

Practical Issues Around Compartmentalization

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Successes. Weaknesses.
Challenges.

The Successes.

Successes

- Excellent concept to support the goal of global shipment of breeding stock
- Robust biosecurity program
- Extensive surveillance program
- Comprehensive routine auditing by USDA-trained auditors
- An invaluable tool to ensure continuity of trade



Examples of Biosecure Zone



The Weaknesses.

The Weaknesses

- Understanding the concept
- Understanding the primary breeding business on a global scale

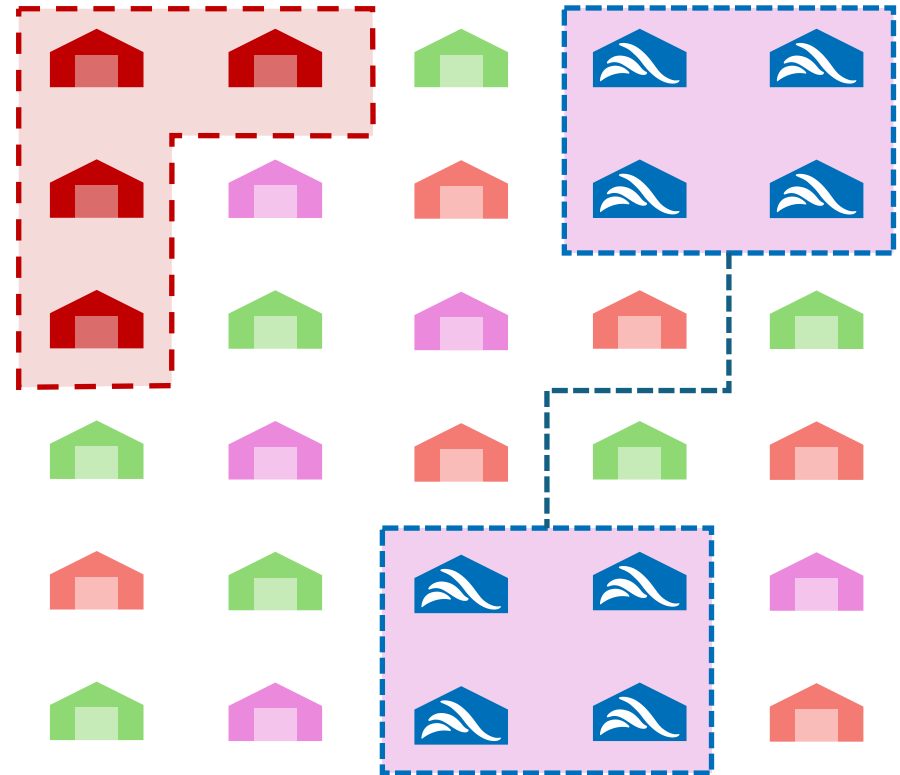


Definitions

- Compartmentalization and regionalization both aim to control disease spread and maintain trade, but they differ in focus:
- Compartmentalization allows specific disease-free areas or facilities within a country to continue trading during disease outbreaks, like avian influenza.
 - Based on biosecurity measures within specific facilities or production units, regardless of their location.
 - Certifies these units are disease-free due to strict internal controls.
- Regionalization (or Zoning) applies to geographic areas.
 - If a disease outbreak occurs in one part of a country, unaffected regions can still trade as long as they are geographically separated from the outbreak zone.

Compartmentalization and Regionalization/Zones

- REGIONALIZATION or ZONES is a geographical separation.
- COMPARTMENTALIZATION is separation by common management and biosecurity measures.

