

Surveillance in vaccinated populations & safe trade

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AVEC, ELPHA & EPB

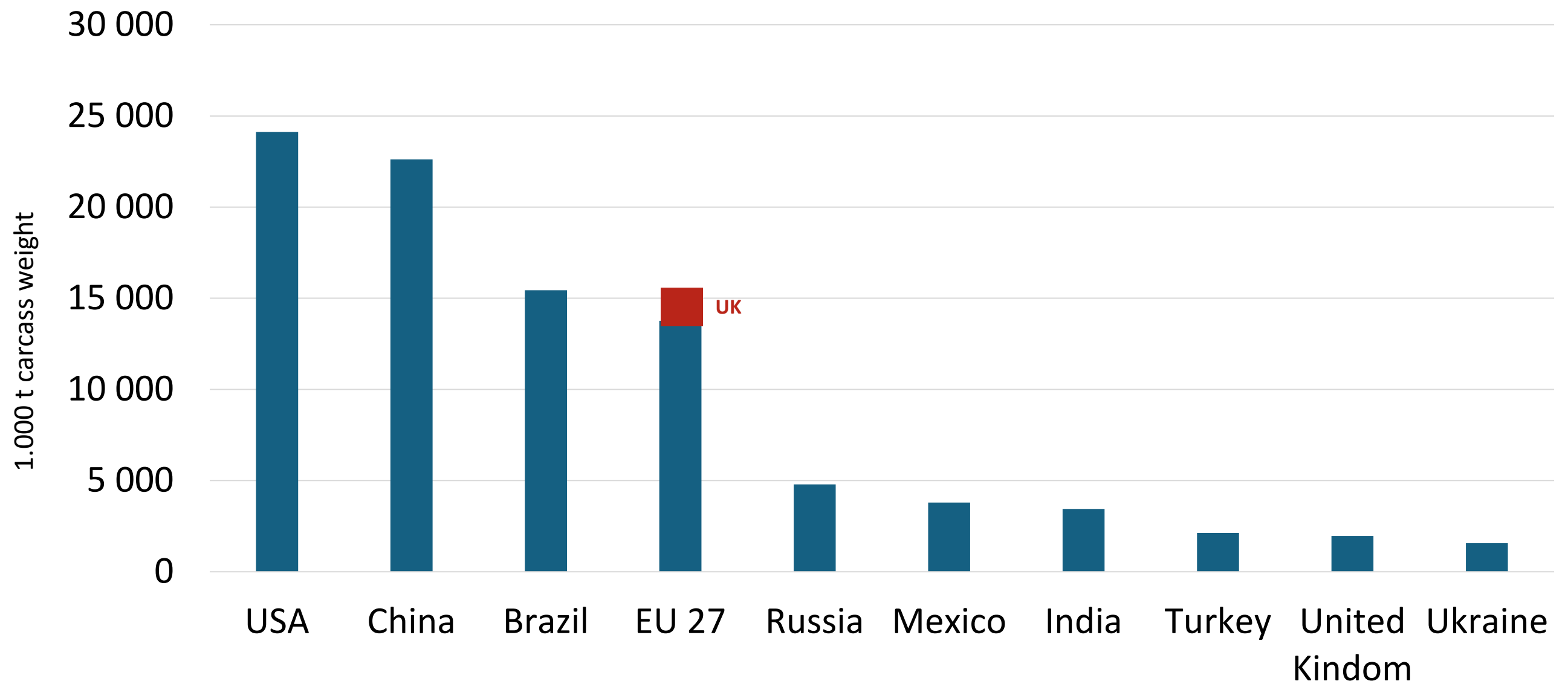


AVEC is **the voice of Europe's poultry meat sector**, a trade organisation representing **95%** of poultry meat produced in Europe (27+UK).



