



1st GF-TADs Regional Conference in the European region

Country experience: Vaccination in FRANCE, including cost-benefit-effectiveness
French Ministry of Agriculture and Food Sovereignty

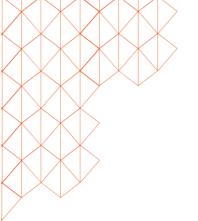
(GERBIER G) 22-25/September/2025, Belgrade, Serbia









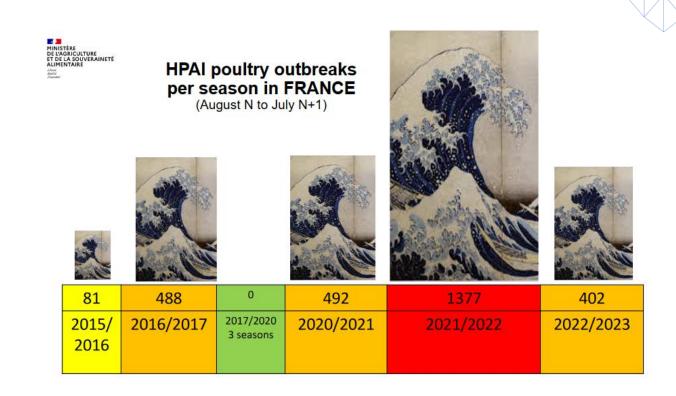


Vaccination in France started in October 2023 after 3 major epizootics:

2020/2021: 492 outbreaks

2021/2022: 1377 outbreaks

2022/2023: 402 outbreaks



Cf presentation in Samarkand



GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR DEFINING VACCINATION STRATEGY



Objective

• Vaccination helps to slow the spread of the virus and complements control measures to achieve eradication.

Modalities

- **Preventive vaccination** is the only feasible option at this stage.
- Vaccination should be accompanied by a **strict surveillance system**.
- The vaccines selected will allow the implementation of a DIVA strategy.
- The implementation of a strategy will have to be preceded by **coordinated work towards trading partners** at European and international level.

Conditions

- Biosecurity is the cornerstone of HPAI control.
- Vaccination, from the moment it is required, must be made compulsory except in special cases.
- Vaccination does not dispense with the elimination of outbreaks, even when vaccinated.

THE MAIN OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS OF THE VACCINATION STRATEGY

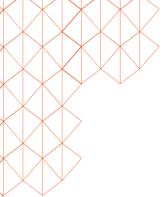
Strategy Preventive vaccination Ducks (Muskovy/Barbarie, Mulard and Pekin) Species Zone All of mainland France (excluding Corsica) Period All year, starting the first of October 2023

VACCINATION WITHIN A REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Species	Production ducks	Breeding ducks
Ducks	Mandatory vaccination	Vaccination prohibited for breeding ducks whose products (ie hatching eggs and dayold ducklings) are exported to another Member State and third countries.
Gallus	Prohibited vaccination	Prohibited vaccination
Other species	Prohibited vaccination	Prohibited vaccination

REINFORCED POST-VACCINATION SURVEILLANCE

Conditions	Reinforced passive surveillance	Active surveillance
Where?	Epidemiological Unit	Epidemiological Unit
By who?	Breeder or Technician	Official veterinarian
Frequency?	Weekly	Every 30 days: clinical visit + virological analysis
How?	Swabs (tracheal or oropharyngeal swabs) on 5 cadavers	Swabs on 60 vaccinated ducks (tracheal or oropharyngeal swabs)
Analysis?	RT-PCR gene M virology If the result was positive → screening H5/H7	RT-PCR gene M virology (If the result was positive → screening H5/H7)
Laboratoty type?	Recognised laboratory	Approved laboratory



- 2 vaccination campaigns achieved
 - From 1/10/2023 to 30/09/2024
 - From 1/10/2024 to 30/09/2025
- New vaccination campaign (2025-2026) under construction