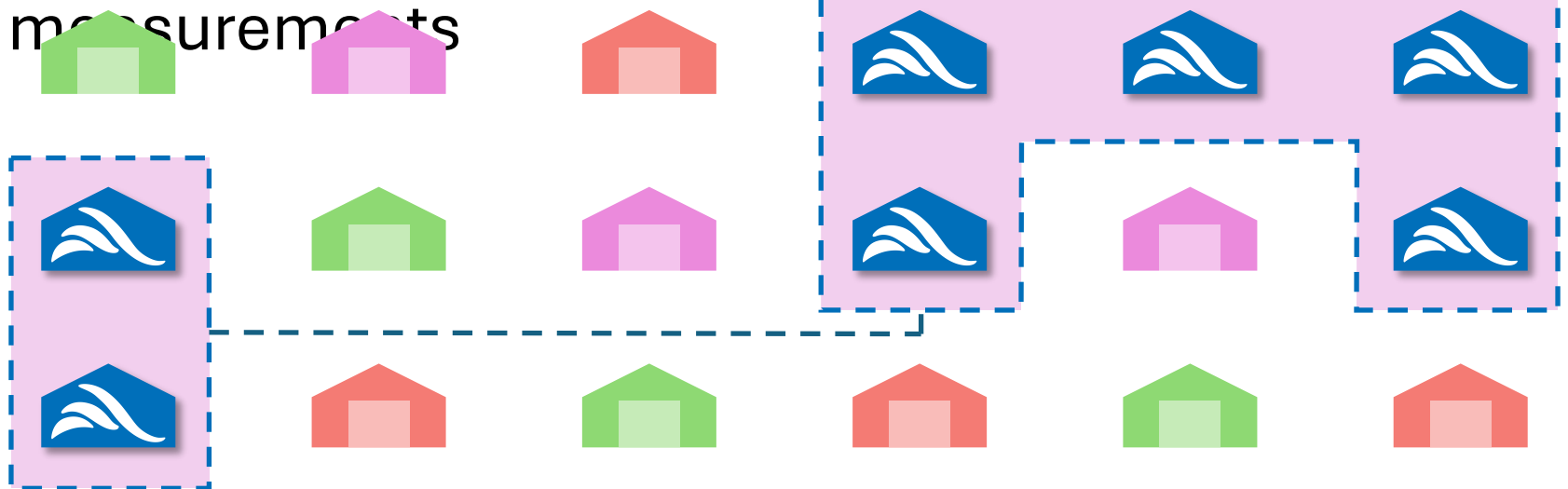


How does that look?

- Common biosecurity management system
- Animal subpopulation with a distinct health status

