

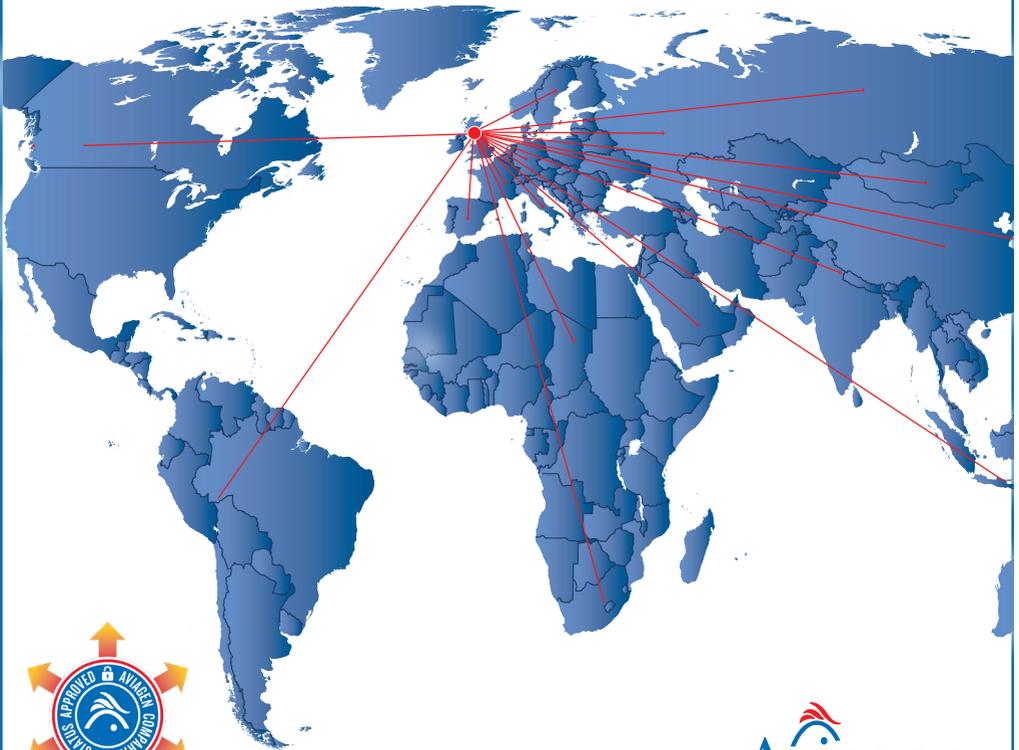
The Aviagen UK Compartment



Aviagen® in the UK was the first poultry breeding company to achieve company-wide Compartment status recognized by a government body. Designed specifically for high generation poultry breeding stock, the scheme that Aviagen in the UK is a member of is the GB Enhanced Standard (GB = Great Britain).

Aviagen has worked for many years to set high standards of biosecurity and achieving Compartment status recognizes what we do every day, proving that the company leads the way in bird health and biosecurity.

With recognition by importing country officials, Compartmentalization provides a means for greater security of supply for Aviagen customers world-wide.



What is Compartmentalization?

Compartmentalization is a ground-breaking initiative proposed by OIE (World Organisation for Animal Health) and is designed to facilitate the export of chicks and eggs from approved farms in the event of an outbreak of Notifiable Avian Influenza (AI) or Newcastle Disease (ND).

The GB Enhanced Standard has been a collaborative effort developed in conjunction with the UK poultry breeding industry, with involvement from the British Poultry Council (BPC) and the Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), and with inspections carried out by Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) government veterinarians.

Compartmentalization provides a mechanism for countries around the world to accept stock from an exporting country with an AI or ND outbreak by supplying the importing country's officials with evidence that the stock is free from disease. The importing country officials will have a high degree of confidence of the health status of the imported stock, as the biosecurity program of Aviagen is sanctioned and audited by government veterinarians (DEFRA and APHA) and flocks are regularly monitored for AI.