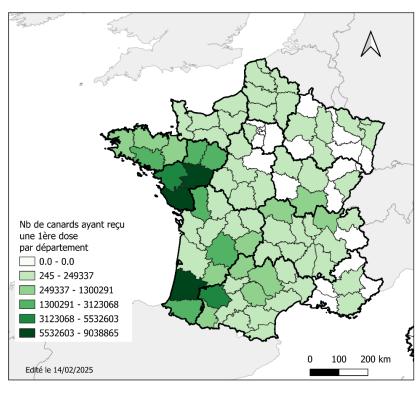
- 2 vaccines
 - VOLVAC BEST
 - CEVA RESPONS

Results of the first campaign 2023/2024



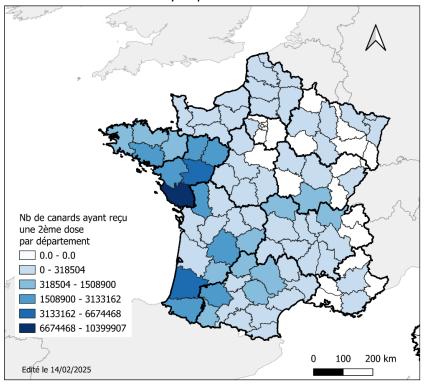
Number of vaccinated ducks





Number of ducks that received a first dose of the vaccine by department

Number of ducks that received a second dose of the vaccine by department



Results of the second campaign 2024/2025

50 millions

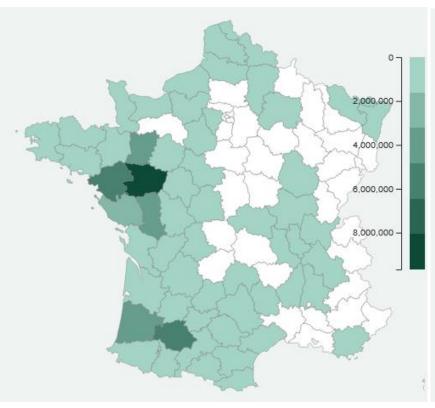
Number of ducks 1st injection



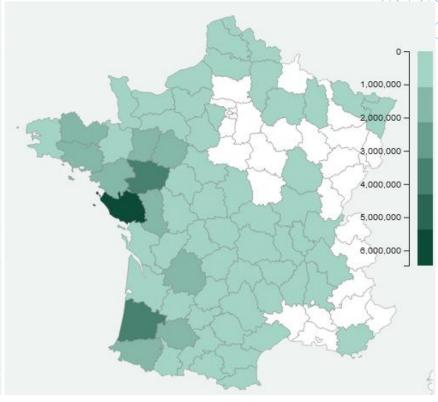
45 millions

Number of ducks 2nd injection





Geographical distribution of the number of ducks vaccinated for the first time

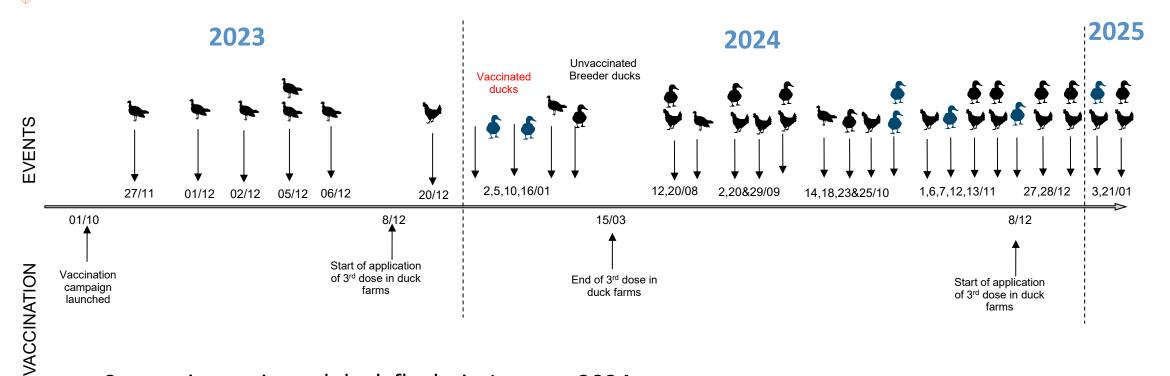


Geographical distribution of the number of ducks receiving a second injection of vaccine

