

Ensure safe trade of day-old chicks, broilers and poultry meat: How to use the WOAHP Terrestrial Code as regards listed diseases of poultry?



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Health Standards Commission

WOAH Standards facilitating safe trade, Webinar 29 July 2026



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1. Definitions:

- What is a sanitary measure?
- What is a safe commodity? ('safe commodity' vs. 'commodity made safe')

2. In practice:

- How sanitary measures apply to poultry commodities (live animals + products)?
- How to adapt the measure(s) vs trade?

WHAT IS a sanitary measure (for WOAHS Standards) ?



A 'sanitary measure' means a measure, such as those described in various chapters of the Terrestrial Code, designed to **protect** animal or human health or life within the whole territory or a zone of a Member Country from **risks** arising from the entry, establishment or spread of a hazard.

It relies on the knowledge of the animals to be protected, and of the risks to protect them from.

The link between data/knowledge/sources etc. and the measure(s) is absolutely essential

A sanitary measure is intended
to protect from health risks.
Sanitary measures are the heart
of the risk management
process. They are a duty of all
Veterinary Authorities.



WHAT IS a 'commodity that is safe'?



'Something that does not harm'?

Glossary

Commodity

Safe commodity

Chapter 2.2.

Disease-specific chapters

Articles x.x.2

Articles on trade

Terrestrial Code Glossary

commodity

means **live animals, products of animal origin, animal genetic material**, biological products and pathological material

meat

means **all edible parts** of an animal

Meat is a commodity, a ‘product of animal origin’, which includes carcasses and all edible organs and parts.

Day-old chicks and hatching eggs are also commodities.

HOW TO ENSURE A COMMODITY IS “SAFE”

A commodity can be ‘**safe *per se***’ or because of a ‘**horizontal**’ **treatment**, which does not address a specific risk and is globally standardized (= ‘**safe commodity**’)

or

A commodity can otherwise be ‘**rendered safe**’ by a combination of **risk mitigation measures** including the selection of its **origin** (country, zone, compartment, herd), a specific **inspection**, **testing** protocols, **vaccination** or **treatment(s)** meant to target one or more known pathogenic agent(s)

THIS NEEDS OFFICIAL VETERINARY CERTIFICATION



HOW TO use the concept in international trade?



Consider the commodity: what animal, what product what composition?

Consider listed diseases: what potential risks in the animal or its products?

Consider animal hosts: all birds, all species?

Check the relevant requirements in the WOA Code

Conclusion:

Safe commodity?

Need specific mitigation?

CERTIFICATION



HOW TO implement the concept to poultry and poultry products?



USE the import recommendations of each poultry disease-specific chapter

ALWAYS look at the 'horizontal' chapters on surveillance, risk analysis, quality of VS, disease control, export and import measures...

**Result**[List](#)[Details](#)[EN](#)[FR](#)[ES](#)[A](#)[A](#)

The absence of recommendations on specific pathogenic agents or commodities does not preclude the application of appropriate sanitary measures by the Veterinary Authorities, provided they are based on risk analyses conducted in accordance with the Terrestrial Animal Health Code

Filter by disease status at origin

Recommendations

**West Nile fever (Chapter: 8.21)****Infection with high pathogenicity avian influenza viruses (Chapter: 10.4)****Infection with Newcastle disease virus (Chapter: 10.9)**

Recommendations

West Nile fever (Chapter: 8.21)

Infection with high pathogenicity avian influenza viruses (Chapter: 10.4)

Article 10.4.2. Safe commodities

When authorising importation or transit of the following *commodities*, *Veterinary Authorities* should not require any conditions related to high pathogenicity avian influenza, regardless of the high pathogenicity avian influenza status of the *exporting country* or *zone*:

1. heat-treated *poultry meat products* in a hermetically sealed *container* with an F0 value of 3 or above;
2. extruded dry pet food and coated ingredients after extrusion;
3. rendered *protein meal*, blood meal, feather meal, and *poultry* oil;
4. washed and steam-dried feathers and down from *poultry* and other birds.

