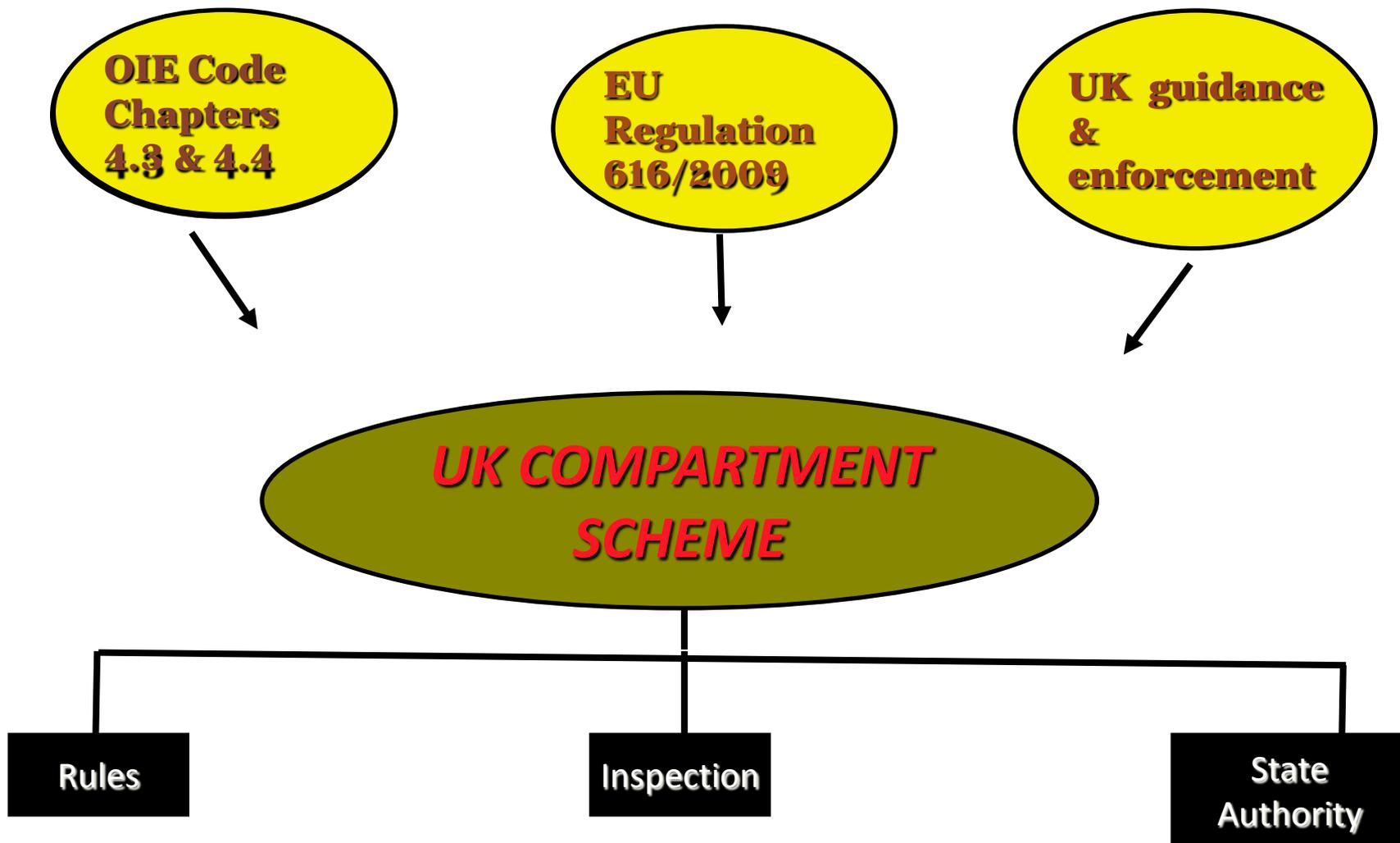
- The Poultry Compartments Order 2010
- The Poultry Compartments (Fees) Order

Compartment history in UK

- Industry highly motivated due to economic impact of outbreaks 2006 - 2008
- Breeding companies began discussions 2008
- Scheme details finalised in 2009
- First premises approved in 2010
- One primary breeder approved but another is well advanced and there is wider interest