Calypso – 04/07/2025

HPAI H5N1 outbreaks in France: oct 2023 –august 2025

Positive results for France:
 only 11 outbreaks in 2023-2024 and 19 in 2024-2025 in commercial poultry farms



- 2 cases in vaccinated duck flocks in January 2024
- 4 new cases in vaccinated duck flocks in October and in November 2024
- 1 new case in multi-species flock in January 2025



Cost - Benefits



- Cost of one campaign
 - Vaccine purchase, vaccination, surveillance
 - Around 100 millions €



Breakdown of expenditure items for the 2023-2024 vaccination campaign

	Distribution		
	State	Farmers	
Vaccination			
Order vaccine doses	X		
Vaccine storage and delivery	X		
Vaccine administration	X	X	
Vaccination supervision	X		
Surveillance post-vaccination			
Active surveillance – veterinary visit	X		
Surveillance active - analyses	X		
Surveillance passive – analyses		X	

Breakdown of expenditure items for the 2024-2025 vaccination campaign

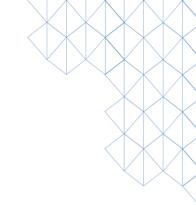
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Vaccination supervision	X			
Surveillance post-vaccination				
Active surveillance – veterinary visit	X			
Surveillance active - analyses	X			
Surveillance passive – analyses		X		

Breakdown of expenditure items for the 2025-2026 vaccination campaign

State:
Veterinary
actions

	Distribution		
	State	Farmers	
Vaccination			
Order vaccine doses		X	
Vaccine storage and delivery		X	
Vaccine administration		X	
Vaccination supervision	X		
Surveillance post-vaccination			
Active surveillance – veterinary visit	X		
Surveillance active - analyses	X		
Surveillance passive – analyses		X	





- Few third countries do not accept vaccination
 - Embargo on genetic products, meat from vaccinated poultry (non heated) or all products

BUT

With hundreds of HPAI outbreaks these markets would be closed

=> Sanitary Diplomacy



- Less
 - zoonotic risk
 - moral distress of breeders
 - exhaustion of veterinary services
 - mass killings
- Sooner: Free HPAI status in kept birds

HPAI SEASON	FREEDOM FROM HPAI SUSPENSION	DURATION OF SUSPENSION
2020/2021	From 17/11/2020 to 02/09/2021	9.6 months
2021/2022	From 26/11/2021 to 14/08/2023	20.9 months
2022/2023	Start of HPAI vaccination	20.9 1110111113
2023/2024	From 27/11/2023 to 16/02/2024	2.7 months
2024/2025	From 12/08/2024 to 15/12/2024	4.2 months
2024/2025	From 27/12/2024 to 04/02/2025	1.3 months

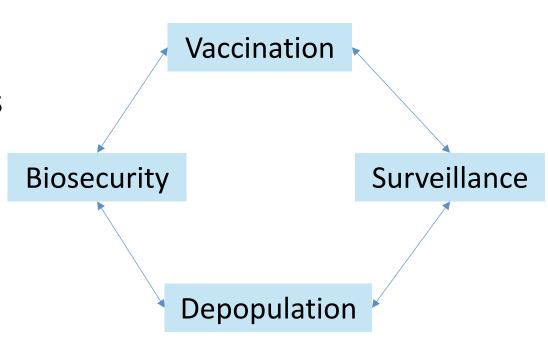
Whereas HPAI was circulating in wildlife

Conclusions

 Preventive vaccination seems to be a success to avoid large epidemics

• Limited numbers of (primary) outbreaks remains

Vaccination : only one part of the HPAI strategy







THANK YOU