Other *commodities* of *poultry* and other birds can be traded safely if in accordance with the relevant articles of this chapter.

Article 10.4.17. Recommendations for importation from a country, zone or compartment free from high pathogenicity avian influenza

Filter by disease status a

Recommendations

West Nile fever (Chapter: 8.2)

Infection with high pathogen

Article 10.4.2.

When authorising importation
high pathogenicity avian influ

1. heat-treated *poultry meat p*
2. extruded dry pet food and c
3. rendered *protein meal*, bloo
4. washed and steam-dried fe

Other *commodities* of *poultry*

Article 10.4.17.

For fresh meat of poultry

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the entire consignment of *fresh meat* comes from *poultry*:

1. which originated from a country, *zone* or *compartment* free from high pathogenicity avian influenza;
2. which were slaughtered in an *approved slaughterhouse/abattoir* in a country, *zone* or *compartment* free from high pathogenicity avian influenza and were subjected to ante- and post-mortem inspections in accordance with Chapter 6.3., with favourable results.

Recommendations for importation from a country, zone or compartment free from high pathogenicity avian influenza

Infection with Newcastle disease virus (Chapter: 10.9)



These recommendations must be considered in the context of a corresponding full chapter, and in conjunction with other standards in the Code. The standards take into account the nature of the traded commodity, the animal health status of the animal population or subpopulation at origin, and the risk reduction measures applicable to each commodity, and assume compliance with the relevant horizontal chapters in Sections 1,2,3,4,5, and 6 of the Terrestrial Code

Recommendations for the importation of meat products from poultry

Regardless of the high pathogenicity avian influenza status of the country of origin, *Veterinary Authorities* should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

1. the *meat products* from *poultry* are derived from *fresh meat* which meets the requirements of Article 10.4.17; or
2. the *meat products* from *poultry* have been processed to ensure the inactivation of high pathogenicity avian influenza viruses in accordance with Article 10.4.24.;

AND

3. the necessary precautions were taken to avoid contact of the *meat products* from *poultry* with any source of high pathogenicity avian influenza viruses.

Article.10.4.24

Procedures for the inactivation of high pathogenicity avian influenza viruses in meat products from poultry

The following time/temperature combinations are suitable for the inactivation of high pathogenicity avian influenza viruses in *meat products*.

	Core temperature (°C)	Time
Meat products from poultry	60.0	507 seconds
	65.0	42 seconds
	70.0	3.5 seconds
	73.9	0.51 second

These time/temperature combinations are indicative of a range that achieves a 7-log₁₀ reduction of avian influenza virus infectivity. When supported by scientific evidence, variations of these time/temperature combinations may be used if they achieve equivalent inactivation of the virus.

Recommendations for safe international trade by commodity



Commodity Group

Live animals

Commodity

Animal

Aves

Search

Reset

Result List Details

EN **FR** ES | A A

The absence of recommendations on specific pathogenic agents or commodities does not preclude the application of appropriate sanitary measures by the Veterinary Authorities, provided they are based on risk analyses conducted in accordance with the Terrestrial Animal Health Code

- West Nile fever (Chapter: 8.21)
- Avian chlamydiosis (Chapter: 10.1)
- Avian infectious bronchitis (Chapter: 10.2)
- Avian infectious laryngotracheitis (Chapter: 10.3)
- Infection with high pathogenicity avian influenza viruses (Chapter: 10.4)
- Infection with *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* (Avian mycoplasmosis) (Chapter: 10.5)
- Duck virus hepatitis (Chapter: 10.6)
- Fowl typhoid and pullorum disease (Chapter: 10.7)
- Infectious bursal disease (Gumboro disease) (Chapter: 10.8)
- Infection with Newcastle disease virus (Chapter: 10.9)

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Infectious bursal disease (Gumboro disease) (Chapter: 10.8)

Infection with Newcastle disease virus (Chapter: 10.9)

Certification means procedures and trust



...between all (human) actors

Thank you

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