



NetPoulSafe

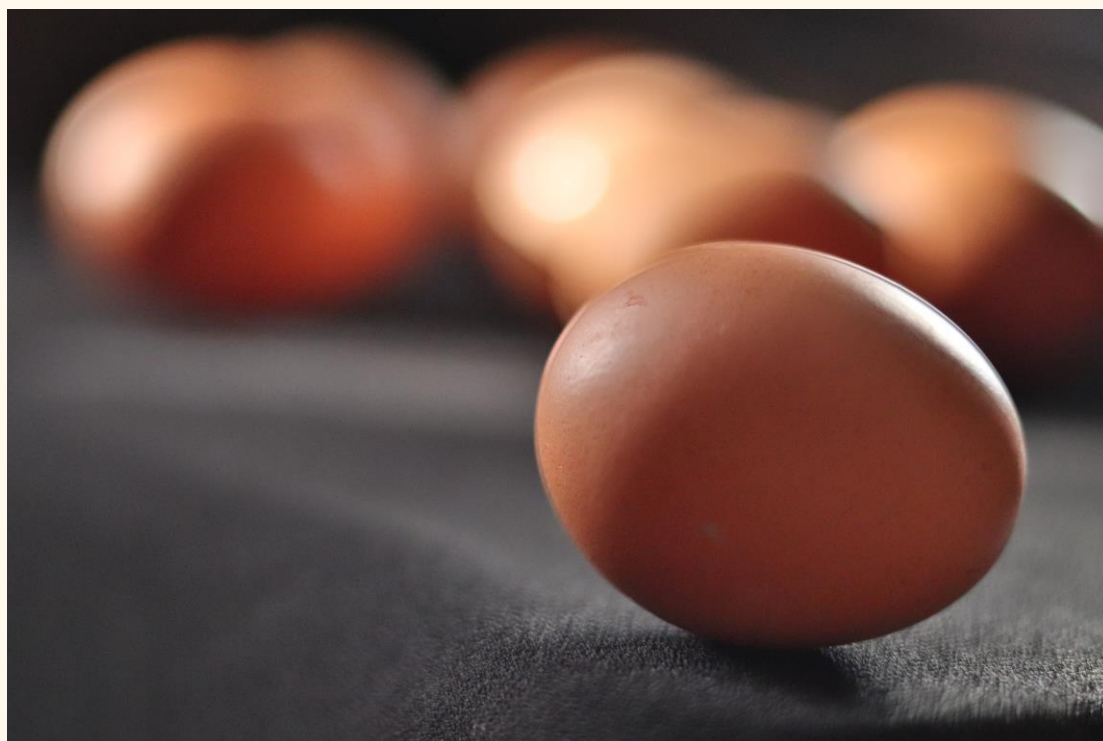
## COSTS RELATED TO AN AVIAN INFLUENZA (HPAI) POSITIVE FARM IN SPAIN



### MAIN KEY POINTS

- Important for farmers to know the approximate cost Avian influenza outbreaks
- Cost related losses productivity due slaughter

Unlike in the case of *Salmonella*, a positive result for **Avian Influenza (HPAI)** in a poultry farm entails the **compulsory slaughter** not only of the affected flock but also of the rest of the flocks on the farm and in some cases, in the opinion of the competent authority, of other epidemiologically related farms.





In the hypothetical case where a farm with 40,000 hens with a production cycle of 95 weeks (equally distributed in 2 houses) is infected with AI and they have been **culled or died** at 60 weeks, this would mean the loss of around **7,880,000 eggs** (197 eggs lost per hen). If the cost per egg is €0.208, the loss of economic value would amount to **€1,639,040**.

To this cost should be added the minimum **sanitary break time** after the second cleaning and disinfection of **42 days** (you can't repopulate with new animals).



The **competent authority compensates** the farm for the value of the slaughtered animals and the eggs and feed present on the farm at that time. **It also covers the cost of the slaughter and disposal of the affected animals, as well as the destruction of the feed and eggs present and the cleaning and disinfection work.**



It is crucial to always implement and apply the correct biosecurity measures **to reduce the likelihood of farms becoming infected with Avian Influenza virus** in order to **reduce the associated costs.**



## For more information:

- NETPOULSAFE project : <https://www.netpoulsafe.eu>

