



GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

Second meeting of the GF-TADs Standing Group of Experts on Avian Influenza (SGE-AI) Mexico City, April 19 - 21, 2023

WOAH Standards Session - trade and business continuity

The industry outlook: Brazil

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ABPA
ASSOCIAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE PROTEÍNA ANIMAL

OVERVIEW OF THE BRAZILIAN POULTRY INDUSTRY



Chicken meat

2nd largest world producer

14.5 million tons produced in 2022

World's leading exporter

4.8 million tons exported in 2022 to +150 countries

Destination of production:
Exports: **32.2%**.
Domestic market: **67.8%**.

Agribusiness share of GDP: 9.4%.
Share in agribusiness exports: 6.0%.

DESTINATION OF CHICKEN MEAT PRODUCTION



Eggs

5th largest world producer

52 billion units produced by 2022

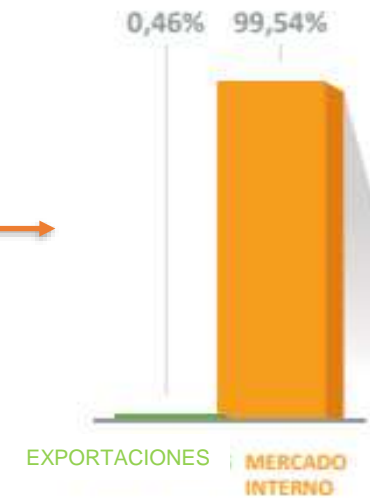
Egg Exports

9.5 Thousand tons exported in 2022 to +80 countries

Destination of production:
Exports: **0.5%**.
Domestic market: **99.5%**.

Agribusiness GDP participation: **1.7%**.
Share in agribusiness exports: **0,014%**

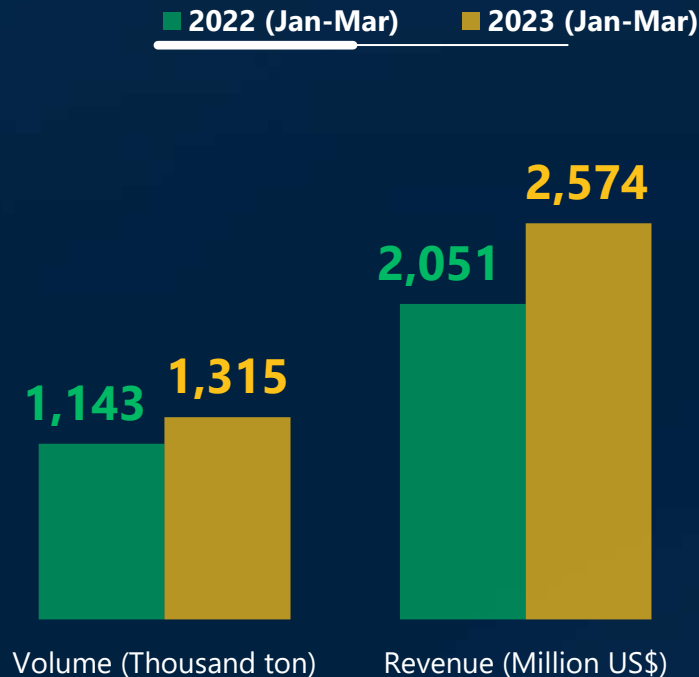
DESTINATION OF EGG PRODUCTION



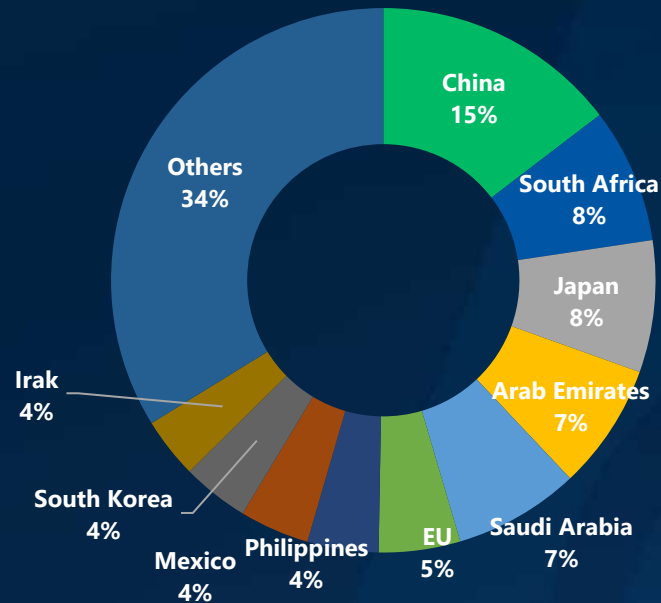


Brazil as the world's largest poultry meat exporter

2022 x 2023



Main Destinations in Volume 2023 (Jan-Mar)



