

Voluntary Report – Voluntary - Public Distribution

Date: December 07, 2021

Report Number: NL2021-0030

Report Name: HPAI Detected on More Commercial Poultry Farms

Country: Netherlands

Post: The Hague

Report Category: Poultry and Products, Pest/Disease Occurrences

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Report Highlights:

Since October 2020, the Dutch Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality has reported 21 findings of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) on commercial poultry farms in the Netherlands. The six most recent findings were reported in November 2021. Both the global coronavirus crisis and local HPAI outbreaks have had a negative effect on Dutch exports.

General Information

Since highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) was detected in two wild swans¹ on October 17, 2020, the Dutch Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality has reported 21 findings of HPAI on commercial poultry farms (i.e., layer hens, broilers, turkeys, and ducks). The most recent finding was on a farm with layer hens in Vinkeveen (in the Province of Utrecht) on November 21, 2021. Thus far, HPAI has not been detected in the main Dutch poultry production area in the Province of Gelderland.

Measures of the Dutch Government

In response to the HPAI detections, the Dutch Government imposed a series of protective measures:

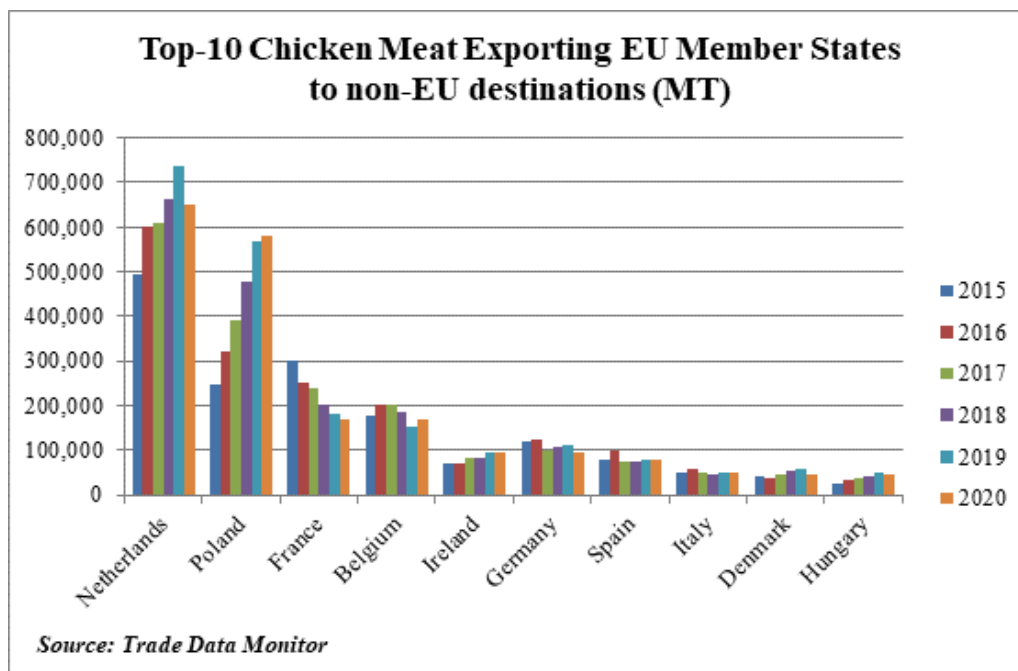
- The farms will be culled by the Dutch Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority (known by its Dutch acronym of the NVWA).
- Poultry farms located within a radius of one kilometer (0.63 mile) around the affected farm will also be culled.
- Poultry farms located within a radius of three kilometers (1.88 miles) around the farm will be sampled and tested for the presence of avian influenza.
- Within a radius of ten kilometers (6.25 miles) around the farm, the transport of poultry, eggs, poultry manure, and litter, as well as other animal products from commercial poultry farms will be banned.
- Since October 26, 2021, all farms have been instructed to keep their birds indoors.

For additional information, including maps, see the official [website](#) (in Dutch) of the Dutch Government.

Trade Implications

The Dutch poultry sector is the largest chicken meat exporter (to non-European Union {EU} destinations) in the EU (see graph below). Since 2020, Dutch exports of chicken meat declined to both EU and non-EU destinations. Both the global coronavirus crisis and local HPAI outbreaks have had a negative effect on exports, which are commonly supplied by the bulk producers. For more information see the FAS GAIN EU [Poultry and Products Annual](#), published on October 8, 2021.

¹ See [NL2020-0051: Netherlands Detects Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza in Swans](#)



Roughly 22 countries (nearly 25 a year ago) have imposed an import ban on Dutch poultry meat. However, the majority of trade bans are limited to the affected production region and/or production time period, or limited to fresh and frozen poultry meat (while still permitting the import of heat-treated products). The most significant trade bans for the Dutch sector are listed in the table below.

Table 2. Third Country Bans on Dutch Poultry Imports – Avian Influenza

Export Destination	Poultry Ban Specifics	Exports of Broiler Meat in 2020 (MT)
Philippines	All poultry and related products, but not meat produced before 10/13/21	110,810
Cuba	Poultry products produced after 10/7/21	21,930
Hong Kong	Poultry meat from the Province of Flevoland, Noord-Holland, Groningen, Friesland and Utrecht (not for heated products)	16,370

Source: Dutch Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality.

Ghana (90,160 MT imported in 2020), Congo (27,780 MT imported in 2020), and Vietnam (23,880 MT imported in 2020) -- the second, third and fourth largest non-EU export markets for Dutch poultry meat -- have not yet imposed bans. It should be noted that the Dutch poultry sector has also been negatively affected by import bans imposed by countries which recently re-opened their markets, such as South Africa (imported 112,000 MT of Dutch broiler meat in 2016), and by import bans on hatchery eggs (for example, by Russia). Some of those bans were imposed as a result of previous HPAI outbreaks in 2003, 2014, 2016 and 2017.²

² See, e.g., [NL2020-0055: HPAI Detected on a Commercial Poultry Farm](#)

Attachments:

No Attachments.