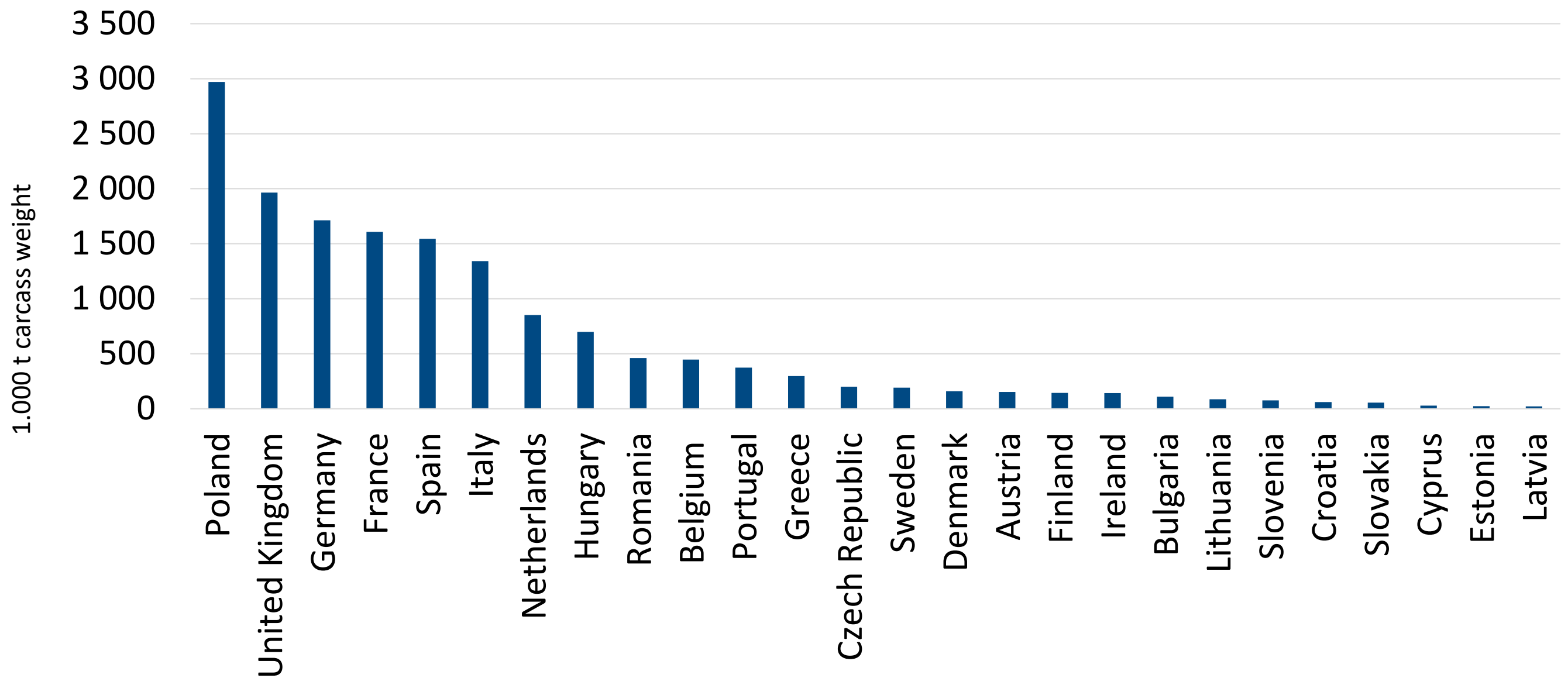
EU – Importer and Exporter

Production of poultry meat - World 2023



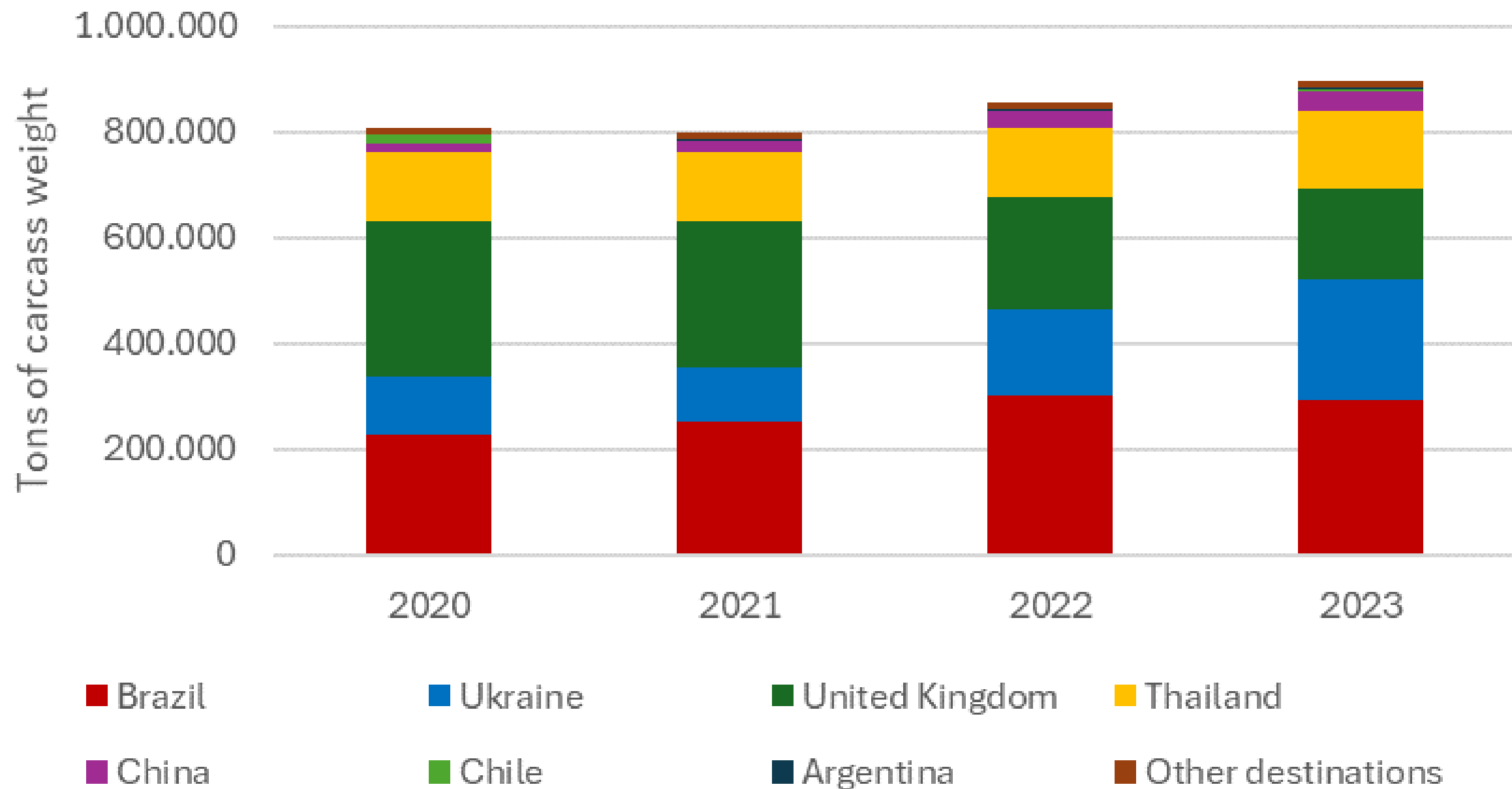
Source: MEG according to EU Commission, national data, FAO and EUROSTAT.

Production of poultry meat - Europe 2023



Kilder: MEG according to EU Commission, national data, FAO and EUROSTAT.