VOLUME IN TONS

| DESTINATION | 2022 (JAN-MAR) | 2023 (JAN-MAR) | var.% |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------|
| China | 150.973 | 187.973 | 24,5% |
| South Africa | 89.706 | 103.181 | 15,0% |
| Japan | 94.387 | 100.749 | 6,7% |
| Arab Emirates | 121.901 | 96.339 | -21,0% |
| Saudi Arabia | 56.551 | 96.080 | 69,9% |
| European Union | 50.133 | 62.223 | 24,1% |
| Philippines | 47.521 | 54.400 | 14,5% |
| Mexico | 52.842 | 53.208 | 0,7% |
| South Korea | 35.484 | 50.996 | 43,7% |
| Iraq | 8.014 | 46.321 | 478,0% |
| Others | 395.233 | 434.578 | 10,0% |



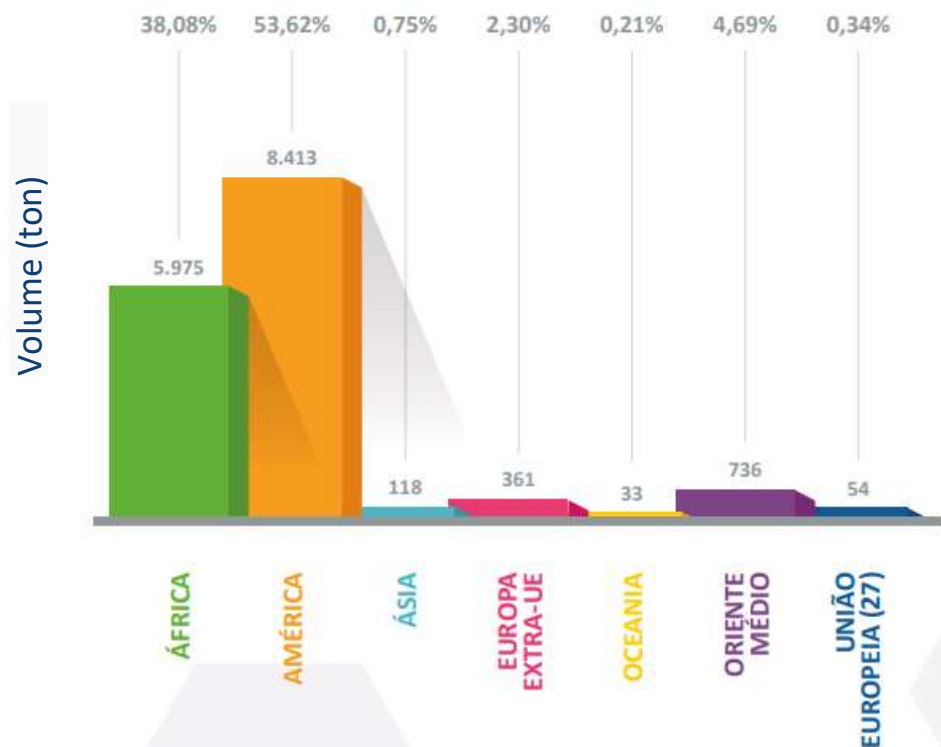


Brazil as a poultry genetics business platform for the Americas

Total volume exported in 2022:
15,660 tons



PARTICIPATION BY REGION AND IMPORTING COUNTRIES OF BRAZILIAN POULTRY GENETIC MATERIAL IN 2021



COMPARTMENTALIZED COMPANIES

AGROGEN – Grandparents (GP)

AVIAGEN – Great-grandparents and grandparents (GGP and GP)

COBB – Great-grandparents and grandparents (GGP and GP)

HENDRIX – Great-grandparents and grandparents (GGP and GP)

HY-LINE – Great-grandparents and grandparents (GGP and GP)

SEARA – Complete processes until slaughterhouse

VALO –SPF Eggs (Specific Pathogen Free)

PRODUCTION AND EXPORT NUMBERS ARE ALSO A REFLECTION OF ITS CONTINENTAL DIMENSION

¿How large is Brazil?

8,514,215 km² (3,287,357 square miles)

