Member's Update on Avian Influenza (AI)

Chinese Taipei

Chun-Ming Yu

Deputy Director, Animal Health Inspection Division
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Agency (APHIA),
Ministry of Agriculture (MOA)

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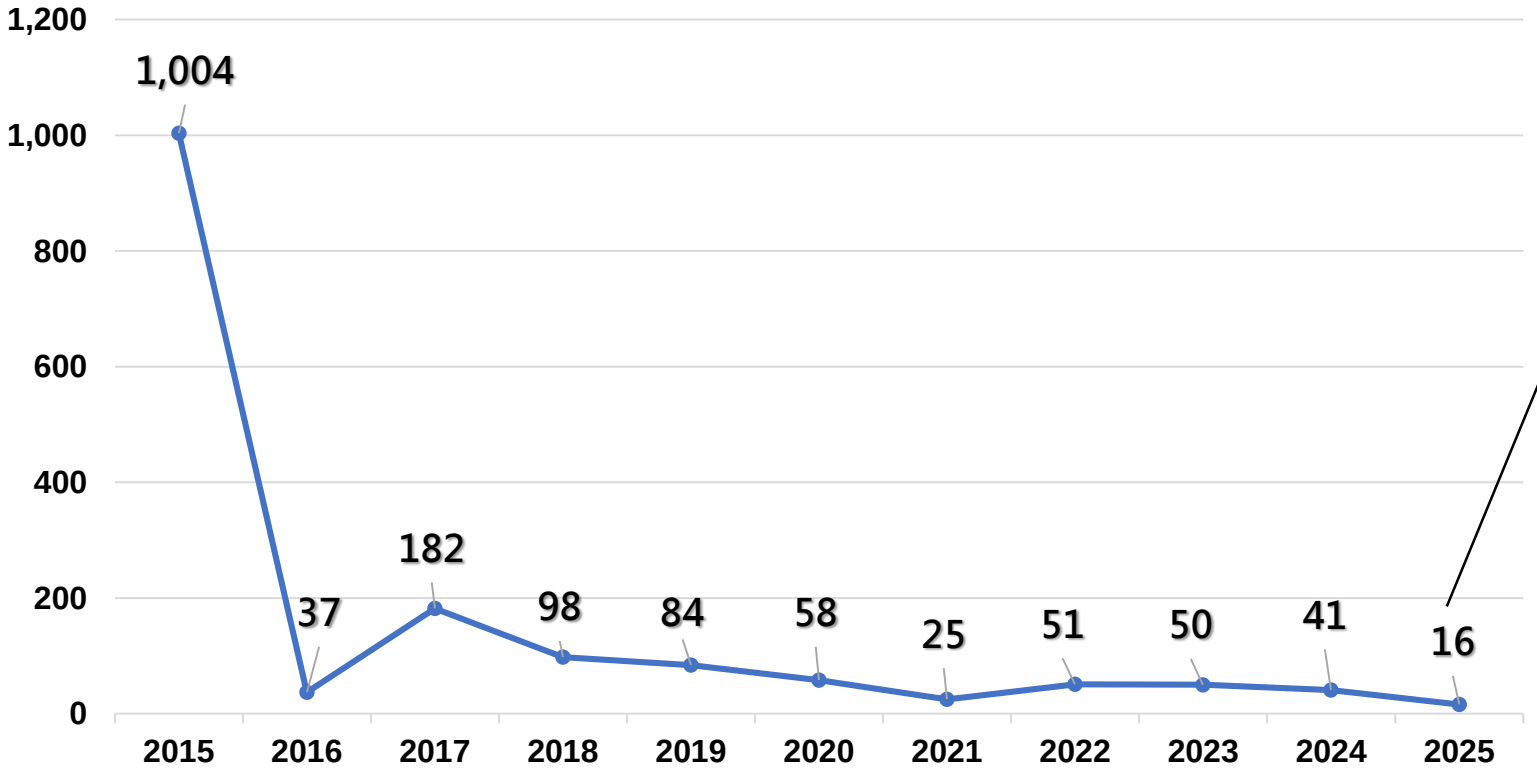
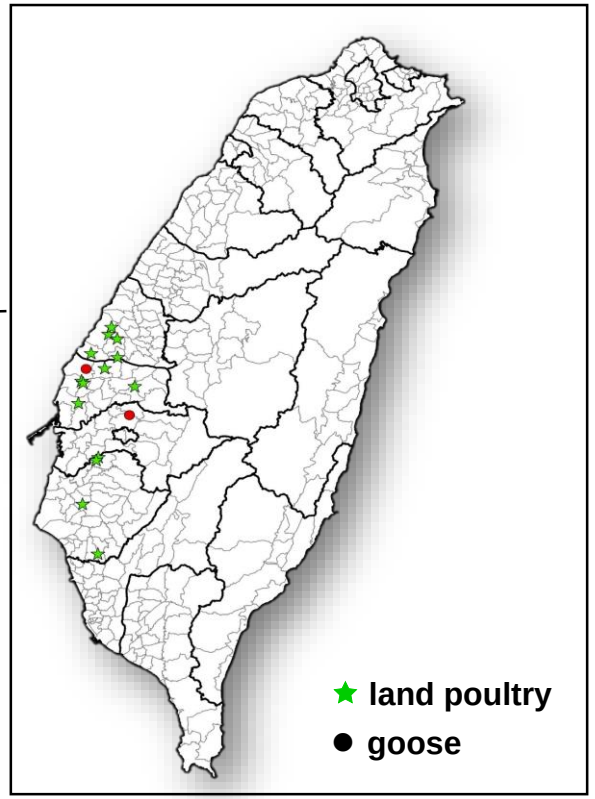
Tokyo, Japan