Import of poultry meat to EU

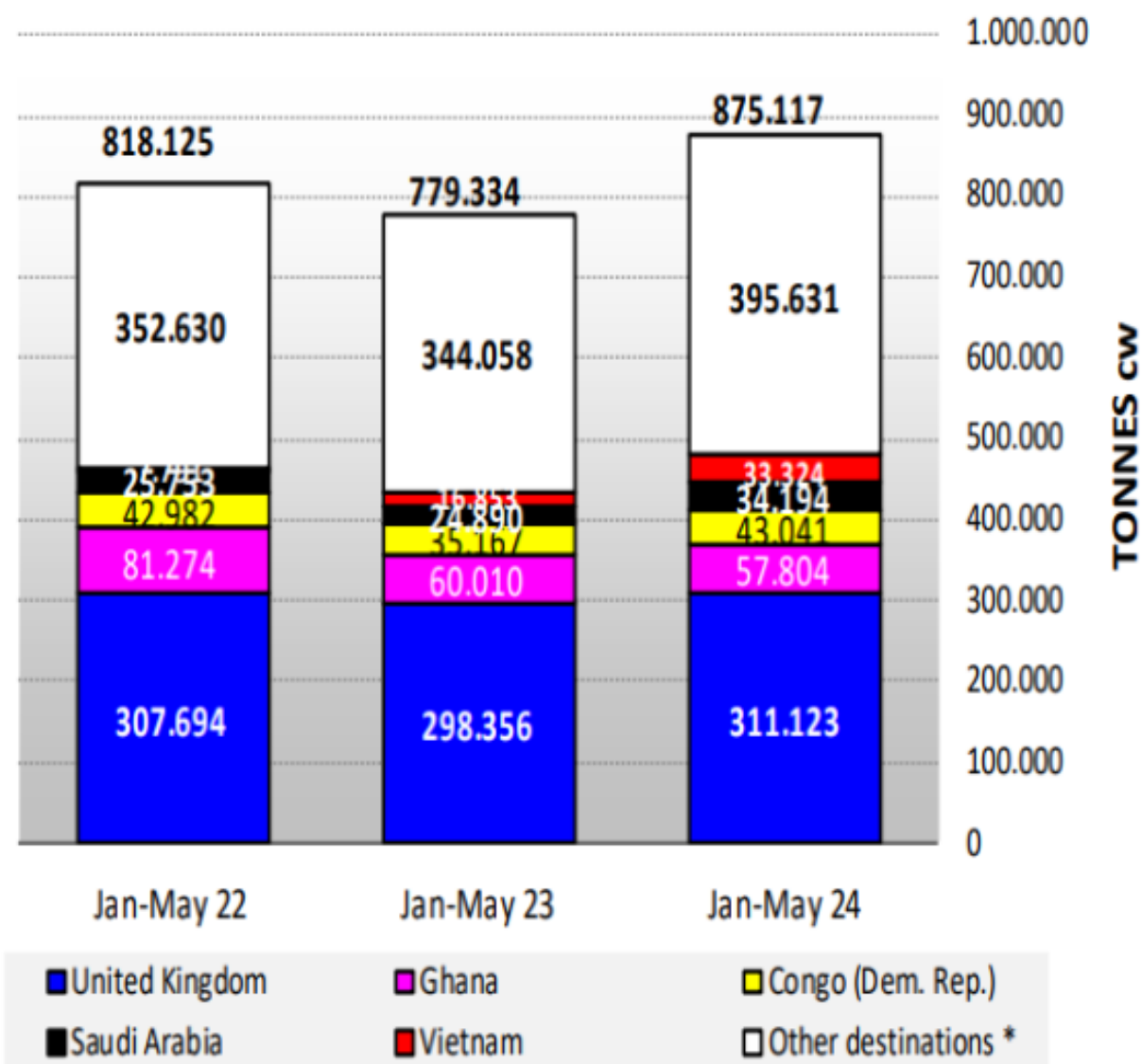


Source: [DG AGRI](#)