One of the world's most expansive countries

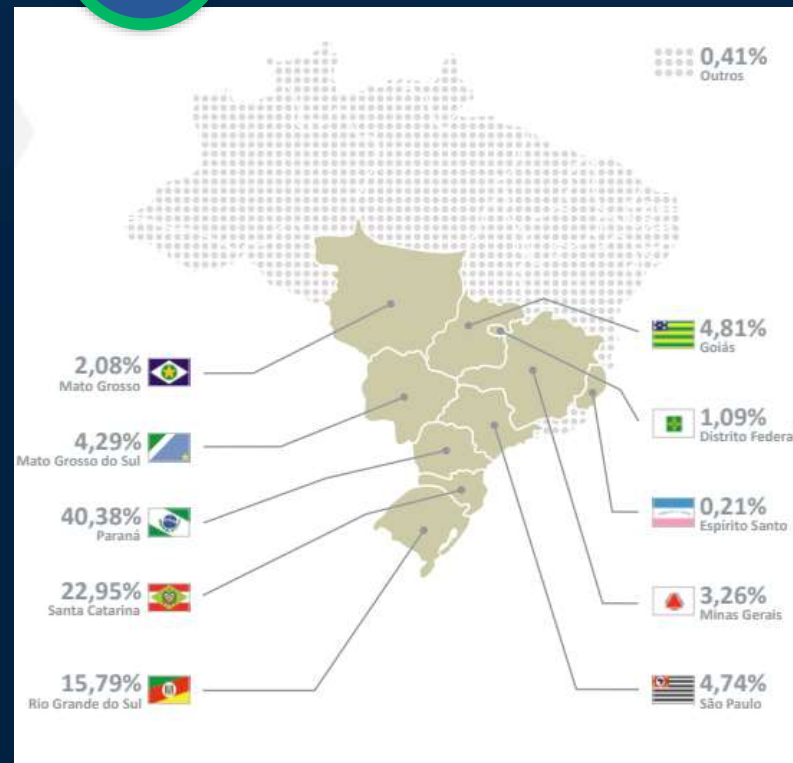


It is the largest country in South America and the Latin American region, and the fifth largest in the world by land area.

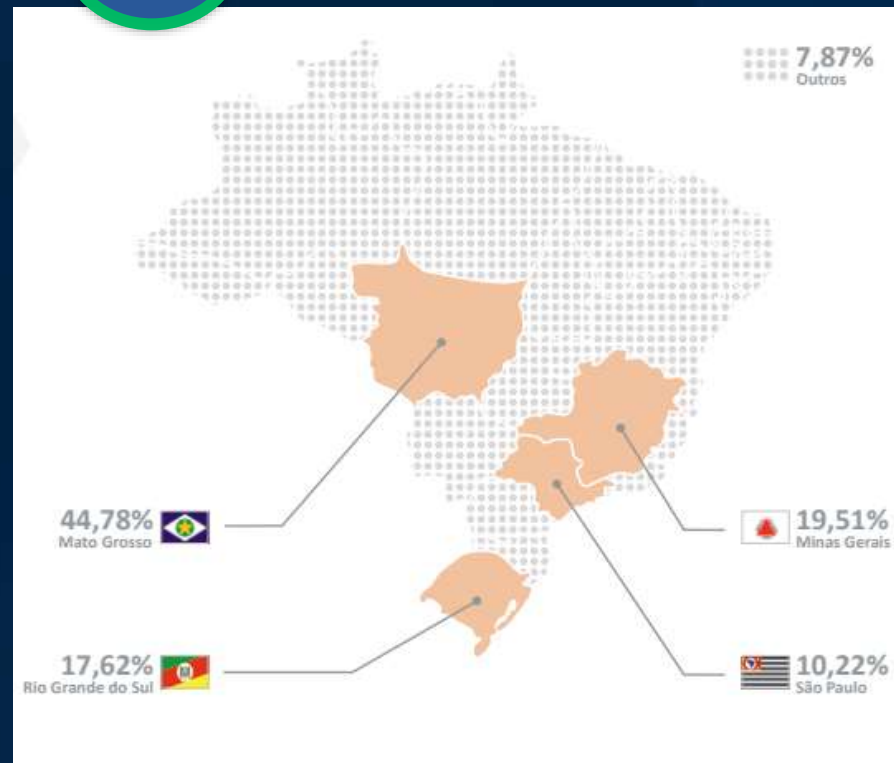
ORIGIN OF EXPORTS OF POULTRY MEAT, EGGS AND POULTRY GENETICS