ESSENTIAL COMPONENTS

- **RULES** - providing importing Third Countries with the detail that they will need
- **INSPECTORATE** - independent of the industry, and a reputation that can be trusted
- **STATE AUTHORITY** - supervised and audited by official authorities in order to obtain recognition by Authorities in other States



RULES and DOCUMENTS

- Summary of Rules - prospectus
- SCHEDULES give detail based on HACCP
- CHECKLISTS for use of inspectors

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/application-for-approval-or-re-inspection-as-a-poultry-compartment-free-from-avian-influenza-and-newcastle-disease>

APPLICATION FORM

Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs
 Scottish Government
 Welsh Assembly Government
 Veterinary Laboratories Agency
 Animal Health



Box for VLA STAMP

Application for Approval or Re-inspection as a Poultry Compartment free from Avian Influenza and Newcastle Disease*

Please tick as appropriate

Initial approval Re-inspection

Please send completed form and additional documentation to: **Compartment Applications, Veterinary Laboratories Agency, Merrythought, Calthwaite, Penrith, Cumbria CA11 9RR.**

SECTION A – to be completed by applicant

1. Name and address of Company

Postcode

Tel. no. (incl. national dialing code) Email address

2. Name of Company representative making the application

3. Job Title of the Company representative

4. Name of proposed Compartment Manager (if different from person named in Q.1).

5. Number of premises for which approval/inspection as a poultry compartment free from avian influenza and Newcastle disease* is required. Please complete **Appendix C** for each premises.

6. Type of compartment (tick appropriate box)

Each individual premises to be a separate compartment

All premises to form a single collective compartment.....

7. Type of approval/inspection (tick appropriate box)

EU Standard (available from 1 October 2009)

GB Enhanced Standard

*Newcastle Disease is applicable on GB Enhanced Standard only.

PC01 (Rev. 07/09) 1

8. Please confirm that you have had the following in place for the past 6 months:

Physical bird proofing system, adequate to prevent contact with wild birds or contamination of feed, water and litter.

An organogram linking each premises in the proposed compartment, and showing movements of commodities in, out, and between premises.....

An identification and traceability system for all birds or eggs moved into the compartment, or between premises within the compartment.....

In the case of a multi-age site, a written protocol regulating the addition or removal of birds, and disinfection of catching crates.

Only one species of poultry (and no other captive birds) on any of the proposed compartment premises.

Serological surveillance for avian influenza at each farm premises in this application, consisting of the following as a minimum:

- at least 3 tests at regular intervals over the past 6 months, of which at least one test of at least 20 birds at each premises was tested at VLA with negative results.
- the remaining 2 tests were tested at either VLA or another laboratory with ISO 17025 accreditation with negative results.
- for the most recent of these 3 tests the samples were collected no more than 21 days prior to the date of this application.

A written instruction to staff for monitoring production and mortality levels, and other clinical indicators of morbidity, including action to be taken and personnel to be notified if the indicators exceed expected limits.

9. Company documents attached (tick boxes to indicate inclusion):

Organogram/diagram of all the Company's compartment premises and functions, indicating the major inputs and outputs

Company's general biosecurity plan.....

Contact points and personnel data for each individual premises in this application (use Appendix at Section C).....

Company's risk assessment and HACCP analysis for each individual premises in this application

Plan of each individual premises in this application with personnel and product flow lines

Copies of avian influenza test records for the past 6 months at each individual premises in this application (not required for re-inspections)