Disease situations

- HPAI Status: 16 farms, ~410,000 birds culled in 2025.
- Stable control: < 60 cases annually (2020–2025).
- Wild mammals & Dairy cattle Surveillance: All Negative Results



By Jul 7, 2025



World Organisation for Animal Health

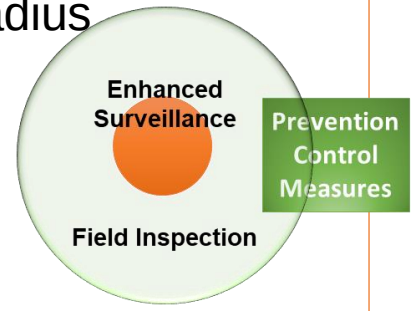
Disease prevention and control

Surveillance	
Active Surveillance	✓ Annual surveillance plan: Poultry and migratory birds
	✓ Intensive surveillance program: September 1st to next March 31st
Passive Surveillance	✓ Proactive notification
Environmental Surveillance	✓ poultry farms (especially waterfowl and layer)
Trackback from Rendering Plants and Slaughterhouse	✓ Abnormal death number alert in rendering plant ✓ Abnormal carcass found in slaughterhouse

Response and Control to Outbreak

Immediate Outbreak Management

- ✓ Movement restriction
- ✓ Rapid depopulation and cleaning and disinfection
- ✓ Surveillance (active) around infected premises within 1 km radius



Appraisal and Compensation

On-site risk analysis by expert team

Containment Against Disease Incursion

Border Quarantine

- ✓ Strictly prevent smuggling
- ✓ strengthen inspection of passenger luggage, freight cargo and mail parcels

Cleaning and Disinfection

- ✓ Dense distribution of poultry farms
- ✓ Designated risk zones for avian influenza

Biosecurity Practice

- ✓ Minimize the risk of disease exposure
- ✓ Prevent contact with wild animals (e.g., barrier netting)

Public Awareness

- ✓ Education initiatives and media campaigns
- ✓ Update international epidemic events

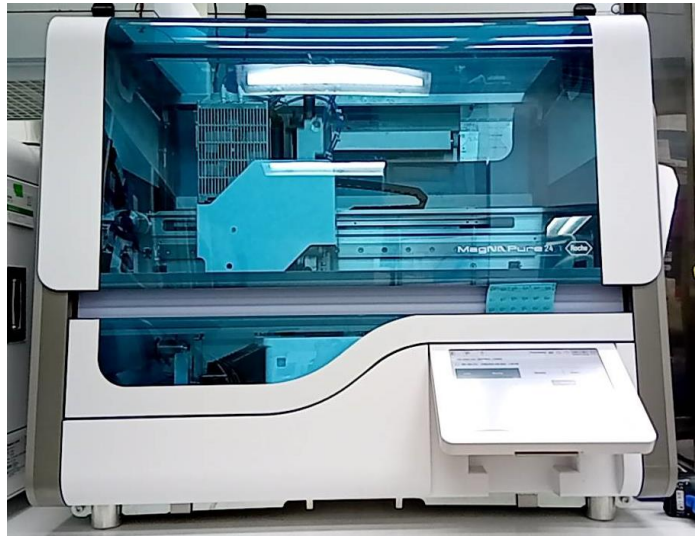
Laboratory capacity

Detection of the agent

- Virus isolation： SAN embryonated chicken eggs
- RNA extraction
- Real-time RT-PCR
  - Influenza type A (M gene)
  - Subtype HA gene (H1-H15), NA gene (N1-N9)
- Conventional RT-PCR：H5, H7 for HA0 cleavage site
- Pathogenicity testing： Sequencing, IVPI test
- Genome： Next-generation sequencing (NGS)

Serological test

- ELISA
- HI test (H5, H6, H7)



Challenge and possible solutions

Challenges	Solutions
➢ People, vehicles, and cages enter native chicken farms frequently. The situation increases the risk of the virus spreading.	➢ Regular surveillance programs could benefit early detection and early response. ➢ Continuing to conduct education, awareness campaigns, and on-site assistance to encourage farmers to carry out on-farm biosecurity and precautionary measures. ➢ Adequate culling compensation and insurance could encourage farmers to report suspected cases of AI. ➢ Gradually improving the production and marketing structure of the poultry industry. ➢ Revise the National Contingency Plan to fit poultry industry.
➢ Different ages of layers are raised in layer farms. It is difficult to implement all-in-all-out operations.	
➢ Waterfowls are raised in open-range or free-range systems. The equipment of waterfowls are significantly low biosecurity level.	

Thank you

Chun-MIng, Yu

Deputy Director, Animal Health Inspection Division
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Agency (APHIA) ,
Ministry of Agriculture (MOA)

chunming@aphia.gov.tw