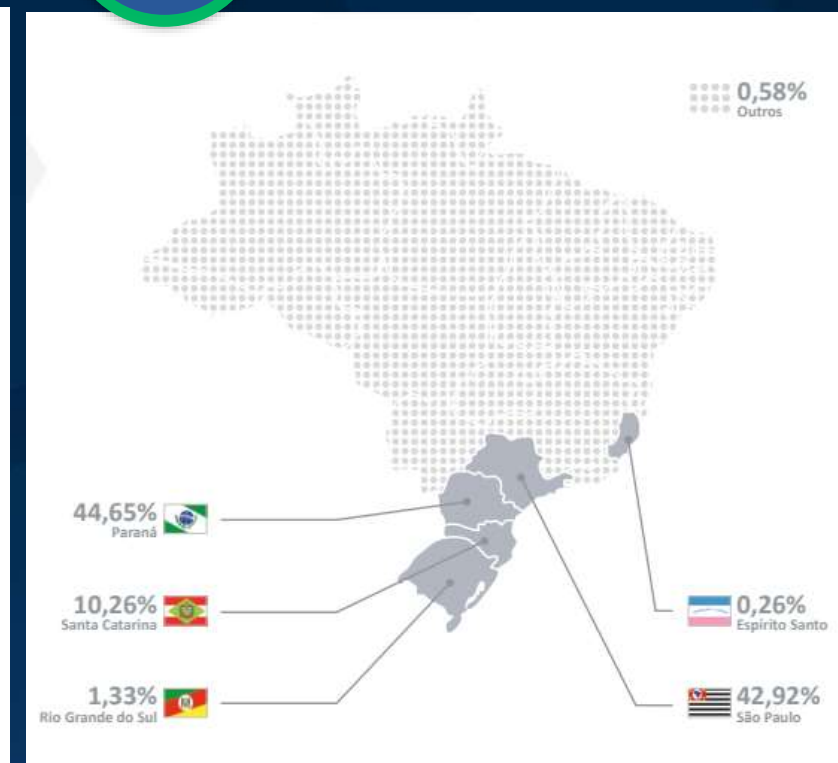
Chicken meat



Eggs



Poultry genetics



Production and export, mostly from the southern region of Brazil.

BRASIL – HEALTH STATUS

Ministério da Agricultura e Pecuária

O que você procura?

PREVENÇÃO

Com mais de 40 mil amostras analisadas, Brasil segue livre de influenza aviária

As amostras são analisadas na Rede de Laboratórios Federais de Defesa Agropecuária

Publicado em 03/04/2023 14h03 | Atualizado em 03/04/2023 14h10

Compartilhe



Para demonstrar que as aves domésticas comerciais e de subsistência do Brasil se encontram livres de influenza aviária de alta patogenicidade (IAAP), o Ministério da Agricultura e Pecuária (Mapa), em conjunto com os Órgãos Executores de Sanidade Agropecuária (OESA), intensificou as ações de vigilância para a doença. Desde julho de 2022, já foram coletadas mais de 35 mil amostras de soros e aproximadamente 11.200 pools de suabes de traqueia e cloaca de aves em cumprimento ao Plano de Vigilância de Influenza Aviária e Doença de Newcastle.

“As ações visam detectar precocemente casos de IAAP, demonstrar a ausência da doença na avicultura comercial e monitorar a ocorrência de cepas de influenza aviária com importância para a Saúde Pública”, explica a coordenadora de Assuntos Estratégicos do Departamento de Saúde Animal, Anderson Borsoi.



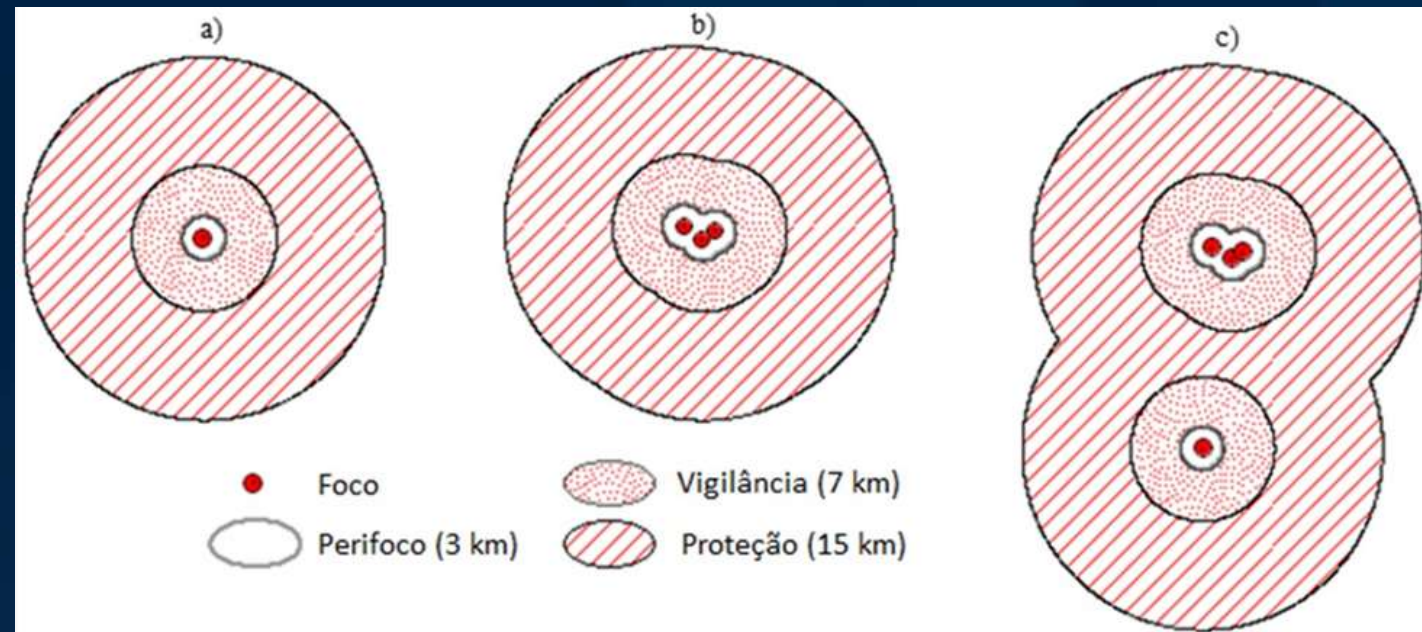
**THERE HAS BEEN NO
OCCURRENCE OF AN AVIAN
INFLUENZA OUTBREAK IN
BRAZIL!**

THE BRAZILIAN CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR AVIAN INFLUENZA AND NEWCASTLE DISEASE

Once the diagnosis is confirmed by LANAGRO/SP, GEASE is to take emergency sanitary measures in the protection and surveillance zones around the outbreak farm.