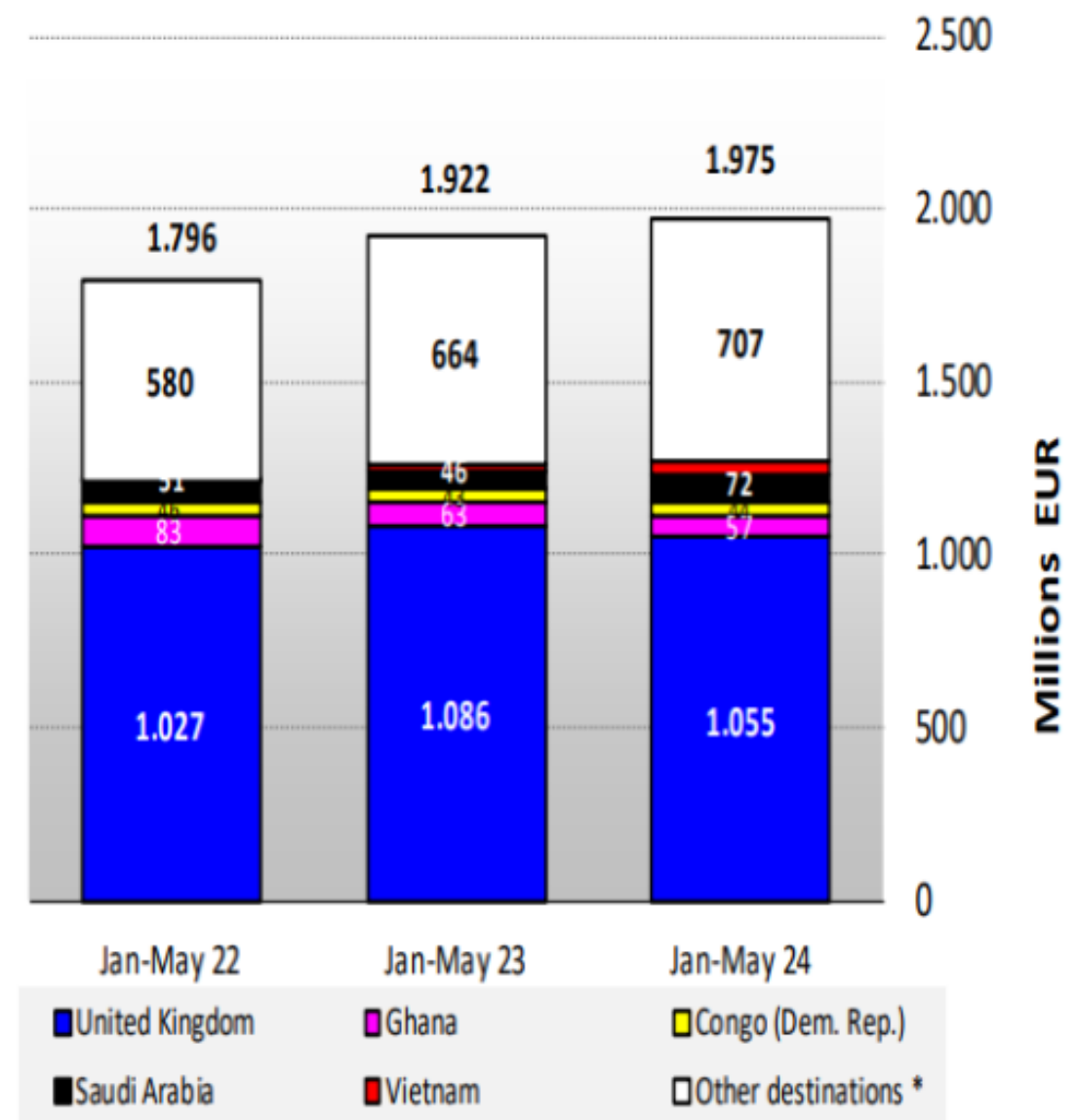
Export of poultry meat from EU

EU-27 Exports of poultry meat to selected destinations