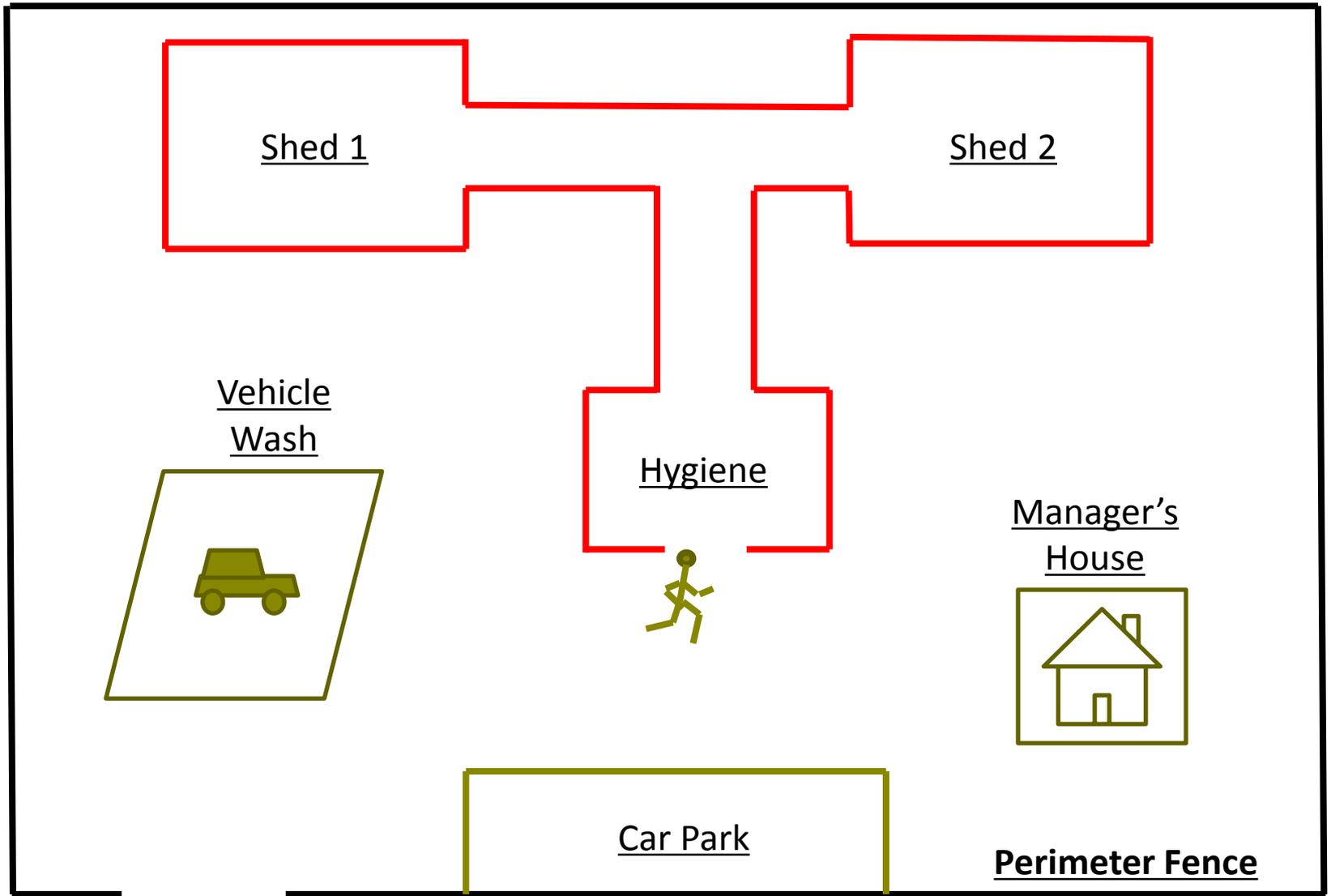
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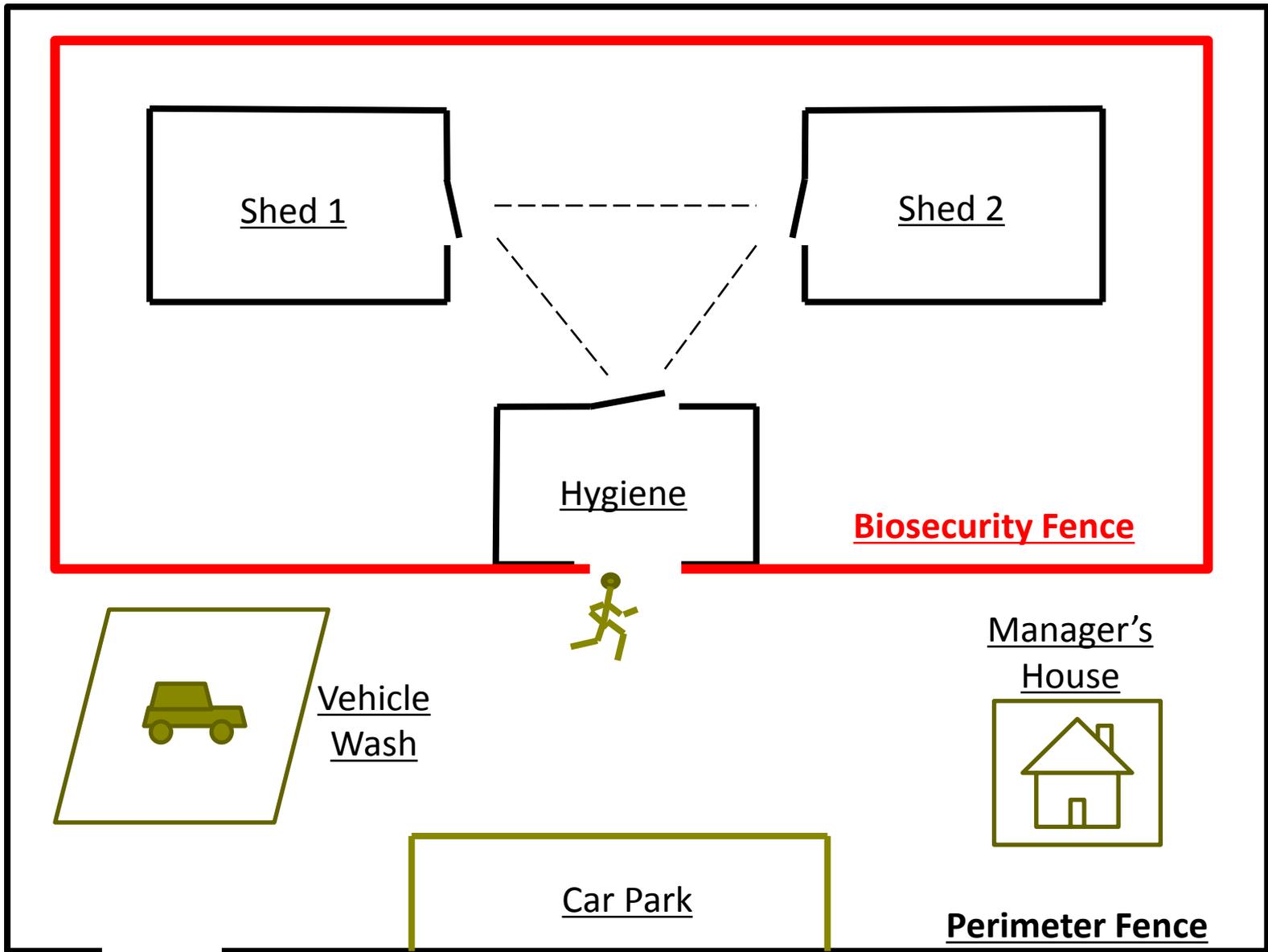
Company Protocols