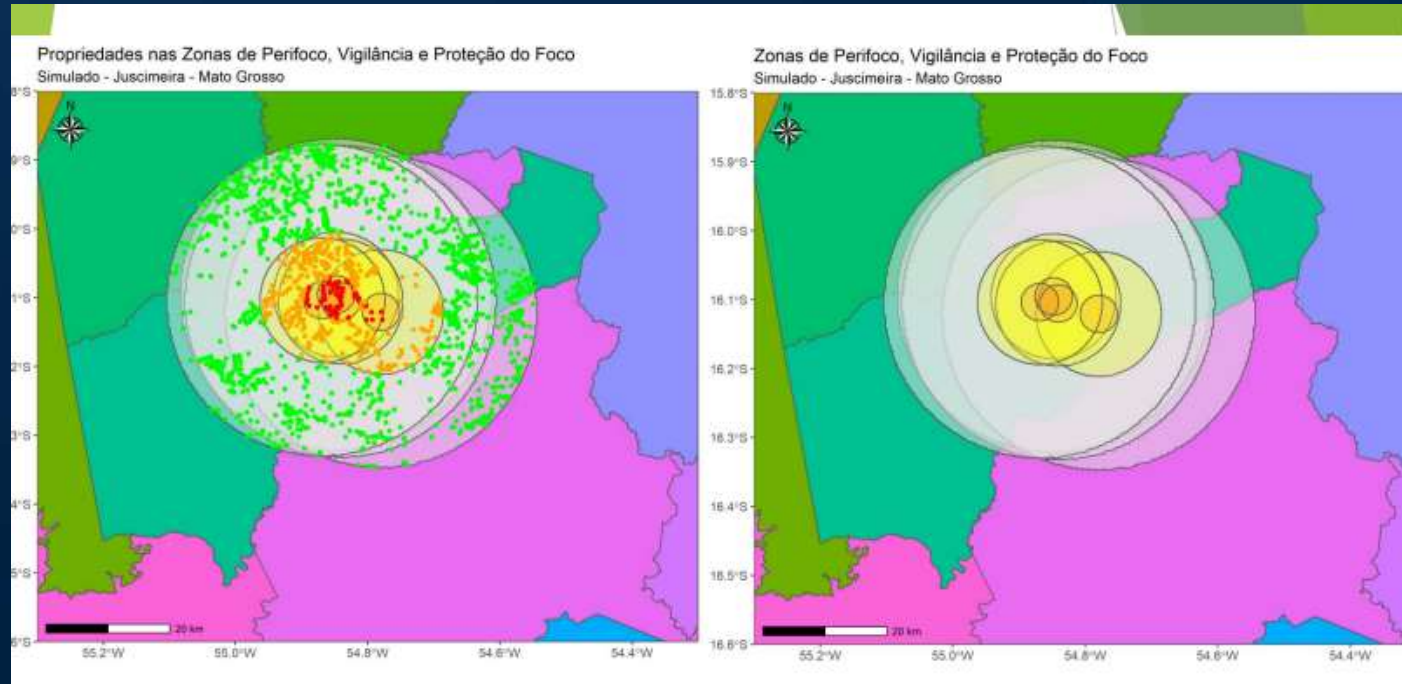
The protection zone should have a radius of 3 km around the outbreak, and the surveillance zone another 7 km around the protection zone.

* The area may be expanded or reduced according to an epidemiological study of the region.



Proposal for adoption

THE BRAZILIAN CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR AVIAN INFLUENZA AND NEWCASTLE DISEASE



SIMULATION



MARKET REQUIREMENTS FOR AVIAN INFLUENZA

Free country requirement?