EU EXPORTS of Poultry Meat (TONNES cwe)



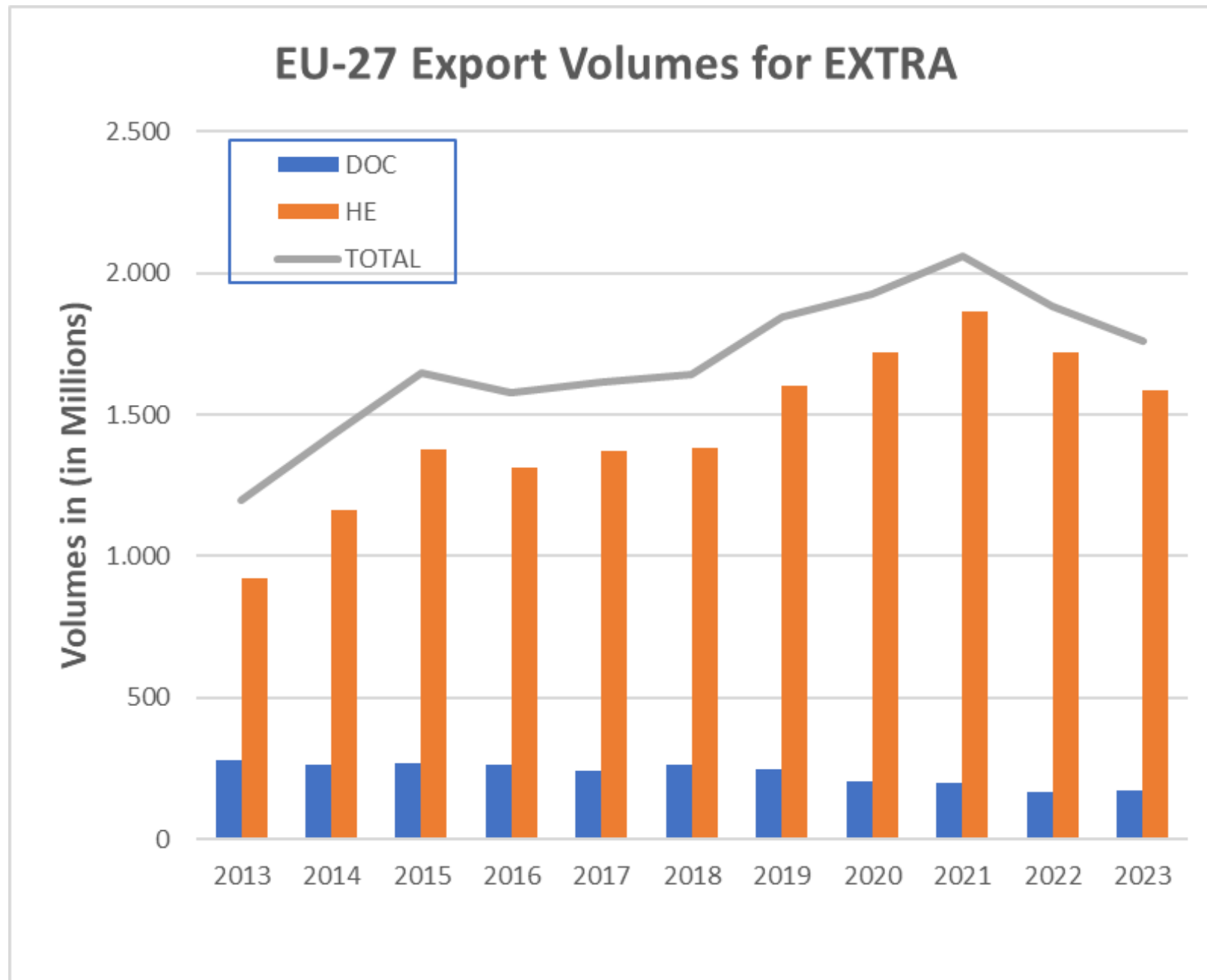
EU EXPORTS of Poultry Meat (Millions EUR)