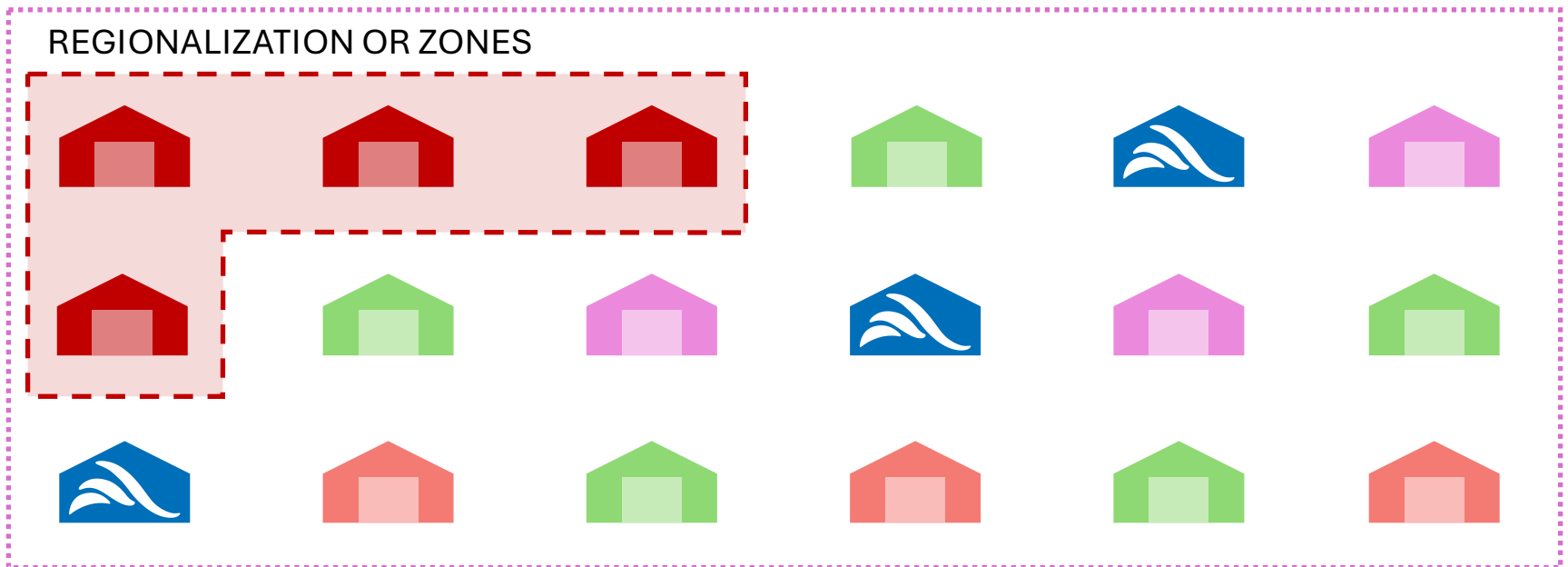
- Surveillance, control and biosecurity

measurements



How does that look?

- Geographical zones of a country characterized by absence of a specific disease(s).
- Clearly and effectively separated by natural, artificial, or legal boundaries.
- Common control policy for the specific disease.



Primary Breeder's Perspective

- Essential for maintaining uninterrupted trade and movement of breeding stock
- Mitigates the impact of disease outbreaks to the industry
- Ensures a secure and steady supply of breeding stock
- Promotes animal welfare through enforcement of biosecurity and preventing exposure to infected populations
- Encourages communication/collaboration between government and industry for improved disease management and control strategies



Industry Goals

- Controlling and Preventing Disease
- Enhancing Disease Surveillance
- Facilitating Trade
- Improving Biosecurity Measures Globally
- Supporting Global Food Security
- Enhance Consumer Confidence
- Aligning with Regulatory Compliance

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Benefit to Consumers

- Stable and Affordable Protein Supply
- Food Safety
- Increased Consumer Confidence
- Reduction in Waste or Ethical Concerns
- Supports Sustainability Goals



The Challenges.

- Cost of implementation
- Complexity and administrative
- Trading partner acceptance
- Lack of global standard
- Reciprocity requests
- Loss of compartment status impact



Reciprocity

- Mutual recognition of disease-free compartments between trading countries.
- Challenges:
 - Different countries have varying levels of biosecurity protocols and enforcement standards.
 - Some countries might not recognize another's compartment.
 - Negotiating reciprocal agreements requires harmonization of veterinary services, surveillance systems and outbreak reporting.
 - Political disagreements or trade protectionism can interfere with reciprocity.
 - Lack of Global Standards for Compartmentalization.



Loss of Compartment Status – It's Working

- A Biosecurity Breach or Disease is Detected
- Immediate Response to Risk
- Integrity of Certification
- Encouraging Strict Compliance
- Adaptive and Self-Correcting
- Transparency and Trustworthiness
- Disease Containment and Prevention



Regaining Compartment Status if Lost

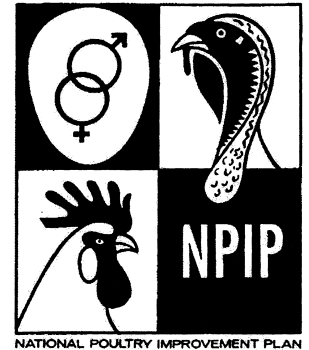
- Identify Root Cause
- Implement Corrective Action
- Eradicate Disease
- Compliance Verification
- Monitoring and Auditing
- Apply for Re-certification
- Rebuilding Trust
- Financial Implications