The Brazilian sanitary certificate model already addresses the concepts of Zone or Compartment:

II. Certificado de Salud Animal

- i) La carne se obtiene de explotaciones avícolas que se originan:
 - i. De país, zona o compartimento libre de Influenza Aviar de Alta Patogenicidad de acuerdo con el Código Zoosanitario Internacional de la Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal - OIE, y

MARKET REQUIREMENTS FOR AVIAN INFLUENZA

There are still countries that require HPAI-free status (some under negotiation).
Examples



South Africa



Albania



Argentina



Bolivia



China



South Korea



Ecuador



Japan



Morocco



Mexico



Pakistan



Peru



Dominican Republic



Russia



Singapore



Sri Lanka



Tajikistan



East Timor



Uruguay



Vietnam

MARKET REQUIREMENTS FOR AVIAN INFLUENZA



SOUTH AFRICA

Some examples

CSI 1243/2008: POULTRY MEAT

- 1) Brazil has been free from highly pathogenic avian influenza for the last 6 months.
- 2) The meat described herein was obtained from poultry:
 - a) found to be free of clinical signs of infectious or contagious diseases to which the species is susceptible;

CSI 321/2003: **HEAT TREATED** POULTRY PRODUCTS

- 4) Brazil is officially free from highly pathogenic avian influenza;

Article 10.4.2.!!!

Safe commodities

Regardless of the health status of the exporting country or zone of export, veterinary authorities should not require any HPAI-related conditions when authorizing the importation or transit through their territory of the following commodities:

1. *heat-treated poultry meat products in a hermetically sealed container, with an FO value of 3 or higher;*

MARKET REQUIREMENTS FOR AVIAN INFLUENZA



SOUTH KOREA

Some examples

CSI 4/2016: POULTRY MEAT

2. Brazil has been free from High Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) for 1 year (¹) prior to export shipment.
3. There has been no occurrence of Low Pathogenic Avian Influenza and Newcastle Disease (VVND) within the radius of 10 km of the poultry farm where the birds for the production of poultry meat are raised for at least 3 months prior to the slaughtering of the birds.

MARKET REQUIREMENTS FOR AVIAN INFLUENZA



JAPAN Some examples

I. Animal health attestation

- a) NAI* and Newcastle Disease are designated as notifiable diseases by the exporting country. The suspicion or confirmation of these diseases must be reported immediately to the Veterinary Authority, in accordance with national regulations.
- b) Fowl Cholera is a notifiable disease in the exporting country and confirmed cases of the disease must be reported to Veterinary Authority, in accordance with national regulations.
- c) In case of confirmation of an outbreak of NAI*, the animal health authority of Brazil immediately suspends the export of poultry meat and its products to Japan and officially notify the Japanese animal health authority of the relevant information.
- d) Surveillance programs for NAI* based on the OIE Code are implemented and the outcomes of which are fully acknowledged by the animal health authority of Brazil.
- e) The vaccination against NAI* is prohibited.
- f) ⁽¹⁾Brazil has been free from NAI* for at least 90 days before the day of shipment of the exported poultry meat and its products OR
⁽¹⁾When NAI* outbreak is detected in Brazil, only poultry meat and its products which meet the requirements below can be exported to Japan:

MARKET REQUIREMENTS FOR AVIAN INFLUENZA

ADOPTION OF WHOA CONCEPTS



Example HC 371/2021

- II.2.3 se ha obtenido de animales procedentes de establecimientos:
- a) que están registrados por la autoridad competente del país o el territorio de origen y sometidos a su control, y que cuentan con un sistema para llevar y conservar registros de conformidad con el artículo 8 del Reglamento Delegado (UE) 2020/692;
 - b) que reciben periódicamente visitas zoonosanitarias de un veterinario con el fin de detectar, e informar al respecto, signos indicativos de la presencia de enfermedades, en particular las enfermedades pertinentes de la lista mencionadas en el anexo I del Reglamento Delegado (UE) 2020/692 y las enfermedades emergentes;
 - c) en los cuales y en torno a los cuales, en un radio de 10 km, incluido, cuando proceda, el territorio de un país vecino, no ha habido ningún brote de gripe aviar altamente patógena ni de infección por el virus de la enfermedad de Newcastle durante por lo menos los treinta días previos a la fecha de sacrificio;
 - d) que, en el momento del sacrificio de los animales, no estaban sujetos a medidas de restricción nacionales por razones zoonosanitarias, en especial las enfermedades pertinentes de la lista mencionadas en el anexo I del Reglamento Delegado (UE) 2020/692 y las enfermedades emergentes;

Saudi Arabia
Macedonia
Egypt
United Kingdom
Mayotte Islands
Ukraine
Canada
European Union
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Mauritius
Uruguay
Chile
Namibia
Hong Kong
Thailand
India
Uzbekistan
Cuba
New Caledonia
Canary Islands
Taiwan



HEALTH CERTIFICATES UNDER NEGOTIATION

Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAPA) has been negotiating protocols to minimize restrictions and limit the commercial impact to only what is consistent with the recommendations of the WOAHP Code.

The official authorities have made good progress in trade discussions to, in case HPAI is detected in the future, limit the geographic scope (i.e. area) of the bans in order to reduce trade restrictions to the smallest possible geographic area, based on surveillance and risk assessment.