What is involved?

In order to achieve Compartment status, it is necessary for Aviagen to undergo regular government inspections and audits. These audits are carried out by government veterinarians and include a thorough review of supporting documentation and visits to all Compartment facilities within the company. Regular serological monitoring is also carried out every 28 days at a government approved laboratory for flocks in lay and every 6 months at the government laboratory.



Compartmentalization and Regionalization/Zones

Both Compartmentalization and Regionalization/Zones are important tools that give assurances on disease freedom for international trade purposes.

Compartmentalization is "one or more establishments under a common biosecurity management system containing an animal subpopulation with a distinct health status with respect to a specific disease or specific diseases for which required surveillance, control and biosecurity measurements have been applied for the purpose of international trade."

Regionalization/Zones is "The recognition of geographical zones of a country that can be identified and characterized by its absence

of a specific disease or diseases. The zone must be clearly and effectively delineated (separated) by natural, artificial or legal boundaries. The zone must have a common control policy for the specific disease. "

Regionalization/Zones are a geographical separation whereas Compartmentalization is separation by common management and biosecurity measures.

Where country freedom of disease is required but Regionalization/Zones are not accepted by an importing country, or is still too restrictive, Compartmentalization provides a great alternative to enable continued supply of poultry breeding stock in times of a notifiable disease outbreak.

Process:

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

STEP 1: Update Export Health Certificate

Importing country officials to add the OIE standard paragraph (or similar) to their UK Export Health Certificate (EHC) for both Regionalization/Zones and Compartmentalization.

OIE Standard Paragraph:

The flocks of origin and the hatchery are located in:

Either:

(i) The United Kingdom (UK)*

(ii) a region of the UK*

(iii) a poultry compartment within the UK*

which is officially free from highly pathogenic notifiable avian influenza (HPNAI) according to the criteria of the OIE

*delete as appropriate

Many countries have already taken this first step. See below a list of countries with the OIE standard paragraph (or similar) incorporated into their EHC. We continue to work with these countries to get formal agreements for the actual export of stock during times when the UK loses its country freedom status.

Country	EHC Title	EHC Number
Albania	Export of Hatching Eggs of Poultry Other Than Ratites to Albania	7568EHC - V1
Albania	Veterinary Certificate For Day Old Poultry, Other Than Ratites (Hep)	7609EHC - V1
Angola	Chicken Hatching Eggs and Day Old Chicks (Gallus Gallus)	6440EHC - V1
Australia	Chicken Hatching Eggs to Australia - of Domestic Fowl from Source Flocks Which Have Been Vaccinated Against Newcastle Disease	2386EHC - V4
Botswana	Hatching Eggs to Botswana	7664EHC - V1
Canada	Veterinary Health Certificate for the Export of Day Old Chickens (Gallus Gallus) and Turkeys (Meleagris Gallopavo) from the United Kingdom to Canada for Breeding Purposes	7720EHC - V1
Canada	Veterinary Health Certificate for the Export of Chicken Hatching Eggs of (Gallus Gallus) and Turkeys (Meleagris Gallopavo) from the United Kingdom to Canada for Breeding Purposes	7721EHC - V1
Egypt	Day Old Chicks to Egypt - of Turkeys/Chickens/Ducklings	5308EHC - V2
Gambia	Export of Chicken Hatching Eggs And Day Old Chicks (Gallus Gallus) to The Republic of The Gambia	7603EHC - V1
Georgia	Day Old Chicks to Georgia	7247EHC - V1
India	Export of day old chicks to India	311EHC - V2
Iraq	Chicken Hatching Eggs (Gallus Gallus) to Iraq	7335EHC - V1
Japan	Day Old Birds of Poultry to Japan	2536EHC - V4
Libya	Export of Chicken And Turkey Hatching Eggs And Day Old Chicks And Poults to Libya	5248EHC - V2
Malawi	Day Old Chicks/Turkey Poults And Ducklings to Malawi	314EHC - V1
Malawi	Export of Hatching Eggs of Domestic Fowl, Turkeys or Ducks to Malawi	7674EHC - V1
Myanmar	Export of Chicken Hatching Eggs and Day Old Chickens to Myanmar	7486EHC - V2
New Zealand	Chicken Hatching Eggs to New Zealand	7578EHC - V2
Nigeria	Chicken & Turkey Hatching Eggs And Day Old Chicks And Poults to Nigeria	416EHC - V1
Sierra Leone	Chicken Hatching Eggs And Day Old Chicks to Sierra Leone	7223EHC - V1
South Africa	Day Old Chicks to South Africa	443EHC - V3
Sudan	Day Old Chicks & Hatching Eggs to The Democratic Republic of Sudan - For Chickens	331EHC - V1
Tanzania	Poultry/Day Old Chicks/Hatching Eggs to Tanzania	313EHC - V1
Turkey	Hatching Eggs to Republic of Turkey - of Poultry other than Ratites	6062EHC - V3
Turkey	Day Old Chicks to The Republic of Turkey - Excluding Ratites	6376EHC - V4
Ukraine	Day Old Chicks & Hatching Eggs to Ukraine - of Poultry	6136EHC - V2
Zambia	Day Old Chicks/Poults to Zambia	329EHC - V2
Zimbabwe	Chicken Hatching Eggs & Day Old Chicks of Domestic Fowl	834EHC - V2