- Compartment Manager must write company protocols which comply with the Schedules
- Company must write management protocols ‘in partnership with the veterinary authority’
- Company needs guidance from the authority about what the protocols must contain
- Schedules provide companies with guidance about the minimum requirements

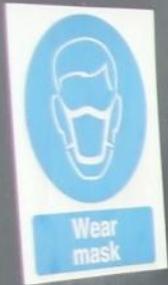
BIOSECURE ZONE

- The biosecure zone principle is paramount
- Defined as the parts of the premises where people can go only after the full body shower and change of clothing
- And vehicles may not enter unless they have undergone decontamination of wheels and wheel arches
- Control everything that enters biosecure zone

















**ALL VEHICLES
must disinfect wheels
before proceeding
past this point**



Zones and Compartments

- Both refer to animal sub-populations which are effectively isolated from the populations in the country as a whole
- In a Zone the sub-population is isolated by geographical features and official control measures
- In a Compartment the sub-population is isolated by management and husbandry practices
- OIE Terrestrial Code articles 4.3.1. and 5.3.7.

Potential Benefits of Compartments

- Reinforces general biosecurity for the company
- Potential to export if a country loses free status and regionalisation won't work
- IF agreements are in place and disease is localised then should be able to resume exports within one incubation period

Risks

- Needs significant investment by industry with uncertain payback.
- Importing countries want to see the system working before considering acceptance.
- For a well controlled outbreak, minimal benefits for EU trade.

Actual Benefits for the Yorkshire case

- UK recovered OIE free status for HPAI 15 May 2015
- Minimal impact beyond the 10km SZ on EU trade
- One non-EU country accepted a consignment of breeding poultry from a compartment January 2015