HEALTH CERTIFICATES UNDER NEGOTIATION

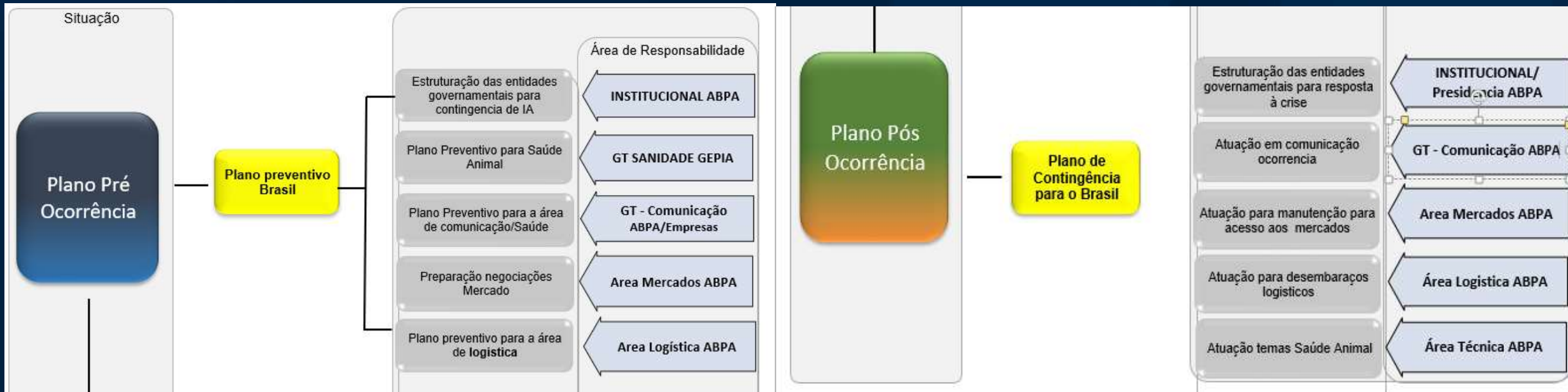
- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| ✓ 1. China | Example: Mexico |
| ✓ 2. Singapore | From |
| ✓ 3. Mexico | <i>k) <u>The country of origin of the product</u> is free of highly pathogenic avian influenza. m) The product was obtained from poultry from farms that were not subject to sanitary restrictions.</i> |
| ✓ 4. South Korea | |
| ✓ 5. South Africa | |
| ✓ 6. Japan | To: |
| ✓ 7. India | |
| ✓ 8. S. Arabia | II. Animal Health Certificates |
| ✓ 9. Albania | <i>n) <u>The country, zone or compartment of origin of the product</u> is free of highly pathogenic avian influenza in accordance with the WOAH Terrestrial Animal Health Code.</i> |
| ✓ 10. Argentina | |



ABPA – Actions from the private sector






ABPA – Actions from the private sector

Action plan



GF-TADs* recommendations– check-list





Recommendations of the Permanent Group of Experts on Avian Influenza for the Americas:

| GF-TADs Recommendations | Actions carried out |
|---|---|
| <p>1. To strengthen surveillance and early detection systems targeting both domestic commercial and backyard poultry production as well as wild birds;</p> | <p>Review and publication of Aand DNCAI surveillance plan ABPA support for the provision of surveillance (PPE and diagnostic collections).</p>  |
| <p>2. Implement strict biosecurity measures along the value chain, in particular at farms, live bird markets, and especially at high-risk areas, such as areas of congregation of wild and migratory birds, which would include aquatic and marine birds, as well as birds of prey... Biosecurity measures should also consider and prepare for the eventual stamping out, especially for domestic bird populations, as well as the safe disposal of carcasses. Special care should be taken not to cull or disperse free-living wild birds;</p> | <p>ABPA reinforced biosecurity procedures for visits to the poultry and swine sectors MAPA N 56 - which establishes the obligation to implement preventive measures, such as water control, detection, entry of vehicles and people. Contingency planning- MAPA</p>  |
| <p>3. Improve the laboratory capacity to detect and characterize circulating strains, with the support of FAO and WOAHA reference laboratories and provide the necessary equipment to meet the diagnosis demand on time;</p> | <p>Request for training to increase diagnostic capacity Certification of 3 laboratories in recent years to attend the LFDA</p>  |
| <p>4. Timely inform unusual poultry or wild bird mortalities coupled with early detection and confirmation, including the notification to WOAHA of HPAI and low pathogenic avian influenza (LPAI) viruses of zoonotic importance in poultry, wild birds or other non-avian species as well as the voluntary notification of the detection and identification of AI viruses in wildlife.</p> | <p>Mandatory notification according to the technical card and IN 50; OFFICE No 335/2022/DSA/SDA/MAPA - ABPA e CNA reiterates to the sector the importance of immediate notification of suspected cases of HPAI to the SVO according to the criteria defined by the DSA and cooperation in complying with the new surveillance plan, as well as the reinforcement of biosecurity measures on farms, by producers, technicians and companies in the sector.</p> |
| <p>5. Continue updating the knowledge on the different HPAI prevention and control options, which include strengthening biosecurity and surveillance measures as the as a cornerstone, while considering a vaccination strategy as part of an overarching control strategy and integrated in emergency management, in compliance with the WOAHA Terrestrial Code and Manual, according to the technical requirements for an effective implementation;</p> | <p>MAPA - Participation in various forums and discussion courses with intergovernmental bodies; ABPA Academy, technical events and various discussion forums.</p>   |