Although very important, the inclusion of the OIE standard paragraph (or similar) in the EHC is only the first step in the process.



STEP 2: *Government to Government negotiations and country acceptance*

Importing country officials to start an open dialogue with DEFRA in the UK to agree and accept how Compartmentalization (and/or Regionalization/zones) could be used during a notifiable disease outbreak in the UK.

The official negotiations and agreements need to take place between DEFRA in the UK and the importing country officials.

The contact at DEFRA for importing countries is:

Balazs Toth ✉ Balazs.Toth@apha.gov.uk

Countries which have progressed to this next step include **South Africa** and **Japan**. By accepting the GB Enhanced Standard, these countries have successfully imported under Compartments during times when the UK has been affected by a notifiable disease outbreak.

Australia, New Zealand and Israel has also accepted Compartmentalization and are therefore prepared to import under the GB Enhanced Standard during future outbreaks in the UK.



For more information on
Compartmentalization, visit the
DEFRA website:

www.gov.uk/guidance/avian-influenza-bird-flu-and-newcastle-disease-prevention-join-the-compartmentalisation-scheme

Schedules of the GB Enhanced Standard
can be found on the BPC website:

www.britishpoultry.org.uk/blog/defra-compartments/

Compartmentalization

A Brief History

- 2004**
Compartment concept proposed by OIE
- March 2007**
UK poultry breeders group begins planning and writing set of rules to govern the scheme
- March 2009**
EU Commission produces set of rules and DEFRA adopts GB Enhanced Standard as official UK scheme
- April 2009**
Auditors appointed to inspect facilities
- October 2009**
Aviagen pedigree audit begins
- April 2010**
Aviagen UK pedigree facilities awarded Compartment status
- June 2010**
Aviagen GGP and GP facility audits begin
- April 2011**
Compartment status granted to all Aviagen's UK facilities
- 2015**
First exports took place under GB Enhanced Standard to South Africa when the UK was affected by High Pathogenic Avian Influenza
- 2017**
Exports took place under GB Enhanced Standard to Japan in February and March during an Avian Influenza outbreak in the UK



Aviagen (in the UK)

- Centre for Aviagen Groups global R&D program
- Home to one of Aviagen's two pedigree breeding programs
- Supply GGP stock into our wholly owned subsidiaries namely Australia, New Zealand, Brazil, India, South Africa and USA as well as our own farming operations in the UK
- Supply GP stock to all other Aviagen European operations
- Supply GP stock to distributors in Europe, Middle East and Africa
- Supply PS stock to customers across Europe, Middle East, Africa and Asia



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