US Avian Influenza Clean Compartment

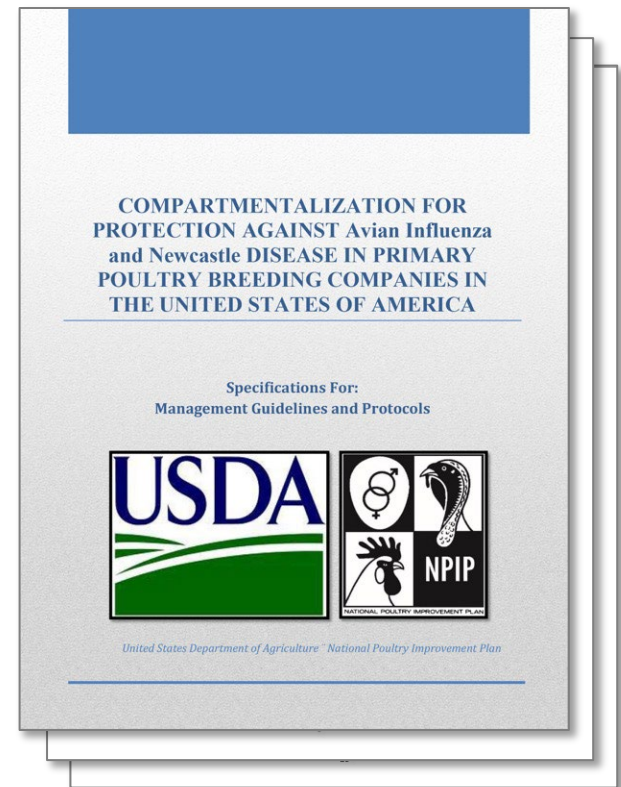
US Avian Influenza Clean Compartment

- USDA Animal Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP) established the US Avian Influenza Clean Compartment program in 2016.
- A mechanism for countries to accept breeding stock exported from the US during an AI outbreak.



Management Guidelines and Protocols

- Management guidelines and protocols provide definitive biosecurity rules.
- Both rules and guidelines are publicly available on the [National Poultry Improvement Plan website](#) under “NPIP Program Standards.”



US Compartment Acceptance Today

- Indonesia
- Hong Kong (Transit Only)
- Egypt
- Uruguay
- Namibia
- Columbia
- Mozambique
- Chile



Aviagen Compartment Status

- Aviagen achieved Compartment status for its US facilities in 2017.
- If a disease outbreak occurs, chicks and eggs can be exported from approved locations to countries that recognize Compartmentalization.



US Avian Influenza Clean Compartment

- Aviagen US was the first breeding company to be approved for the US Avian Influenza Clean Compartment.
- Certification means that importing officials have a high degree of confidence in the health status of Aviagen imported stock.



US Avian Influenza Clean Inspections

- Audited by government veterinary officers
 - All farms, hatcheries, egg depots and feed mills audited
 - All new facilities audited before inclusion within the Compartment
 - Annual audits of hatcheries, egg depots, feed mills and 25 percent of farms within the Compartment
- Once a month inspections for exports on all farms by a government accredited veterinarian



Action Required

Action Required

For Compartmentalization (and/or Regionalization or Zones) to come into effect, an importing country must follow two important steps:

- **STEP 1: Update Export Health Certificate**
 - Importing country to add the OIE standard paragraph (or similar) to their Export Health Certificate (EHC) for both Regionalization or Zones and Compartmentalization.
- **STEP 2: Government to Government negotiations and country acceptance**
 - Importing country officials to start an open dialogue with USDA in the US to agree and accept how Compartmentalization (and/or Regionalization or Zones) could be used during a notifiable disease outbreak in the exporting country.

What can we do to improve the process?

- Strengthen Global Collaborations
- Accelerate Re-certification Processes
- Promote Innovation in Biosecurity Technology
- Enhance Information Sharing and Transparency
- Increase Communication with Trade Partners
- Provide Clear Guidance and Compliance Standards
- Encourage Continuous Improvement



Thank You