*1st Meeting of the Standing Group of Experts on Avian Influenza for the Americas “Strategic Activities” – Virtual Meeting– December 13, 2022




GF-TADs* recommendations– check-list

Recommendations of the Permanent Group of Experts on Avian Influenza for the Americas:

| GF-TADs Recommendations | Actions carried out |
|--|---|
| <p>6. Foster cross-sectoral cooperation and communication between Animal Health, Public Health (including Occupational Safety and Health - OSH), Environment authorities and wildlife experts, under the “One Health” approach and considering the zoonotic potential of the disease as well as its impact in the wild bird conservation; Implement actions for sharing information, coordinated responses and joint risk analyses;</p> | <p>MAPA meetings with ICMBio, Ministry of Health, USP, IBAMA and others under the One Health Concept Publication of technical note 8/2022</p>  |
| <p>7. Share data on molecular and genetic characterization of circulating avian influenza viruses with other countries in the region as well as the WOAHA/FAO Network of Expertise on Animal Influenza (OFFLU) for improving pandemic preparedness and vaccine matching;</p> | <p>On going</p>  |
| <p>8. Only suitable and equipped personnel should handle sick or dead wild birds. In such cases, ensure the implementation of strict health and safety measures when handling ill or dead wild birds, poultry, or other animals suspected to be infected with HPAI. Such measures include regular and proper washing of hands, as well as granting the provision and use of complete and adequate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), including facemasks, goggles and gloves when required;</p> | <p>MAPA guidelines fact sheet; ABPA support for the provision of surveillance supplies (PPE and diagnostic field collections).</p>  |
| <p>9. Promote the establishment of partnerships involving the private and public sectors, including academia and wildlife conservation sector, by following WOAHA recommendations in order to coordinate actions and efforts at the national levels;</p> | <p>GEPIA and GEPCIA</p>  |

GF-TADs* recommendations– check-list

Standing Group of Experts on Avian Influenza for the Americas (GF- TADs)

| GF-TADs Recommendations | Actions carried out |
|---|---|
| 10. Develop communication and community engagement campaigns to build awareness as well as encourage reporting and risk reduction behaviors, targeted to all stakeholders; | ABPA and MAPA Group, PROESA AND (ABPA hot site)and ALA, IPC  |
| 11. Develop approaches for progressive risk management along value chains through shared public-private responsibilities, supported by enabling policies at national level; | Discussion meetings with MAPA and working groups  |
| 12. Implement the WOAHP Standards, especially the Chapter 10.4 of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code as well as the definition of free zones and compartments as a measure to grant the safe movement and trade of birds and their products; | Request for review of health protocols/agreements.  |

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS



ONU: el hambre alcanzó a 828 millones de personas en 2021

Un estudio señala que el mundo se está alejando del objetivo de acabar con el hambre, la inseguridad alimentaria y la malnutrición en todas...

7 de jul. de 2022



Aumenta hasta los 828 millones el número de personas que sufren hambre

En 2021, los latinoamericanos desnutridos alcanzaron los 56,5 millones, el 8,6% de la población de la región y cuatro millones se sumaron a...

6 de jul. de 2022



As the world's human population continues to grow, the demand for poultry meat and poultry products will escalate.

This emphasizes the need for greater adoption of principles in the WOAHP Code for the safe trade of poultry and poultry products, and wider implementation of national and sub-national science-based surveillance programs in support of regionalization for freedom from avian influenza.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disease response and control activities, in addition to the use of integrated surveillance and regionalization (zoning) as prescribed by the WOAHA Terrestrial Animal Health Code, are scientifically valid and effective means of maintaining safe trade in poultry and poultry products.

These support the process of properly constructed and verified geographic zones as a scientifically valid way to maintain freedom from avian influenza and the continued maintenance of safe food trade at a level below nationwide bans.

Additionally, the development and recognition of primary breeding stock compartments is necessary to maintain the flow of critical genetic reserves for the production companies in their countries.

The ABPA hopes that the WOAHA guidelines are IN FACT RECOGNIZED as the international standards for SAFE AND FAIR TRADE purposes and to prevent the use of sanitary issues for unjustified trade restriction.



ASSOCIAÇÃO
BRASILEIRA
DE PROTEÍNA
ANIMAL



A INFLUENZA AVIÁRIA
AMEAÇA VÁRIOS PAÍSES, MAS

O BRASIL

ESTÁ LIVRE DELA. AJUDE A
PRESERVAR ESSA CONQUISTA.

THANK YOU!

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