* countries trading less than 44 (Millions EUR)

Export of live poultry from EU

EU 27 - EXTRA EXPORT VOLUMES DOC and HE



Destinations HE

- Iraq
- Russia
- Saudi Arabia
- Libya
- Ukraine
- United Kingdom
- Mexico
- USA
- Switzerland
- Others

Destinations DOC

- Ukraine
- United Kingdom
- Albania
- Serbia
- Ghana
- Belarus
- Morocco
- Algeria
- Mali
- Others

Industry Perspective

Trade and HPAI Vaccination

PROs

- reduces viral excretion => sensitivity of birds => virus spread,
- reduces mortality (direct/indirect) and placement restriction,
- cares for animal welfare, economy, food security,
- reduces exposure (mammals/humans) to AI & risk of pandemic
- ensures business continuity
- could reduce trade barriers (market access)
- could reduce trade distortions (market vulnerability/price fluctuations)

CONs

- true cost of vaccination and surveillance
- risk of global trade restrictions (and impact on food security)
- risk of silent contamination (if surveillance not efficient)
- risk of reduced compliance with biosecurity measures by farmers

Trade & Vaccination Surveillance - Industry perspective

PROs

- Comprehensive & rigorous EU surveillance plan
- Supported by EFSA – science-based
- Official recognition by some countries (ex: Singapore)

CONs

- True cost of surveillance & veterinary supervision
- Availability of Labs & resources limitations (vets, vaccine crews)
- Anticipation +++ on logistics & planning (of the whole chain)
- Need for resources not linear (peaks)
- Requires approval from trade partners (no WW recognition)
- Country specific ban (UK, USA, CA, JP, etc.)

Conclusion

- ✓ HPAI is a **global public health concern**
- ✓ Fighting HPAI should be a **prerequisite** & not a political tool
- ✓ **AI Vaccination** = **opportunity** for bio & food security & AW
- ✓ **AI vaccination** = significant **challenges** for trade
- ✓ **Balance is crucial** for maintaining food security, AW, cost-efficiency and international trade
- ✓ **WOAH** role is key for harmonisation & global recognition

Conclusion

AI VACCINATION SHOULD NOT BE A
BARRIER TO SAFE TRADE !



World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

Proposition for discussion

Should the industry prioritise vaccination even if
it means potential trade restrictions,

OR

should trade considerations drive the strategy
towards selective vaccination and enhanced
monitoring?

Proposition for discussion

1. What are the trade-offs between public health, industry needs, and international trade?
2. How to implement effective surveillance in vaccinated populations to satisfy both health and trade requirements?
3. How can science help make surveillance more cost efficient without jeopardising the vaccination?
4. How does the acceptance of regionalization or compartmentalisation works with AI vaccination?

Always remember

**European Poultry
Meat is part of the
solution**



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